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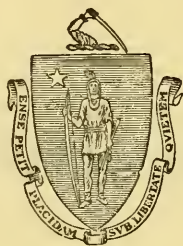


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MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Vol. XXIV, Part II

APRIL-JUNE

1907

WITH INDEXES TO THE
WHOLE VOLUME

WASHINGTON

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

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SEÑOR DR. DON CLAUDIO WILLIMAN, THE NEW PRESIDENT OF URUGUAY.

MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

International Union of American Republics.

VOL. XXIV.

APRIL, 1907.

No. 4.

The appreciative comment on the improved appearance and character of the MONTHLY BULLETIN, which the Director of the International Bureau has received since the publication of the March issue, has been most gratifying. From North, Central, and South America have come congratulations on the efforts to make it more interesting, attractive, and practical. In the United States especially, where the chief work must be done to inform the people in regard to the other American nations, there has been a pleasing response to the plan of the Bureau to put the BULLETIN into closer touch not only with manufacturers, exporters, and merchants, but with educators, scholars, and writers. The reproduction of photographs of the Latin-American ambassadors and ministers in Washington is giving the people of the United States a better opportunity to become acquainted in person, as it were, with these men who represent the best statesmanship and intellectuality of the sister nations. We hope in due time to follow these portraits with those of presidents, leading statesmen, and public men in Latin America. In this connection, the Director expresses the hope that readers of the BULLETIN will send to the Bureau, from time to time, photographs of leading men in their respective countries which can be used as occasion may arise.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT.

There is no better way of proving practically the actual progress and development of any section of America than that of publishing photographs of scenes, buildings, and localities which are evidence of material, industrial, and intellectual movement. The Bureau has therefore decided to make a collection of recent photographs taken

in all parts of Latin America. The constituency of the *BULLETIN* will confer a favor upon it and upon the Bureau itself if it will send any pictures, private or official, which are in line with this idea. It is desirable that all persons who come to the Bureau for tangible information about different cities and sections of Latin America may find there a complete set of representative photographs. If anybody sending pictures should wish to make sure that they reach the Bureau without fail, it would be well to deliver them to the respective foreign offices with the request that they be forwarded to the legations in Washington for delivery to this office.

COMPETITION OF ARCHITECTS FOR NEW BUILDING.

In this issue we publish in English and in Spanish the complete "Programme and conditions of competition for the new building of the International Bureau of the American Republics." In Portuguese and French are résumés thereof. The Director hopes that all persons interested in this "American Temple of Peace," as it has been appropriately named by Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE, will read this programme carefully. It will enable them to comprehend what an appropriate, capacious, and beautiful home the Bureau expects to own within two years. All indications point to a spirited competition among architects for the signal honor of designing this important and historical structure. In addition to ten of the leading firms of architects in the United States who have been specially invited to prepare plans, it is probable that nearly fifty more will enter the open competition. Experts in architecture state that no better opportunity has been afforded in Washington during many years to design a handsome building for a great and noble purpose. The ideas embodied in the correspondence of the Secretary of State of the United States, Mr. ELIHU ROOT, with Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE and the uses to which the building is to be devoted appeal to all architects who believe that the architectural lines of a structure of this kind should harmonize with the work of the institution of which it is to be the home. Section II, under the head of "Cost and character of construction," in the published programme, outlines in brief general terms the wishes of the Governing Board of the Bureau in this respect.

WHY THE COMPETITION IS LIMITED.

It would have been a pleasure for the Governing Board to have invited the architects of Latin America to participate in the competition, but after mature deliberation it was decided that this would

not be feasible. The opinion is unanimous that no time should be lost in starting construction. The present quarters of the Bureau are so limited and cramped that it has the greatest difficulty in taking care of its growing work and of housing the additions to the Columbus Memorial Library. Unless it has its new home in the near future it will be unable to carry into execution the ambitious and broad programme of reorganization and enlargement outlined and authorized by the Third Pan-American Conference held at Rio Janeiro in 1906. Careful calculation shows that the building could not possibly be started until September or October, 1908, if the competition for plans were open to the architects of all the Latin-American countries. Of course if those of one other country than the United States, where the building is to be erected, were admitted, it would be necessary to permit those of all countries to participate. This would include the architects of Rio Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, and Santiago, as well as those of Mexico and Havana. By restricting submission of plans to American architects residing in the United States the competition will close on June 15, 1907, or within forty-five days of the publication of this BULLETIN, and work should start not later than September, 1907. With due respect to the ability and capacity of Latin-American architects, it is the unanimous opinion of the Governing Board, representing all countries, that it is far better to gain one year in the completion of the much-needed new home of the Bureau than, as a matter of sentiment, to delay its construction for that period simply for a wider competition of architects.

THE BUREAU NOT AN ORNAMENTAL INSTITUTION.

It is a well-known fact that for one reason and another the Bureau has been described and regarded by certain critics in the past as an ornamental institution, or as a fifth wheel to the governmental coach. While it is doubtful if it ever deserved that description, the most skeptical person can now be convinced of the error of any such judgment by personally visiting its headquarters and seeing with his own eyes what is being done. The correspondence is growing so rapidly, especially along practical lines of inquiry and answer, that it is almost impossible for the present staff to meet the demands made upon their time. Powerful business corporations and firms which formerly paid no heed to the Bureau now depend upon it for a great variety of information. Manufacturing associations, Boards of Trade, Chamber of Commerce, educational institutions, lecturers, students, and travelers are flooding its mail with questions and suggestions that prove beyond doubt the growing interest throughout the United States in Pan-American activities and opportunities.

SOME SPECIAL RESULTS OF WAR.

Much as the troubles in Central America are to be deplored, they have awakened great interest throughout the world in the republics of that section of America. The demand for the printed publications of the Bureau in regard to Nicaragua, Honduras, and Salvador, and, by reflex relationship, concerning Guatemala and Costa Rica, have been almost beyond the capacity of the Bureau to supply. If no other good comes out of the conflict than the spreading of information about the physical resources and material possibilities of these countries, the contending forces may not have combated each other in vain. The great natural wealth of these five Central American republics has never been fully appreciated and only a few of the opportunities in that field have been thoroughly developed and exploited. There is a wide field there for the use of millions of dollars in profitable investment, and the time is not far distant when there will be a progress not unlike that of Mexico.

NAMES AND STANDING OF LATIN-AMERICAN FIRMS.

A large number of inquiries are continually coming to the Bureau in regard to matters which are not directly within its province. For example, many manufacturing firms in the United States ask the Bureau not only to give them the names of representative business houses in different Latin-American cities, but also to pass an opinion on the financial standing of such houses. In view of the responsibility involved in answering these questions and of the danger of appearing to indorse particular companies or firms, the Bureau takes pleasure in referring respectively to the Commercial Museums, of Philadelphia, and R. G. Dun & Co., of New York. The former institution publishes an excellent commercial directory of South America, which was prepared by one of its experts, while the latter makes a specialty of rating the standing of business men in South America as it does in the United States. In 1897-98 the Bureau published a commercial directory of Latin-America, which proved a great success, but the demand for the issue was so general that it was soon exhausted, and now, on account of the years that have passed, it hardly seems wise to give the names of firms that were included for fear that they may no longer be doing business.

THE NEW MINISTER OF SALVADOR.

The Bureau welcomes to Washington the latest addition to its Governing Board, Mr. FEDERICO MEJIA, Minister of Salvador to the United States. Mr. MEJIA is one of the most prominent men in his country, and has been for some time Minister of Finance and Public Credit. On Saturday, April 6, he was officially received by President ROOSEVELT.

NOTABLE ADDRESSES ON BOLIVIA AND THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Particular attention is invited to the addresses delivered by Mr. IGNACIO CALDERÓN and Lieutenant-Commander ATTWELL in regard to Bolivia and the Argentine Republic, respectively. The portions of their addresses quoted give some valuable and recent information concerning the development and resources of these two countries.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The details of Argentine and Brazilian commerce for 1906, compiled from recently issued statistics, give a clear idea of the growth of foreign trade in these two important republics. It is a significant fact indicating the exceptional prosperity of South America that the foreign trade of Argentine Republic last year, including both exports and imports, amounted to over \$562,000,000. This is an average of nearly \$100 per head of population— a proportion not surpassed by any other country of importance in the world.

GREAT HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS IN BRAZIL.

Engineers will be interested in the vast improvement work planned at Rio Grande do Sul, in Southern Brazil, where a magnificent harbor is to be constructed out of Lago dos Patos, so that the largest ships of the world can reach Rio Grande do Sul. The concession for this enterprise has been granted to Mr. ELMER L. CORTHELL, an American engineer. In this connection it can be said that Mr. LINDON W. BATES, a well-known engineer of New York, is submitting plans to the Chilean Government for the improvement of the harbor at Valparaiso, which, he contends, are far more practicable and cheaper than any projects submitted by European engineers.

GENERAL FEATURES OF INTEREST.

Some further features of interest in this issue of the BULLETIN are the messages of the Presidents of Guatemala, Salvador, Uruguay, and the Dominican Republic; regular monthly trade movements of Mexico and of the United States; the monetary law of Panama; consolidation of railroad companies in the Argentine Republic; real estate transactions in Buenos Ayres; Bolivian tin shipments; Brazilian coffee movements in January, 1907, and the trade of Santos, Brazil, for 1906; cultivation of a new fiber plant, "perini;" increase of German trade with Chile in 1906; the establishment of a bureau of information by the Republic of Colombia in New York; Peruvian mining industry in 1906; the reception of Minister LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE, of Guatemala, and Minister FEDERICO MEJIA, of Salvador, by the President of the United States, and many important matters that are very interesting.

ARTICLES ABOUT LATIN AMERICA IN JUNE MAGAZINES.

In the June issues of "Munsey's Magazine" and the "Bankers' Magazine," respectively, of New York, will appear articles prepared by the Director of the Bureau which answer a great variety of questions that are being continually asked of this office and give considerable information not generally appreciated regarding the Latin-American Republics.

BARON D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT AND W. T. STEAD.

It is pleasing to record that two of the most distinguished advocates of peace and good will among the nations of the world, Baron D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT and W. T. STEAD, who recently visited Washington before attending the Peace Congress held in New York City, April 15-18, have expressed great interest in the work and scope of the International Bureau, and have requested that they be supplied from time to time with all its publications. They both commended its practical object of extending commerce and promoting mutual confidence among the nations of the Western Hemisphere; and remarked that it must become a most potent agency in behalf of cooperative influence and harmonious accord of the governments supporting it.

RECEPTION OF THE MINISTER OF GUATEMALA.

Señor Don LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Guatemala near the Government of the United States, was received in his capacity as such by President ROOSEVELT on March 18, 1907. On presenting his credentials Señor HERRARTE spoke as follows:

"MR. PRESIDENT: I have the high honor of placing in your hands the autograph letter accrediting me Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Government of Guatemala near the Government of the United States of America, which you guide with such foresight and wisdom.

"Rarely has any mission been so valued and pleasing to me as the one that now brings me to the capital of the great and powerful American Republic, since the principal object of my mission, and to which I shall devote all my energies, is to maintain and to bind even more closely, if that be possible, the frank, amicable, and cordial relations that for a long time have united our respective countries, and to earnestly contribute to the cordial and unchanging sympathy which happily now obtains between both peoples.

"The death—deeply lamented by my Government—of my predecessor, Señor Don JORGE MUÑOZ, gave occasion to your Government to express the esteem in which it held the deceased diplomat, and furnished thereby a cause of sincere gratitude, which, in representation of my Government, I am pleased to acknowledge.

"This solemn occasion permits me also, Mr. President, to recall with pleasure and gratitude that the Government of the United States, in consonance with the noble and lofty ideals of humanitarianism and with the universal concord inspired by your 'civilizing policy, interposed, in conjunction with the Republic of Mexico, its powerful influence to the end that the conflict in which my country was unfortunately involved a few months ago be terminated in a satisfactory and honorable manner to the belligerent nations, avoiding by this magnanimous act the useless spilling of blood in our sister republics and establishing thereby in a practical manner the philanthropic and redeeming principle of arbitration, which, at no distant day, must unravel and solve all international controversies.

"Accept, Mr. President, the earnest and sincere wishes which, in the name of the people and Government of Guatemala, I proffer you for the prosperity and greatness of the American people and Government and for your personal felicity and happiness."

The reply of President ROOSEVELT was as follows:

"MR. MINISTER: It is with pleasure that I accept from your hands the letters which accredit you near this Government in the capacity of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Guatemala.

"It has been the unfaltering endeavor of this country to strengthen and draw closer the friendly relation between our countries, in which lofty aim your Government has cooperated, with what result history tells in the unbroken friendship that has existed between the two nations. I am very happy, Mr. Minister, to learn of your avowed intention to continue the efforts of your predecessors toward strengthening those kindly ties.

"I appreciate your reference to the recent occasion which afforded to the Government of the United States and Mexico a gratifying opportunity to testify the disinterested wish of the two Governments and peoples for uninterrupted peace and harmony among their neighbors.

"It is my hope, Mr. Minister, that in your worthy mission you will have that success which its importance merits, as it is also my desire that in its consummation you shall meet with the kindest cooperation of this Government. I bespeak for you, in your residence among us, the same cordial welcome which your lamented and respected predecessor received, and I pray you to extend to your esteemed President my friendly greeting and my earnest wish for the happiness and prosperity of the people and Government of Guatemala and for his personal well-being."

SKETCH OF MINISTER TOLEDO HERRARTE.

LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE, Minister of Guatemala, was born in the capital of the Republic of Guatemala on March 28, 1871. His first studies were pursued in a private college under the tutorship of the noted Cuban educator, Don JOSÉ M^a IZAGUIRRE, and were continued in the National Central Institute, where, at the age of 16, he obtained the degree of Bachelor of Science and Letters and was awarded a gold medal given to the most proficient student of that institution.

In 1888, he matriculated in the School of Medicine and Pharmacy, where he remained two years; at the end of which period he obtained by competitive examination, an appointment from the Government of the Republic entitling him to continue his studies in Europe. He remained in Paris five and one-half years under the instruction of Professors CHARCOT, DIEULAFOY, JACCOUD, VERNEUIL, and TILLAUX, and obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the latter part of 1904 on a thesis which was awarded the highest classification of merit granted by the Faculty of Paris.

During his stay in Europe he visited England, Belgium, and Spain. Returning to his country, he held successively the following important posts: Technical Director and First Surgeon of the Military Hospital; Chief of Clinical Surgery of the General Hospital; Chief of the Medico-Legal Bureau of the Republic; Professor of Internal Pathology and Obstetrics of the Faculty of Medicine; Secretary of

the Faculty of Medicine and Member of the Board of Directors; Founder and First Director of the School of Midwives; Editor in Chief of the Scientific Review entitled "The School of Medicine;" Chief of the Military Bureau of Sanitation; Secretary of the Superior Board of Hygiene and Sanitation; Chief of the Scientific Commission appointed to study and combat the epidemic of malarial fevers in the Departments of Alta and Baja Varapaz; Secretary of the Committee on Organization of the Fifth Pan-American Medical Congress; Director of the National Central Institute, and Deputy to the National Assembly at several sessions of the Congress.

His diplomatic career began in Madrid in 1892 in the capacity of Attaché to the Special Commission sent by the Government of Guatemala to Spain to take part in the celebration of the Centennial of the Discovery of America. He afterwards served as the delegate of his country to the Fourth Pan-American Medical Congress held in Panama, and it was due to his efforts that Guatemala was chosen as the place of meeting of the Fifth Pan-American Medical Congress to be held in August, 1908. Early in 1906 he was appointed First Secretary of the Legation of Guatemala in Brazil, and a member of the Guatemalan Delegation to the Third Pan-American Conference at Rio de Janeiro. Lastly, in January of the present year, he received from the President of the Republic credentials accrediting him Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Guatemala near the Government of the United States of America to fill the position made vacant by the lamented death of His Excellency Señor Don JORGE MUÑOZ.

Minister LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE has published numerous articles on science and education, and has, in addition, compiled his investigations concerning various exotic diseases, particularly yellow fever and malaria, to which subjects he has devoted special work and attention. He is also a member of several scientific and literary societies, and is a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Military Sanitary Corps.

RECEPTION OF THE MINISTER OF SALVADOR.

Señor Don FEDERICO MEJIA was received in his capacity as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Salvador to the United States by President ROOSEVELT on April 6, 1907.

On the occasion of presenting his credentials Minister MEJIA spoke as follows:

"MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to place in your hands the

autograph letter by which I am accredited as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Government of Salvador near the Government of Your Excellency. I present to you at the same time the letters of recall of my distinguished predecessor, Dr. Don JOSÉ ROSE PACAS.

"Nothing could be more pleasing to me than the honor of conveying to Your Excellency the expression of my Government's fervent wish to maintain and draw closer, if that were possible, the friendly relations which happily exist between our two countries, and in the discharge of the duties of the mission which is intrusted to me I shall spare no efforts to voice faithfully the sentiments of the Salvadorean people, trusting that I shall meet in so doing the same cordiality and interest you have manifested in the cause of the welfare of my country and that of the other States of Central America.

"Accept, sir, the wishes that I make in the name of the President of Salvador and in my own for the prosperity and further aggrandizement of the great American nation and for the health and personal welfare of Your Excellency."

President ROOSEVELT replied as follows:

"MR. MINISTER: I receive with great pleasure the cordial sentiments of friendship to which you give expression both for your Government and the Salvadorean people. Entertaining the most sincere wishes for the prosperity and happiness of your countrymen and having at heart the continuation and strengthening of the good relations which have always subsisted between our two countries, I assure you of my cooperation in your aim to that end. I have no doubt that while worthily representing the Government by which you are accredited, you will so conduct your mission as to merit and receive the sincere friendship and high regard of that of the United States. I am glad, therefore, to greet you as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Salvador to the United States. I beg that you will convey to the President of Salvador my cordial appreciation of his message of good will to me personally and for the prosperity of the United States, and assure him of my earnest reciprocation of his wishes. For your own good wishes I thank you, and I trust you will find your residence with us to be most agreeable."

PROGRAMME AND CONDITIONS OF COMPETITION FOR THE SELECTION OF AN ARCHITECT FOR THE NEW BUILDING OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

I. A building for the International Bureau of the American Republics is to be erected in the city of Washington, on the property known as Van Ness Park, or block south of 173, bounded by Seventeenth and Eighteenth, B and C streets and Virginia avenue, comprising in all about 5 acres, with the east or Seventeenth street frontage on the White Lot or Executive Grounds, and the B street and Virginia avenue frontage on Potomac Park.^a

II. Architects, or firms of architects, of repute, not exceeding ten, will be specially invited to submit plans for this new building, and each of those accepting the special invitation will be paid the sum of \$1,000, to cover the expense of the plans.

III. A general invitation is hereby extended to all architects of the American Republics residing in the United States^b to enter the said competition and to submit plans for the said building. The plans thus submitted in response to this general invitation will stand upon the same footing with the plans submitted by those specially invited. The names of those purposing to compete must be registered with the Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics, No. 2 Jackson place, Washington, D. C., on or before the 30th day of April, 1907.

To the designer of the plan which is deemed to be first in merit among those submitted by competitors not specially invited but responding to this general invitation, and excluding any plan which may be accepted for construction of the building, the sum of \$3,000 will be paid; to the second in merit thereof, \$2,000, and to the third, \$1,000.

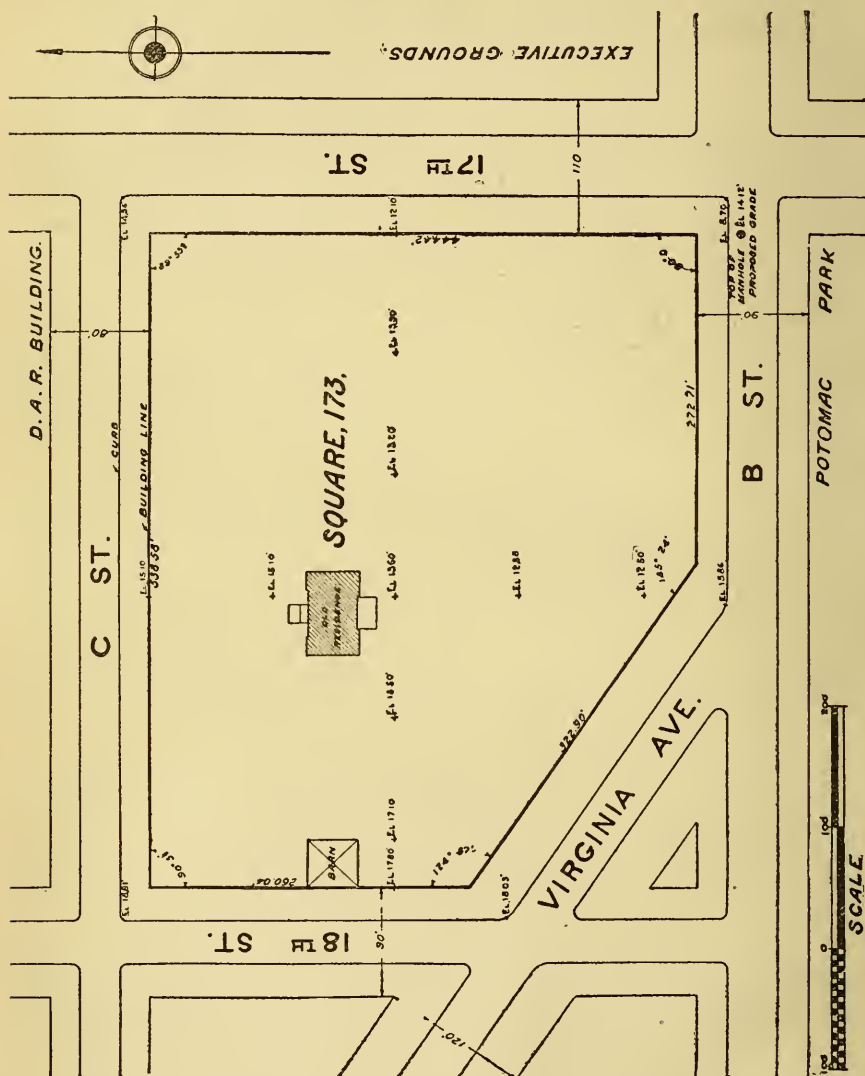
It will be observed that both classes of competitors, those specially invited and those generally invited, have an equal chance to be selected for the construction of the building, and that only those who are specially invited have the certainty of the payment of \$1,000 to cover the expense of plans, while only those who respond to the general invitation without being specially invited have a chance for the three prizes.

IV. All the plans submitted under the foregoing invitations and competition will be passed upon by the Chairman of the Governing

^a See plan of land, p. 812.

^b See editorial comment, p. 802.

Board and the Director of the Bureau, assisted by a committee of architects, who will be selected after consultation with the competitors, and the architect submitting the accepted plan will be chosen as the architect for the building.



Site of proposed building, International Bureau of the American Republics.

V. The successful architect must be ready to revise his drawings in accordance with any recommendations made by the Committee of Award. If the architect selected should be from those in the open class and should not, in the judgment of the Committee of Award, be capable of carrying out the work on account of lack of experience,

the committee reserves the right to require him to associate with himself some other architect or firm of wider experience acceptable to the committee.

VI. It is understood that the architect or firm of architects whose design shall be placed first will be awarded the commission for the carrying out of the work to full completion on the basis of the schedule of charges adopted by the American Institute of Architects, said commission to be paid on all work necessary to complete the building ready for occupancy, with the exception of decoration, mural painting, and movable furniture; that no claim shall be made by a competitor for any fee, percentage, or payment whatever, or for any expense incident to or growing out of his participation, other than is expressly provided for in the terms mentioned herein; that a competitor will forfeit all privileges under the regulations who shall violate any of the conditions governing this competition, or who shall seek in any way, directly or indirectly, to gain advantage by influencing in his favor any of those in control of this competition.

VII. The right is expressly reserved to reject any and all designs and to reopen the competition, if, in the opinion of the chairman of the Board, the plans submitted are not suitable in all respects as to design, cost, materials offered, or if any revision recommended shall fail to make the design acceptable.

The Committee of Award shall place out of the competition any set of drawings in which the conditions of these regulations have not been observed, and examine those remaining. No member of the committee above mentioned shall have any interest whatever, directly or indirectly, in the designs submitted in this competition, or any business association with, or employment by, any of the competitors.

CONDITIONS GOVERNING DRAWINGS.

I. All designs must be delivered to the International Bureau of the American Republics, Washington, D. C., on or before 2 p. m., June 15, 1907. Each set thereof, with its accompanying description, must be securely wrapped, sealed, and addressed in typewriting to "The Director, International Bureau of the American Republics, No. 2 Jackson place, Washington, D. C.," with the words "Building competition" on one corner of the cover.

II. Each design submitted must be plainly marked with the name of the building under competition, namely, "New building for the International Bureau of the American Republics," and without any distinguishing mark or device whatever which might disclose or suggest the identity of the competitor.

There must be inclosed with each set of drawings a plain white

opaque envelope, within which the competitor will place a card or piece of paper bearing his name and address. The envelope must be securely sealed with a plain wax seal, having no impression, legend, device, or mark upon it which might disclose or suggest the identity of the competitor.

III. Upon opening, as soon as possible and convenient after the conclusion of the competition, the packages containing the drawings, the Committee of Award will number the envelopes containing the names and addresses of the competitors, and will place corresponding numbers, respectively, upon each drawing, plan, specification, etc., submitted by them, and will preserve unopened the envelopes containing such names and addresses until the final selection shall have been made.

Thereupon, all designs of other competitors will be returned to them and no use made of any part thereof, that may be original, without the consent of the author and with compensation therefor. None of the unselected drawings will be exhibited to the public nor to any competitor without the written consent of the maker.

IV. All designs must be on Whatman paper, unmounted, of such size as to permit the presentation of the scheme of the competitor, with a border of clear paper not to exceed six (6) inches all around. Each design submitted shall consist of each of the following drawings only (no alternate designs will be considered), inclosed in a portfolio or between stiff cardboard:

- (a) Rendered elevation of east front, scale $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to 1 foot;
- (b) Rendered elevation of south front, scale $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to 1 foot;
- (c) Sketch elevation of north front, scale $\frac{1}{16}$ inch to 1 foot;
- (d) Sketch elevation of west front, scale $\frac{1}{16}$ inch to 1 foot;
- (e) Plan of each floor, including basement, scale $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to 1 foot;
- (f) Block section through building, showing heights of stories and proportions of principal rooms, scale $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to 1 foot.

V. A description, not exceeding 1,500 words in length, typewritten on plain legal cap, calling attention to any special points of the design, materials to be used, including heating, lighting, ventilating, plumbing, finish of the building, and other features not clearly set forth in the drawings must accompany the plans.

Perspective sketches must not be included, unless expressly ordered by the Committee of Award in order to reach a final decision.

All drawings except rendered elevations must be in line only, in India ink, the plans and sections blacked in; no objection will be made to putting a slight wash of color over the halls, corridors, stairways, etc., in order to show them more clearly, but there shall be no indication of tiling, mosaic, ceilings, or other embellishments. Furniture, like desks, and their location to lights and doors may be indicated, if desired, but only in outline without tints.

Names and dimensions of rooms shall be lettered on each in black India ink; no script or fancy lettering shall be used. One outstanding figure 6 feet high may be shown on the elevations to give the scale, but no other accessories shall be exhibited.

COST AND CHARACTER OF CONSTRUCTION.

I. The cost of the building when constructed must not exceed, in its entirety, \$600,000, including architect's fees, plumbing, gas piping, electric conduits and wiring, lighting fixtures, heating and ventilating apparatus, approved fixtures for library, including steel book stacks, etc., necessary to complete the building for occupancy and use, saving and excepting mural decorations and painting and movable furniture.

II. While the architects are left free to develop their plans as they think best, it is suggested that they bear in mind that the building is to be the home of the International Bureau of the American Republics, an institution supported jointly by the twenty-one republics of America under an organization known as the International Union of American Republics, for the purpose not only of promoting commerce and trade among them, but of developing closer ties of peace, friendship, and association. The peoples of the major portion of these republics are of Spanish, Portuguese, or other Latin extraction, and it therefore may be desirable that the building should have a character and tone in harmony therewith. In this connection attention is called to the ideas embodied in the correspondence between the Chairman of the Governing Board of the Bureau and Mr. Andrew Carnegie, reproduced in the appendix.

If the Spanish or Latin feature of a patio is included, it should have a sliding or rolling glass roof, in part, for protection against inclement weather or cold, but capable of being opened in summer, while the ground surface of the patio should permit of the placing of trees, flowers, and fountains.

The building must be of fireproof construction, the exterior to have such materials as each competitor deems best for the execution of his plans. In short, both the exterior and the interior should be finished with due regard to the specific purpose of the structure as outlined above and not as an average Government office building.

III. The proposed site of the building, already outlined in the "General Statement," is shown by an accompanying diagram, which gives the grades, curb lines, areas, etc., of the ground. The principal frontage will be toward the east, and consideration must be given the fact that the building will stand on a large block of ground, about

5 acres, open to inspection from all sides, especially from the east and southeast, and having space for landscape gardening, driveways, approaches, etc. The land is on one of the principal corners in the scheme for the improvement of the park system of the District of Columbia.

On account of the low elevation of one corner of the ground, 8.70 feet above mean tide, it is probable that some filling in will be required, but the expense of this is not included in the general statement of the cost of the building. The eventual level of the street at this point is indicated by the manhole of a sewer which is nearly 5 feet higher than the present grade.

On the adjoining tract to the north, facing Seventeenth street, is the new building of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and two blocks to the north is the Corcoran Art Gallery.

DIVISIONS OF SPACE, ETC.

Below is a statement covering the wishes of the Governing Board of the International Bureau of the American Republics, as to divisions of space and other arrangements in the building, but no allowance is made for elevators, stairways, hallways, corridors, court-yards, etc. Ample accommodations with abundance of light in these respects must be provided.

The principal necessary divisions of space can be described under the following general heads:

1. Administration section: For the Director of the Bureau, staff, and employees of the Bureau.

2. Library section: For the Columbus Memorial Library, reading rooms, stack room, etc.

3. Assembly section: For a large hall, reception and committee rooms.

4. Service section: For heating apparatus, fuel, mailing rooms, storage, etc.

The following dimensions are by no means absolute, but are intended to give a reasonable idea of the number of square feet required in the different divisions of space and rooms described:

I. Considering "administration section," provision should be made for—

	Square feet.
(a) Office of the Director of the Bureau-----	600
(b) Cloak and wash and toilet room (60), side room for a private secretary and two clerks (220), and small vault (30), all connecting with office of Director-----	310
(c) General waiting room between offices of the Director of the Bureau and office of the Secretary of the Bureau-----	600

	Square feet.
(d) Office of the Secretary of the Bureau (300), cloak and wash room (40), with small adjoining room for stenographer (150)	490
(e) Offices of the Chief Clerk (200) and assistants (400)	600
(f) Office of the Translator and assistants	400
(g) Room for Editor of the BULLETIN, statistician expert and assistants	465
(h) Room for Accountant or Bookkeeper and assistant (200), vault for keeping books, records, etc. (25)	225
(i) Room for correspondence archives, etc.	300
(j) Two separate rooms, respectively for men and women of office staff, with toilet rooms adjoining	500
(k) Cloak room	150
	<hr/> 4, 590

Considering the location of this section with reference to the points of the compass, the principal offices should be grouped in the east and south frontages and the southeast corner, with the offices of the Director, Secretary, and immediate staff on the second floor.

II. Considering "library section," provision should be made for—

(a) Stack room	2, 000
(b) Public reading room	1, 200
(c) Map and photograph room (with plenty of wall space)	800
(d) Periodical room for filing and circulation	800
(e) Receiving and distributing room	480
(f) Three study rooms (180 each)	540
(g) Librarian's office	300
(h) Assistant Librarian	240
(i) Cataloguing room	400
(j) Accessions room	400
(k) Cloak room	150
(l) Lavatories (separate for sexes)	200
(m) Vault for valuable archives	200
	<hr/> 7, 710

The library section, while having the stack room, reading room, etc., grouped together, should be arranged with reference to easy access and consultation on the part of the administrative, editorial, and statistical staff of the Bureau. For example, the room for the statistical expert and assistants should be convenient to the consultation and reference rooms of the library. The permanent fixtures, which are to be included in the cost of the building, should be modeled after the most modern library arrangements. The stack room should be entirely free of woodwork, with steel stacks in tiers, and adjustable metal shelves, the upper tiers being separated from the

ones beneath by glass or other flooring that will provide plenty of light. The stack space should provide for 200,000 volumes.

III. Considering "assembly section," provision should be made for:

(a) A large, dignified, high-studded assembly hall.....	6,000	
(b) Room for meetings of Governing Board.....	1,200	
(c) Four committee rooms, averaging 20 by 20 feet.....	1,200	
(d) Cloakroom for men.....	400	
(e) Toilet for men.....	100	
(f) Cloakroom for women (300) with toilet (100).....	400	
(g) A room for caterer's service.....	400	
		9,700
Grand total		22,000

The assembly hall should be adapted to international conferences or congresses, and to other dignified gatherings, such as receptions to distinguished visitors, addresses of men eminent in various callings at home and abroad, and should permit of decoration, ornamentation, and finish in harmony with the purpose of the International Union of American Republics.

IV. Considering "service section," ample provision should be made for furnaces, fuel, sewerage connections, electric light and gas conduits and meters, janitor's quarters, scrub women's room, lunch room for staff and employees, kitchen facilities (in connection with caterer's room), lesser employees' toilet rooms, mail room, bicycle rack room, binding room, and general distributing, packing, and receiving room. There should be a covered approach to the basement where books and mail matter could be received from and delivered to conveyances without exposure to the rain or weather and with reference to distribution. This should be apart from the point where fuel would be received and ashes or dirt removed.

FURTHER DATA.

This programme sets forth, it is believed, full enough data as to cost and general requirements of the building, its conditions, locations, etc., to permit the competitors to present satisfactory solutions of the problem, but questions may arise or modifications become necessary. Should either of these conditions occur, all inquiries for additional information must be made, in writing only, to the Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics, 2 Jackson place, Washington, D. C., and any answer or additional information, embodying an essential modification, will be simultaneously

communicated by mail to each competitor, but no information will be given after May 20, 1907.

JOHN BARRETT,

Director International Bureau of the American Republics.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28, 1907.

APPENDIX.

GOVERNING BOARD OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Correspondence and resolutions relating to the gift of Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE for the building of the International Bureau of the American Republics and the Columbus Memorial Library.

Resolution of the Governing Board and letter of the Secretary of State, Mr. Elihu Root, to Mr. Andrew Carnegie, approved at the meeting of December 19, 1906.

Whereas the Chairman of the Governing Board of the International Bureau of the American Republics has laid before this, the said Board, the following letter sent by him as chairman to Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE and has asked for the approval thereof by the Board—that is to say:

“DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

“Washington, December 4, 1906.

“MY DEAR MR. CARNEGIE: Your active and effective cooperation in promoting better communication between the countries of America as a member of the commission authorized by the Second Pan-American Conference held in Mexico, your patriotic citizenship in the greatest of American Republics, your earnest and weighty advocacy of peace and good will among the nations of the earth, and your action in providing a suitable building for the International Tribunal at The Hague embolden me to ask your aid in promoting the beneficent work of the Union American Republics, which was established by the Conference of Washington in 1889, continued by the Conference of Mexico in 1902, and has now been made permanent by the Conference of Rio de Janeiro in 1906. There is a general feeling that the Rio Conference, the South American journey of the Secretary of State, and the expressions of courtesy and kindly feeling which accompanied them have given a powerful impulse to the growth of a better acquaintance between the people of all the Ameri-

can countries, a better mutual understanding between them, the establishment of a common public opinion, and the reasonable and kindly treatment of international questions in the place of isolation, suspicion, irritation, strife, and war.

"There is also a general opinion that while the action of the Bureau of American Republics, designed to carry on this work from conference to conference, has been excellent so far as it has gone, the scope of the Bureau's work ought to be enlarged and its activity and efficiency greatly increased.

"To accomplish this, a building adequate to the magnitude and dignity of the great work to be done is indispensable. With this view the nations constituting the Union have expressed their willingness to contribute, and some of them have contributed, and the Congress of the United States has, at its last session, appropriated, to the extent of \$200,000, funds available for the purchase of a suitable site in the city of Washington. With this view also the Conference at Rio de Janeiro, on the 13th of August, 1906, adopted resolutions looking to the establishment of a 'permanent center of information and of interchange of ideas among the Republics of this Continent as well as a building suitable for the library in memory of Columbus,' and expressed the hope that 'before the meeting of the next International American Conference the International Bureau of American Republics shall be housed in such a way as to permit it to properly fulfill the important functions assigned to it by this conference.'

"Those functions are, in brief, to give effect to the work of the conference; to carry out its resolutions; to prepare the work of future conferences; to disseminate through each American country a knowledge of the affairs, the sentiments and the progress of every other American country; to promote better communication and more constant intercourse; to increase the interaction among all the Republics of each upon the others in commerce, in education, in the arts and sciences, and in political and social life, and to maintain in the city of Washington a headquarters, a meeting place, a center of influence for the same peaceful and enlightened thought and conscience of all America.

"I feel sure of your hearty sympathy in the furtherance of this undertaking, so full of possibilities for the peace and the prosperity of America and of mankind, and I appeal to you in the same spirit that has actuated your great benefactions to humanity in the past to provide for the erection, upon the site thus to be supplied by governmental action, a suitable building for the work of the Union, the direction and control of which has been imposed by our respective

Governments upon the Governing Board, of which I have the honor to be Chairman.

"With great respect and esteem, I am, my dear Mr. Carnegie,

"Very sincerely, yours,

"ELIHU ROOT,

"Secretary of State and ex officio Chairman of the Governing Board of the Bureau of American Republics."

"ANDREW CARNEGIE, Esq.,

"New York City."

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the action of the Secretary of State, as Chairman of this Board, in sending the aforesaid letter be, and it hereby is, approved.

Mr. Carnegie to Mr. Root.

NEW YORK, January 1, 1907.

HON. ELIHU ROOT,

Secretary of State and ex officio Chairman of the Governing Board of the Bureau of South American Republics, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I am greatly pleased that you and your colleagues of the South American Republics have done me the honor to suggest that I might furnish a suitable home in Washington for the Bureau of American Republics.

The approval of your application by the Governing Board of the International Bureau and President ROOSEVELT's hearty expressions of satisfaction are most gratifying.

You very kindly mention my membership of the first Pan-American Conference and advocacy of the Pan-American Railway, the gaps of which are being slowly filled. The importance of this enterprise impresses itself more and more upon me, and I hope to see it accomplished.

I am happy, therefore, in stating that it will be one of the pleasures of my life to furnish to the Union of all the Republics of this hemisphere the necessary funds (\$750,000) from time to time as may be needed for the construction of an international home in Washington.

The cooperation of our own Republic is seen in the appropriation of funds by Congress for the purchase of the site, and in the agreement between the Republics for the maintenance of the Bureau we have additional evidence of cooperation, so that the forthcoming

American Temple of Peace will be the joint work of all of the Republics. Every generation should see them drawing closer together.

It is a cheering thought that all these are for the first time to be represented at the forthcoming Hague Conference. Henceforth they are members of that body, whose aim is the settlement of international disputes by that "High Court of Nations" or other similar tribunal.

I beg to express to each and all of them my heartfelt thanks for being permitted to make such a New Year's gift as this. I have never felt more keenly than I do this New Year's morning how much more blessed it is to give than to receive, and I consider myself highly honored by being considered worthy to provide the forthcoming union home, where the accredited representatives of all the Republics are to meet and, I trust, to bind together their respective nations in the bonds of unbroken peace.

Very truly, yours,

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

The President to Mr. Carnegie.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, January 2, 1907.

MY DEAR MR. CARNEGIE: I am so much pleased at learning from Secretary Root what you are going to do for the Bureau of American Republics. You have already done substantially the same thing for the cause of peace at The Hague. This new gift of yours has an almost, or quite, equal significance as far as the cause of peace in the Western Hemisphere is concerned, for the Bureau of American Republics is striving to accomplish for this hemisphere what The Hague Peace Tribunal is striving to accomplish for both hemispheres. I thank you heartily.

Wishing you many happy New Years, believe me, sincerely, yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Resolutions approved by the Governing Board of the International Bureau of the American Republics at the meeting of January 30, 1907.

Resolved, That the letter of Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE to the Chairman of the Board, dated January 1, 1907, be received and filed and spread upon the minutes of the Board.

Resolved, That the Governing Board of the Bureau of American Republics express to Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE its acceptance and grateful appreciation of his generous and public-spirited engagement to

supply the funds for the proposed new building for the Union of American Republics. The Board shares with Mr. CARNEGIE the hope that the institution whose work will thus be promoted may further the cause of peace and justice among nations and the sincere and helpful friendship of all the American Republics for each other.

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Board communicate a copy of the foregoing resolutions to Mr. CARNEGIE.

The Governing Board of the International Bureau of the American Republics further resolves:

1. That the letter of the Honorable the Secretary of State, Mr. ELIHU ROOT, to Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE; the answer of this distinguished philanthropist, and the resolution of the Governing Board accepting this splendid gift be kept on file with the important documents of the Bureau; and

2. That the text of these letters and the resolutions thereon be artistically engrossed under the title of "Carnegie's Gift to the International Bureau of the American Republics," and, properly framed, to form a part of the exhibit of the Bureau at the Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

ADDRESS OF LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER ATTWELL.

On March 2, 1907, Lieut. Commander JUAN S. ATTWELL, of the Argentine Navy, delivered an address on the Argentine Republic before the Cosmopolitan Club of Cornell University. In view of the growing interest in the Argentine Republic throughout the United States and the general desire for information concerning its progress and development, the BULLETIN quotes the principal portions of Commander ATTWELL's remarks, as prepared by him:

"The Argentine Republic has made a new record for itself during the year 1906, when its foreign commerce reached the unprecedented total of \$563,000,000, in round numbers, of which the imports amounted to \$270,000,000 and the exports to \$293,000,000. Four years ago the imports and exports only totaled \$280,000,000. At this phenomenal rate of increase eight years from now the foreign commerce of the Argentine Republic should pass the \$2,000,000,000 mark. The present record, however, is enough to place the Argentine Republic far in the lead of other countries about which we hear much more. The Dominion of Canada, for example, peopled as it is by a sturdy race, equal in numbers to those that toil in the Argentine Republic, has yet to reach the Argentine Republic's total foreign commerce; and

Japan, with its aggressiveness, its industrious and clever population, eight times larger than that of the Argentine Republic, is also behind the Argentine Republic in matters of foreign commerce, and so is China with her 400,000,000 of inhabitants.

"If we turn to other Latin-American countries, we find that Mexico, on the border of the United States, and with a population more than double that of the Argentine Republic, has a foreign commerce nearly three times smaller than the Argentine Republic, while the foreign commerce of that great empire of wealth, Brazil, with a larger population than Mexico, in 1905, was less than two-thirds that of the Argentine Republic.

"We all admire the English people who have made Canada what it is to-day. We all admire the push and energy that characterize the Japanese people, and we are all aware of the great progress made by Mexico and Brazil, so it is far from my mind to speak in any way disparagingly of these countries, nor have I the idea of supposing for an instant that the man reared in the Argentine Republic is any better than the man reared in any other part of the world. It all depends, then, on a condition of soil and climate which permits the raising of diversified crops most needed for the sustenance of man and beast, and, moreover, to the fact that there is in the Argentine Republic a decided willingness of nature to generously respond to the labors of husbandry.

"It is mostly due to this favorable natural condition that while in 1888, there were only 6,000,000 acres under cultivation, in 1905, there were 30,000,000 acres under the plow, an increase that was quite out of proportion with the total increase of population during the same period, which was not much over 1,000,000 inhabitants.

"If we take into consideration the population of different countries and sum up their imports and exports and then calculate the proportion of the total foreign commerce that corresponds to each inhabitant, we find that each person of the Argentine Republic is entitled to over \$100, each person of the United States is entitled to \$35, each person of Brazil to \$20, and each person of Mexico to \$15, while the Republic of Uruguay, which is only separated from the Argentine Republic by the River Plata, looms up with \$75 per inhabitant.

"When all the arable land of the Argentine Republic shall be cultivated, instead of 30,000,000 we shall have 300,000,000 acres under the plow, leaving a balance of nearly 300,000,000 acres more for the purpose of raising sheep and cattle, so that you can see that the future of the Argentine Republic's agricultural and pastoral industries is practically boundless. It is estimated that 300,000,000 people will be able to live and thrive in the plains of the Argentine Republic, where at present there are only two persons for each square

kilometer, while in Germany, for example, the density of population is 104 persons for each square kilometer.

“The Argentine Republic to-day occupies a unique position among the nations that are attracting the attention of mankind as world-producing countries. Its fine system of rivers, which constitute a magnificent means of communication between Buenos Ayres and the very heart of South America, and which come flowing down from the region where the rubber trees grow wild, linking Brazil, Paraguay, and Bolivia with the capital of the Argentine Republic, as well as the railroad lines that cross the country in all directions, and will also join by rail Chile, Bolivia, Brazil, and Paraguay with the mouth of the River Plata, where Buenos Ayres stands, have solved the great problem of transportation and have done more than anything else to hasten the era of great prosperity that the country is now enjoying. The rich soil, the beautiful climate, the means of transportation are there, and these advantages have not been overlooked by the toiling masses of Europe, and more than 2,000,000 foreigners have already gone to the Argentine Republic. The current of immigration has never been larger than at the present time, and last year 260,000 immigrants came into the country, and it is now surmised that this year this figure will be left far behind, since 120,000 immigrants are booked to arrive during the first three months of the present year. Outside of the United States, with its 80,000,000 inhabitants, its immense resources, and situated at a week's distance from Europe, no other country in the world is attracting the number of people that are now flocking to the Argentine Republic, eager to spread themselves over the boundless and fertile plains where land is yet relatively cheap and needs no artificial fertilizer, nor artificial irrigation for that matter, and where the winters are so mild that vegetable life does not perish and shelters are not thought of for our flock of 120,000,000 sheep and our herd of 30,000,000 head of cattle.

“Foreign capital is also pouring into the country at a rapid rate, and it is now known that about \$1,300,000,000 of English money alone is invested in the Argentine Republic and enterprises connected with the Argentine Republic and more than \$500,000,000 from other European countries. North America alone has so far stood aloof from competing with other countries in the race for high and sure dividends which the Argentine Republic has always yielded to the intelligent investor. I may say that while the Argentine people bought \$39,000,000 worth of goods and agricultural machinery from the United States last year, the people of the United States only bought \$13,000,000 worth of hides, quebracho, and coarse wool from the Argentine Republic, and yet we are always hearing at this end of the line that the balance of trade between the United States and South America is decidedly against the former. It is precisely the contrary in the case of

the Argentine Republic. As a matter of fact, the United States sells nearly as much goods to the Argentine Republic alone (and is increasing its sales at the rate of \$10,000,000 per year) as to all the other South American Republics put together, and for this reason, if for no other, we believe that we are entitled to a special hearing when it comes to a question of adjusting commerce. It is also very little known that American imports into the Argentine Republic are now second only to those of England and consequently superior to those of Germany, to which country we send a great quantity of our wool crop, free of duty, while wool is taxed in America at the rate of 11 cents per pound, and hides are also heavily taxed.

"It speaks very well for the excellence of American industry that in spite of serious tariff drawbacks at this end, about \$200,000,000 have found their way from the Argentine Republic to the United States during the last decade to pay for American goods, and if we take into consideration the rapid increase of American exports to the Argentine Republic, it is easy to conclude that in the next ten years over \$500,000,000 more will also find their way from the Argentine Republic to the American manufacturers, while less than \$150,000,000 will leave America to pay for the imports from the Argentine Republic during the same time, therefore leaving a balance in favor of the United States of more than \$350,000,000. This is not a theory, but a condition, and these figures show more than anything else the necessity of improving the means of communication between the two countries and of establishing banks to handle the great volume of money that is passing between them, without having to pay unnecessary tolls to London banking houses and to English shipowners, as has been done in the past and is being done at present and will continue to be done until the American people will do something more than merely sell their goods cash down to the persistent Argentine purchaser.

"I shall also leave to clever magazine writers the description of our capital city. Buenos Ayres, with over 1,100,000 inhabitants, larger, therefore, than Baltimore and Boston put together, and which is the second largest sea town in the Western Hemisphere. Buenos Ayres has been called a great city by President ROOSEVELT in his last annual message to Congress, and it called forth the admiration of the Secretary of State, Mr. Root.

"As an indication of the business activity of the city of Buenos Ayres, it is sufficient to say that the transactions in real estate during the year of 1906 amounted to more than \$100,000,000.

"Besides, over \$25,000,000 were devoted to the construction of new private dwelling houses.

"The country at large has awakened to a realizing sense of its usefulness, and land values have multiplied during the last five years,

the price of living has increased, and labor is scarce from the Atlantic to the Andes and from Tierra del Fuego to the borders of Bolivia. Our port facilities are not sufficient to accommodate all our shipping, our railroads are in want of more rolling stock to carry our crops, booming conditions in this respect being similar to those prevailing at present in the United States.

"We have capital, we have labor, and we have enterprising men, but we need more capital, we need more labor, and we need more enterprising men to help us steer the ship of state through the channels of prosperity. More railroads must be built, canals must be opened, more ships must be constructed for the navigation of our rivers, and new avenues and subways must be cut through our congested cities. These are only a few of our pressing needs, and serve to show the possibilities that the country offers to large investors seeking immediate returns. The cry of progress is always more progress, and we feel that we have just started in the career of producing wealth, possibly because we are only now beginning to realize the full meaning of its attending responsibilities, which we are of course far from wishing to shirk, and are striving to meet in every way.

"The statesman and the husbandman have the country in hand and are doing their best to place it and keep it in the lead of those nations which are fortunately capable of yielding the products needed to feed and clothe a large portion of mankind."

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN 1906.

Details of the foreign trade of the Argentine Republic, received by the Bureau of the American Republics on March 27, 1907, show import valuations of \$269,970,521 and export values amounting to \$292,253,829 gold, as previously stated in the MONTHLY BULLETIN for March.

The countries of origin and destination for the year were as follows:

Country.	Imports.	Exports.
Africa.....	\$32,269	\$3,958,031
Germany.....	38,416,259	39,417,196
Belgium.....	12,228,040	25,621,895
Bolivia.....	134,112	328,598
Brazil.....	6,641,025	11,891,815
Cuba.....	679,581	247,891
Chile.....	528,215	1,858,587
Spain.....	7,368,269	2,572,576
United States.....	39,474,894	13,332,112
France.....	26,744,875	35,763,354
Italy.....	24,123,636	6,906,124
Holland.....	1,511,744	2,975,238
Paraguay.....	1,308,972	205,014
United Kingdom.....	94,829,938	43,224,038
Uruguay.....	1,833,241	5,034,440
Various.....	14,115,451	3,776,722
Orders.....		95,614,748

The ratio of trade values for the principal participating countries, as compared with 1905, was as follows:

Imports from Germany increased 32 per cent and exports 6.3 per cent; from Belgium, imports show an increase of 40.1 per cent and exports 23.3; from Brazil, imports increased 24.6 per cent and exports declined 9.6 per cent; from Spain, imports increased 28.7 per cent and exports 10.1 per cent; from the United States, imports increased 36.4 per cent and exports declined 15.2 per cent; from France, imports increased 25.8 per cent and exports declined 4.8 per cent; from Italy, imports increased 18.9 per cent and exports 6.7 per cent; from the United Kingdom, imports increased 38.6 per cent and exports declined 3.5 per cent. In the total trade a loss of 9.4 per cent in exports is more than offset by the advance of 31.5 per cent noted for imports.

Import classifications for 1906 show the following values as compared with 1905:

Article.	Value.	Comparisons.
Live stock	\$2, 526, 602	—\$1, 218, 794
Foodstuffs	17, 662, 548	+ 3, 926, 623
Tobacco and manufactures	4, 911, 079	+ 455, 671
Wines, spirits, liquors, etc	11, 794, 039	+ 2, 626, 197
Textiles:		
Silk goods	3, 701, 422	+ 1, 098, 864
Woolens	10, 695, 037	— 272, 225
Cottons	31, 670, 629	+ 4, 603, 887
Various	8, 062, 951	+ 2, 480, 562
Total textiles	54, 130, 039	+ 7, 911, 088
Oils and grease	7, 880, 973	+ 2, 321, 181
Chemicals and drugs	7, 582, 859	+ 1, 307, 073
Colors and dyes	1, 640, 435	+ 198, 709
Lumber and manufactures	5, 612, 222	+ 1, 071, 399
Paper and manufactures	4, 914, 737	+ 780, 895
Leather and manufactures	2, 314, 551	+ 517, 707
Hardware	34, 942, 308	+11, 133, 029
Metallic goods	8, 592, 130	+ 2, 588, 256
Agricultural implements	17, 158, 545	+ 626, 993
Locomotion	35, 055, 364	+11, 303, 015
Glass, earthenware, etc	20, 910, 800	+ 7, 229, 860
Building materials	22, 001, 698	+ 6, 615, 307
Electrical goods	3, 430, 031	+ 1, 395, 357
Various	6, 909, 561	+ 1, 589, 947

The classification of exports and the values, as compared with the preceding year, were:

	Value.	Comparisons.
Pastoral products	\$124, 136, 439	—\$16, 906, 547
Agricultural products	157, 654, 692	— 12, 580, 543
Forest products	5, 921, 859	— 1, 203, 473
Mineral products	273, 816	+ 12, 300
Products of the chase	1, 098, 500	+ 307, 766
Various	3, 168, 523	+ 219, 515

The customs duties on imports (there being no export duties) produced the sum of \$59,277,050 gold and \$1,821,990 paper, being an increase, as compared with 1905, of \$8,687,726 gold and of \$596,556 paper.

Included under the general head of "Various" on the import list are the following countries: Australia, \$117,848; Austria-Hungary, \$1,723,761; Bulgaria, \$125; Canada, \$1,220,964; Colombia, \$1,315; China, \$507,140; Denmark, \$25,161; Ecuador, \$44,932; Egypt, \$18,618; Greece, \$71,869; Japan, \$229,530; Mexico, \$11,204; Norway, \$468,042; Panama, \$1,787; Persia, \$1,313; Peru, \$694; Portugal, \$327,043; German colonies, \$408; French colonies, \$11,804; Dutch colonies, \$82,242; British colonies, \$4,429,988; North American colonies, \$26,227; Roumania, \$227,766; Russia, \$515,711; Salvador, \$2,598; Dominican Republic, \$2,750; Sweden, \$293,018; Switzerland, \$3,033,143; Turkey, \$58,982, and Venezuela, \$15,523.

On the export list "Various" comprises: Austria-Hungary, \$46,328; Norway, \$10,687; Peru, \$76,154; German colonies, \$155,444; British colonies, \$4,480; Russia and colonies, \$283,395, and Sweden, \$307,656.

During the ten years' period 1897-1906 imports have advanced from \$98,283,948 to \$269,970,521, and exports from \$101,169,299 to \$292,253,829, showing a threefold increase.

The great advance in import values as compared with 1905 indicates infallibly the increased purchasing power of the country, and the decreased export valuations are to be in a great measure assigned to delayed shipments of wool and maize.

CONSOLIDATION OF RAILROAD COMPANIES.

From March 1, 1907, the administration of the Argentine railways known as the Buenos Ayres and Pacific and the Argentine Great Western will be united. This union will greatly facilitate travel in the sections traversed, and will obviate the necessity for transfer of cargoes at Villa Mercedes, as was formerly the case.

REAL ESTATE REGISTRATION IN BUENOS AYRES, 1906.

The registration of real estate properties in Buenos Ayres during 1906 numbered 21,888, with a valuation of \$279,224,593.97 (national currency), as compared with 18,652, valued at \$228,010,843.89, in the preceding year.

COMMISSION FOR THE REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

"*La Prensa*" (Buenos Ayres) for February 17, 1907, states that the President of the Argentine Republic has appointed a commission charged with the investigation and revision of existing tariff rates

in the country. The revision is to be undertaken with special reference to articles of prime necessity, with the ultimate purpose of rendering them cheaper for the consumer.

The Board of Revision is composed of Dr. EMILIO FRERS, President; and Señores LUIS E. ZUBERBHULER, FRANCISCO LATZINA, RICARDO PILLADO, EMILIO LAHITTE, ANTONIO LANUSSE, EMILIO HANSEN, FRANCISCO CAYOL, and PEDRO L. MEDINA.

MARITIME MOVEMENT IN 1905 AND 1906.

The maritime service maintained between the Argentine Republic and the various countries engaged in Argentine trade was represented by the following figures in 1905:

Country.	Number of vessels.	Tons.
Great Britain.....	1,313	3,014,701
Germany.....	469	1,250,210
Italy.....	373	886,659
France.....	259	627,677
United States.....	250	518,821
Spain.....	105	203,447
Belgium.....	237	497,211
The Netherlands.....	89	207,507

Returns showing the number of vessels entered and cleared at Argentine ports, other than Buenos Ayres, during 1906 place Rosario at the head of the list with 2,351 vessels entered and 2,305 cleared, with an aggregate registered tonnage of 2,876,780. La Plata is second, with 695 entries and 688 clearances and an aggregate tonnage of 1,410,000. Bahia Blanca follows with 377 entries and 363 clearances and a tonnage of 1,050,000. Parana shows a marked decline in tonnage, 418,700 tons being registered, though the number of vessels both ways is relatively large—1,109 entering and 641 clearing.

The total for the four ports was 4,532 entries and 3,997 clearances, with an aggregate register of 5,754,700 tons.

CEREAL CROP SHIPMENTS, 1906.

The shipments of cereal crops from the Argentine Republic during 1906 are reported as follows: Wheat, 2,621,058 tons, as compared with 2,854,178 in 1905; corn, 2,308,772 tons, as against 2,258,871 in 1905, and linseed, 540,547 tons, the figures for the previous year being 636,327 tons.

PUBLIC WORKS IN 1907.

An extensive system of public works has been outlined by the Argentine Government for 1907, the sum of \$1,200,000 having been

voted for the purpose by the National Congress. The projected improvements include the construction and repair of highways and bridges.

PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS IN 1906.

The Bureau of Patents and Trade-Marks of the Argentine Republic reports for the year 1906: Patents solicited, 670; granted, 637; denied, 46, and transfers, 34. The total revenue from this source was \$69,056.77.

Trade-marks solicited during the year numbered 2,565; granted, 2,107; denied, 64; transfers, 143; the total revenue accruing to the Government being \$132,640.

APPROVAL OF THE REPORT OF BOUNDARY COMMISSION WITH BRAZIL.

"*El Boletín Oficial*" of February 13, 1907, publishes the following decree approving the final reports of the International Mixed Commission on Boundaries with Brazil:

"BUENOS AYRES, *February 8, 1907.*

"In view of the final report on the demarcation of the dividing line between the Argentine Republic and the Republic of the United States of Brazil, subscribed by the International Mixed Commission constituted conformably with the protocols of August 9, 1895, October 1, 1898, August 2, 1900; and in view, also, of the general plan of the frontiers demarked, traced, and signed by the said commission in compliance with article 6 of the treaty of October 6, 1898—

"The Provisional President of the Senate, in exercise of the Executive power, decrees:

"ARTICLE 1. The final reports, dated June 8, July 15, and August 8, 1904, of the International Mixed Commission, in which is traced and described the dividing line between the two countries: From the mouth of the Cuareim to the mouth of the Pepiriguazú; from the mouth of the Pepiriguazú to the main headwaters of the River San Antonio, and from this point following the bed of the San Antonio to its disembougement into the River Iguazú; and from the mouth of the San Antonio, following the bed of the Iguazú to its disembougement into the Paraná, are approved.

"ART. 2. Likewise the general plan of demarkation signed by the members of the International Mixed Commission, which plan was approved and subscribed by the Commission in consequence of the act of October 6, 1906, is also approved.

"ART. 3. The Minister of Foreign Relations will celebrate the necessary agreements in order to take possession formally of the parts

of territory declared by the report and plans to be Argentine, and to turn over the parts of territory that in like manner are declared to belong to the Republic of the United States of Brazil.

"ART. 4. Let this be communicated, published, and delivered to the National Registry.

"VILLANUEVA.

"E. S. ZABALLOS."

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS AT BUENOS AYRES, 1906.

According to official figures the customs receipts collected at the port of Buenos Ayres during the calendar year 1906 amounted to 111,508,871.96 *pesos* national currency and 3,310,991 *pesos* gold. Comparing these figures with those of the previous year an increase is shown in favor of 1906 of 6,643,894.64 *pesos* gold.

BOLIVIA.

RESOURCES AND GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The MONTHLY BULLETIN for March, 1907, contained the concluding paragraphs of the address delivered by the Bolivian Minister, Señor Don IGNACIO CALDERÓN, before the National Geographical Society on January 25, 1907. These selections contained only sentiments in regard to the general progress of South America. There have been since then so many requests for information regarding the material resources of Bolivia that the BULLETIN takes pleasure in producing that portion of Minister CALDERÓN's excellent address which discusses the general conditions, progress, and development of that country.

"The great geological disturbances that in remote ages transformed the continent of South America and produced the wonderful upliftings of the Andes are very marked in Bolivia.

"This mountain chain, traversing the whole length of the continent, divides itself in Bolivia into two principal branches—the one of the west, forming a kind of wall between the sea and the interior, closely follows the coast; the other, extending toward the east and known as the Cordillera Real, presents a series of peaks eternally resplendent in crowns of snow and lifting their heads to heights of more than 21,000 feet, as the Illimani and the Illampu, with 21,700, and others equally imposing.

"The high plateau of Bolivia occupies an area of more than 66,000 square miles, with a mean altitude of from 10,000 to 13,000 feet above sea level.



SEÑOR DON IGNACIO CALDERON, MINISTER OF BOLIVIA TO THE UNITED STATES.

"It is difficult to say whether the obstacles offered by the vast mountain walls to free traffic and the communication of the people are not more than compensated by the prodigious quantity of minerals they contain and that make Bolivia one of the richest countries of the globe.

"The forests and vast plains extending eastward, with about 7,000 miles of navigable rivers, comprise a fertile agricultural territory embracing more than 304,000 square miles.

"The total area of Bolivia is 709,000 square miles, more or less, and it is therefore the third nation of South America as regards size, but unfortunately the population does not yet correspond to its extension—amounts only to a little more than 2,250,000.

"As the Spaniards settled first in the mining regions, the section of Bolivia situated east of the Cordillera Real, which includes the extensive territories watered by the tributaries of the Amazon and the Plata, is the least populated. There are found the forests filled with fine woods suitable for all industrial purposes, such as railway ties, building, and cabinetmaking. Some of these woods are as hard as iron. Rubber, peruvian bark, and a multitude of useful and medicinal plants abound in this soil, whose wonderful fertility could easily support many millions of inhabitants. The coffee and cocoa are conceded to be of the finest quality. Fruits and all tropical products are abundant. The climate is generally healthful and suitable for settlement by European races.

"The mean temperature of the lowlands of the Amazon to an altitude of 2,000 feet above sea level is 74°, to an altitude of 8,000 it is 66°, and in the central plain, where the altitude varies from 10,000 to 12,000 feet, it is 50°.

"It is calculated that to every 181 meters of ascent in the mountains there is a drop of one grade in the temperature.

"It may be said that in Bolivia there are only two seasons—the rainy season, which corresponds to summer, and extends from December to May, and the dry or winter season, lasting from May to December. In the latter months it seldom rains, and the sky is clear and bright. The rains are more copious in the east, and at times the rivers overflow and rise as high as 10 meters above their ordinary level.

"Almost all of the navigable rivers of Bolivia flow into the Amazon, the most important being the Beni, which receives the Madre de Dios, the Orton, and others before reaching its confluence with the Mamore, where it takes the name of Madeira, one of the most powerful tributaries of the Amazon. Unfortunately the navigation of this great river is obstructed by a series of very dangerous rapids. The Government of Brazil has agreed by treaty to construct a railroad around these rapids and thus expedite the Amazon route.

"The Pilocomayo and the Bernejo are also rivers of importance that flow toward the southeast and empty into the Paraguay. The eastern region of Bolivia is also rich in grazing lands, where the stock industry promises to be highly lucrative. To-day there are found vast herds of wild cattle roaming over the lands.

"Lake Titicaca on the boundary line between Peru and Bolivia is notable for its great altitude, for its romantic traditions, and for the monuments of that distant epoch yet standing on the island of the Sun. The lake's surface extends over an area of more than 5,200 square miles.

"If the natural exuberance and richness of the eastern section of Bolivia is remarkable for its products, the region of the Cordilleras is, I will say, the great storehouse of mineral wealth. The silver mines of Potosi, Oruro, Colquechaca, Huanchaca, and many others have contributed hundreds of millions to the richness of the world. No less abundant are the deposits of copper, bismuth, zinc, cobalt, gold, and tin. On speaking of the commerce of Bolivia I will mention the quantities of these minerals exported to-day.

"The main causes that hinder the development of Bolivia's wealth are the difficulty and cost of transportation, the lack of capital, and the scarcity of population. To what an extent the high rate of freight hinders the growth of industries in Bolivia, it is enough to state that coal at the seacoast is worth from 18 to 25 shillings, or, say, \$4 to \$6 more or less per ton; taken to the mines in the interior of Bolivia, according to the distance, though this may not exceed 500 miles, the price will be from \$40 to \$80. We are trying to overcome this difficulty by means of electric and hydraulic power.

"A large number of mining enterprises, as well as the eight banking institutions, are financed with national funds. Recently two German banks have been established in La Paz.

"The constitution of Bolivia is very liberal, and is based on the unitarian system of central government. The President is elected every four years by direct popular vote. The legislative power is exercised by a Senate and House of Deputies, and the judiciary by a supreme court, appointed by the Senate, and by inferior courts and other judges. Foreigners enjoy the same franchises as the natives, and may hold property, work the mines, etc., all in conformity with the laws.

"Bolivia is the only country in South America that has not suffered from earthquakes; and when felt they were almost imperceptible and of no consequence.

"Within the last few years the international commerce of Bolivia has increased considerably. In 1905, it reached 69,665,000 in Bolivian money, an increase of 30 per cent over the figures of the previous year, and according to the statement of President MONTES

in his last message to Congress, in 1906 it will reach 80,000,000; and when the railroads now in course of construction are completed these figures could be easily doubled in a short time.

"The commerce with the United States has also grown in recent years, and the construction of the railways will greatly augment the present movement. The importations into Bolivia in 1905 amounted to \$1,720,000, and yet this small sum is a large increase compared with previous years.

"On the other hand, the importations of Bolivian products into the United States hardly reached \$60,000, while Bolivia produced rubber, tin, cocoa, cocoa leaves, Peruvian bark, and many other articles of great consumption in the United States, and which are purchased in Europe to be brought here.

"The exportation of silver averages 13,000,000 ounces a year; of copper, 5,000 tons, more or less; the production of tin grows from year to year, so that from 1897, or ten years ago, when the production was about 3,000 tons, it had reached 17,000 in 1905, and during the past year it is probable that the exportations exceeded 20,000 tons of pure tin.

"It is impossible to foresee the marvelous development that railway facilities will offer to this industry, as well as to the general progress of the country. Bismuth, zinc, and gold represent quantities no less important.

"In spite of all the obstacles that the Bolivian industries have encountered on passing through the Amazon the exportation of rubber in 1905 amounted to 1,700,000 kilograms. This is a product whose output could easily be increased when the railroads now being built are completed. Sir MARTIN CONWAY calculates as not improbable that there may be about 50,000,000 rubber trees in the region of the upper Beni alone. Each tree is supposed to yield annually from 3 to 7 pounds of rubber.

"Bolivia also exports considerable quantities of alpaca wools, the finest chinchilla and vicuña skins, and other national products.

"I shall now proceed to give you an idea of the means of communication of my country and of the railways whose construction is actively progressing.

"The position Bolivia occupies in the heart of South America gives to her commercial and international importance, and although deprived of her coast on the Pacific, she is in immediate contact with five of the most advanced republics; and it is to their interest to encourage a mutual trade for the benefits that will naturally result. And this is not all; the main railway line under construction in Bolivia has a continental bearing, for it will establish the connection between the Argentine system that is now being extended to the interior of Bolivia with the Peruvian railroads coming from the north

and the Pacific coast. Then Lima in Peru, La Paz in Bolivia, and Buenos Ayres in the Argentine Republic will be united within a few years by a continuous railway spanning the 2,500 miles, more or less, that separate the capital of Peru on the Pacific from the capital of the Argentine Republic on the Atlantic, and will form an important section of the Pan-American railway.

"For the first time United States capitalists are taking an interest in the construction of railways in that section of South America. The Argentine roads were built with English capital and the same is the case with those of Brazil and Chile, where the majority of the roads are government property. Peru constructed her railways with national funds, but had to cede them for a term of years to her English creditors. Bolivia, then, is the first country where, in cooperation with the Bolivian national resources, American capital is being invested.

"It has been my aim, and I had the good fortune to succeed in interesting representative New York bankers in the great work of giving life to my country by means of roads through rich deposits of minerals and open to the world her virgin forests. My Government has concluded directly with the bankers a contract that is to-day being executed.

"The lines to be constructed by the American syndicate are from La Paz to Tupiza, 530 miles; Oruro to Cochabamba, 133 miles, and La Paz to Puerto Pando, 200 miles, in all, 863 miles.

"Of these railroads the one from La Paz passing by Oruro and Potosi to Tupiza will form the chain uniting the republics of the Pacific with those of the Atlantic, besides traversing the richest metallic zone that exists, perhaps, in the world. The line from Oruro to Cochabamba will open to commerce the fertile valleys of the interior of that section, the most thickly populated of Bolivia, and make that part of the country accessible to the navigable branches of the Mamore.

"The railroad from La Paz to Puerto Pando, a port situated at the headwaters of the Beni, will open the territories of the Beni, where rubber grows in such abundance; also coffee and all the most precious tropical products, as well as the various classes of woods. This railroad will have the peculiarity of passing in a few hours from the frigid zone of the high plains, where there is practically no vegetation, to the tropical region of the orange and the sugar cane. In a distance of less than 30 miles the traveler will be transported, as if by magic, from a temperature of perhaps 40° or less to one of 70° or more, as he descends through wonderful scenery, to the other side of the great eastern chain of the Andes.

"But these railroads are not the only ones called to transform in some years the economic life of Bolivia and give her rank and im-

portance to which her size and position entitle her. By a treaty of peace recently celebrated with Chile that Republic agrees to build, and work has already commenced, a railroad from Arica to La Paz, a distance of some 300 miles. That line will unite Bolivia with the Pacific by a road much more direct than that at present afforded by the Antofagasta line, which is 575 miles long, or that from Mollendo to La Paz via Lake Titicaca, a distance of 563 miles. The Arica road will bring the city of La Paz within eight or ten hours of time of the coast.

"The Bolivian Congress authorized more than a year ago the building of a railway from the borders of the River Paraguay to Santa Cruz, one of the most mediterranean cities, but destined to become one of great importance. The projectors have deposited the sum of 100,000 *pesos* as a guaranty for the execution of the contract, and the construction material has begun to be transported by way of the Plata and Paraguay rivers. The length of this line will be 497 miles. This route will offer free communication to the rich oriental zone by way of the Plata and the Paraguay and open to immigration and progress a territory more than 242,000 square miles, watered by large rivers and of remarkable fertility. There are on foot other projects of railway construction of no less importance.

"Progress is like oil that spreads itself wherever it touches. Some years more of work and effort in preparing transportation facilities, and by the beneficial influence of steam, electricity, and immigration the future greatness of Bolivia is assured."

EXPORTS OF TIN IN 1906.

According to a report presented to the Department of Finance and Industry of Bolivia on February 14, 1907, and furnished to the Bureau of the American Republics by the Bolivian Minister in the United States, the total shipments of tin from the country, during 1906, aggregated 29,370,367.96 kilograms of tin in bars (60 per cent pure) or 17,622,220.776 kilograms of pure metal.

Export duties on this commodity amounted to 1,561,740.53 *bolivianos*, distributed as follows among the various custom-houses:

	<i>Bolivianos.</i>		<i>Bolivianos.</i>
Oruro -----	817, 007. 39	La Paz-----	68, 132. 97
Uyuni -----	193, 554. 66	Potosi -----	356, 276. 32
Tupiza -----	88, 547. 29	Colquechaca -----	38, 221. 90

The provinces producing the metal in reference were: Potosi (covering the shipments from Uyuni, Tupiza, Colquechaca, and part of that from Oruro), with 15,674,807.74 kilograms; Oruro, 11,910,477.32 kilograms; La Paz, 1,748,190.90 kilograms; and Cochabamba, 36,892 kilograms.

The average price of Straits tin, which is the standard in European

markets, during the year, was £179 12s. 5d. per ton of pure metal (1,000 kilograms), making the Bolivian 60 per cent bar tin have a market value of £108 the ton. Allowing for the rate of exchange and the cost of placing on the markets, a net profit of 1.20 *bolivianos* per kilogram is made by Bolivian enterprises.

The 1905 production from Bolivian sources was 27,689,621 kilograms, valued at 26,205,140.95 *bolivianos*.

BRAZIL.

FOREIGN COMMERCE, 1906.

Figures published by the "Bureau of Commercial Statistics" for March 5, 1907, report total trade values of Brazil during 1906 to have aggregated £86,296,271, as compared with £74,473,033 in 1905.

Exports, including specie, are valued at £53,092,230, as against £44,642,983 in 1905, while imports reached a valuation of £33,204,041, as compared with £29,830.050 in the preceding year.

Items of export, the valuations thereof in 1905 and 1906, with their respective gains or losses, were as follows:

Article.	1905.	1906.	Compara- son.	Value in <i>milreis</i> , gold.		Compara- son.
				1905.	1906.	
Cotton	£1, 157, 714	£1, 656, 730	+ 499, 016	10, 290, 790	11, 726, 492	+ 4, 435, 702
Monazite sand	100, 088	99, 143	- 893	889, 231	881, 280	- 7, 942
Sugar	405, 964	606, 217	+ 200, 263	3, 608, 476	5, 388, 596	+ 1, 780, 120
Castor seed	24, 017	37, 491	+ 13, 474	211, 016	333, 250	+ 119, 235
Rubber:						
Mungabeira	144, 751	154, 802	+ 10, 051	1, 286, 672	1, 376, 014	+ 89, 382
Manicoba	831, 588	825, 285	- 9, 303	7, 418, 550	7, 335, 870	- 82, 689
Seringa	13, 436, 432	13, 075, 824	- 360, 608	119, 434, 947	116, 229, 540	- 8, 205, 398
Cocoa	1, 039, 535	1, 386, 441	+ 346, 906	9, 240, 313	12, 333, 922	+ 3, 083, 609
Coffee	21, 420, 515	27, 615, 884	+ 6, 195, 369	190, 404, 576	245, 474, 525	+ 55, 069, 949
Cotton seed	108, 458	122, 094	+ 13, 579	961, 074	1, 084, 742	+ 120, 668
Para nuts	232, 206	133, 895	- 98, 311	2, 064, 040	1, 190, 177	- 873, 872
Carnauba wax	207, 818	420, 016	+ 212, 198	1, 847, 273	3, 733, 478	+ 1, 886, 205
Horns	31, 069	31, 217	+ 148	276, 172	277, 488	+ 1, 316
Hides:						
Wet	788, 681	1, 090, 258	+ 301, 577	7, 010, 498	9, 691, 180	+ 2, 680, 682
Dry	599, 674	863, 518	+ 263, 844	5, 330, 460	7, 675, 715	+ 2, 345, 275
Horsehair	34, 594	45, 395	+ 10, 801	307, 565	403, 511	+ 96, 030
Meat extract	9, 181	12, 479	+ 3, 298	1, 490, 312	1, 128, 761	- 361, 551
Bran	167, 660	126, 986	- 40, 674	692, 079	789, 913	+ 97, 834
Flour, manioc, or cas- sava	77, 859	88, 863	+ 11, 006	55, 855	69, 318	+ 13, 463
Medicinal herbs and roots	6, 284	7, 799	+ 1, 515	606, 678	714, 332	+ 107, 654
Fruits	68, 250	80, 362	+ 12, 112	7, 335, 168	8, 283, 150	+ 947, 987
Tobacco	825, 206	931, 854	+ 106, 648	11, 088, 108	16, 502, 881	+ 5, 414, 733
Herva-matte	1, 286, 550	1, 856, 574	+ 620, 024	135, 679	193, 819	+ 58, 140
Ipecacuanha	15, 264	21, 805	+ 6, 541	142, 414	354, 045	+ 211, 631
Wool	16, 022	39, 831	+ 23, 809	390, 070	318, 873	- 71, 197
Lumber	43, 888	35, 874	- 8, 009	2, 958, 452	1, 594, 485	- 1, 363, 976
Manganese	332, 827	179, 380	- 153, 447	203, 506	382, 073	+ 118, 567
Scrap metal	29, 644	42, 983	+ 13, 339	3, 734, 469	4, 379, 160	+ 644, 691
Gold, bar	420, 128	492, 656	+ 72, 528	633, 916	1, 480, 260	+ 846, 344
Stones, precious	71, 316	166, 529	+ 95, 213	4, 117, 590	4, 639, 512	+ 521, 922
Skins	463, 229	521, 945	+ 58, 716	336, 668	347, 323	+ 10, 655
Piassava	37, 875	39, 074	+ 1, 199	2, 177, 512	2, 225, 163	+ 47, 651
Sundries	244, 970	250, 332	+ 5, 362	.....	.....	.....
Total merchandise	44, 632, 252	53, 059, 480	+ 8, 427, 228	396, 827, 679	471, 689, 822	+ 74, 812, 143
Specie	10, 731	32, 750	+ 22, 019	95, 384	291, 107	+ 195, 723
Grand total	44, 642, 983	53, 092, 230	+ 8, 429, 247	396, 923, 063	471, 930, 929	+ 75, 007, 866

Imports are divided into four general classes, the values of which, for the two years under comparison, were :

	1905.	1906.
Live animals.....	£313, 806	\$141, 535
Raw materials and unfinished manufactures.....	5, 081, 863	6, 525, 800
Manufactures.....	14, 203, 319	16, 426, 019
Foodstuffs and forage.....	10, 281, 062	10, 250, 687
Total.....	29, 830, 050	33, 204, 041

Coffee represents the greatest export increase, and forms over 50 per cent of the total exports of the country. Rubber comes next, with an export ratio of 24.6 per cent, the slight decrease in quantity and value noted in maniçoba and seringa being due to impeded navigation on the rivers, whereby part of the December shipments were of necessity transferred to the following year. Third on the export list comes herve-matte, 3.4 per cent of the total, followed by cotton, 3.1; cacao, 2.6; tobacco, 1.7, while the other 200 articles which form trade items account for 13.5 per cent of the total export values.

Import increases were made in raw materials and semimanufactured articles, while foodstuffs and cattle show a decrease, which is satisfactory evidence that in spite of a larger population the Republic is able to supply itself with said articles.

The nature of the exports noted is indicated as follows :

	<i>Milreis.</i>
Animals and their products.....	40, 954, 605=£2, 732, 270
Minerals and their products.....	15, 372, 563= 1, 028, 521
Agricultural and forest products.....	743, 345, 124=49, 298, 689
Total	799, 670, 295=53, 059, 480

The 1906 totals are greater by more than £8,000,000 than those of the previous year and exceed those of 1901 by more than £12,000,000, 1905 and 1901 having until the present time outranked all other periods covered by a five years' record.

DETAILS OF FOREIGN TRADE IN 1905.

The Bureau of Commercial Statistics of Rio de Janeiro has just published detailed statistics of the foreign trade of Brazil for 1905, compared with that for 1904. According to these figures the total value of the foreign trade in 1905 was 661,983,684 *milreis* gold, against 580,849,415 *milreis* gold in 1904, showing an increase in 1905 of 81,134,269 *milreis* gold.

Imports in 1905 amounted to 265,156,005 *milreis* gold, against 230,359,319 *milreis* gold in 1904, or an increase of 34,796,686 *milreis*. The increase in imports by classes was as follows: Imports of cattle increased from 939,896 *milreis* gold in 1904 to 2,198,858 *milreis* in 1905; imports of horses, asses, and mules increased from 271,825 *milreis* in 1904 to 350,052 *milreis* in 1905. Under Class II (articles

applied to the arts and industries) an increase of 3,397,176 *milreis* gold is noted, being due to increased imports of the following articles: Lead, tin and its alloys, copper and its alloys, hoofs, horns, etc., of animals, iron and steel, jute and hemp, wool, perfumery, dyeing substances, stone, earths, coal and cement, hides and skins. The imports of cotton thread show a considerable decrease.

The imports of manufactured articles show an increase of 17,-933,140 *milreis* gold. There was an increase of 798,279 *milreis* gold in war and hunting ammunition; 688,701 *milreis* in cars and other vehicles; 5,098,265 *milreis* in iron and steel; 366,843 *milreis* in musical instruments; 653,401 *milreis* in woolen manufactures; 254,868 *milreis* in flax, jute, and hemp; 732,917 *milreis* in stoneware, china ware, and glassware; 3,840,638 *milreis* in machinery, apparatus, tools, and instruments; 1,071,594 *milreis* in paper and paper manufactures; 1,004,000 *milreis* in stone, earths, bricks, earthenware, and marble tiles, the increase in imports of bricks alone amounting to 710,728 *milreis*; 792,486 *milreis* in chemical and pharmaceutical products, and 255,381 *milreis* in manufactures of silk. There was a slight increase noted in imports of miscellaneous articles.

The imports of provisions show an increase of 11,103,704 *milreis* gold, of which 1,097,602 *milreis* represent the gain in wheat flour; 566,971 *milreis*, in butter; 1,185,241 *milreis*, in wheat, and 3,960,016 *milreis* in dried beef, notwithstanding the quantity imported in 1905 is only 508,460 kilograms greater than in 1904, being due mainly to the increase in price of this article (293 *reis* per kilo in 1905, against 219 *reis* in 1904. The imports of rice, lard, and potatoes show a considerable decrease over those of 1904.

The imports of specie and foreign bank notes show an increase of 18,707,380 *milreis* over those of 1904.

The imports by classes were as follows:

Class.	Articles.	1904.	1905.
		<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
I	Animals, live and dried.....	0.02	1.05
II	Raw materials.....	17.51	16.87
III	Manufactured articles.....	47.02	47.61
IV	Provisions, etc.....	34.85	34.47

The imports by principal countries of origin were as follows:

Country.	Value in <i>milreis</i> gold.	
	1904.	1905.
Germany.....	29,203,817	35,253,966
Argentine Republic.....	23,702,252	31,210,143
Belgium.....	7,465,071	9,660,183
United States.....	25,642,448	27,400,623
France.....	20,593,542	23,883,265
Great Britain.....	63,914,377	70,499,955
Italy.....	8,375,551	8,895,506
Portugal.....	16,872,618	19,411,497
Uruguay.....	11,282,814	13,079,362

The exports of national merchandise and reexports of foreign merchandise in 1905 show an increase of 46,377,609 *milreis* gold over those for 1904.

The following table shows the exports by classes in the two years under comparison:

Class.	Articles.	Value in <i>milreis</i> gold.	
		1904.	1905.
I	Animals and animal products.....	23,545,573	18,514,112
II	Mineral products.....	8,337,646	8,753,846
III	Vegetable products.....	318,606,877	369,559,214

The imports of animals and animal products show a decrease of 5,031,461 *milreis* gold compared with those for 1904, the decrease occurring in the following articles: Whale oil, wax, hides of different kinds, hair, meat extracts, wool, preserved tongues, goat and deer skins. There was an increase in the imports of lard, horns, and glycerin.

The exports of minerals and mineral products show an increase of 416,200 *milreis* gold in 1905. The exports of manganese show an increase of 15,117 tons in quantity and 231,360 *milreis* in value; gold in bars, 16,060 *milreis*; old metal, 97,337 *milreis*. There was a loss of 78,106 *milreis* in the value of monazitic sands exported.

The exports of vegetable products show an increase of 50,952,844 *milreis* over those for 1904. The largest increases were noted in the following articles:

Articles.	Quantity.		Value in <i>milreis</i> gold.	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Cotton, raw.....tons..	13,262	24,081	7,346,728	10,290,790
Sugar (different grades).....do....	7,861	37,746	831,004	3,608,476
Rubber (different grades).....do....	31,865	35,393	99,730,031	128,140,178
Coffee.....bags..	10,024,536	10,820,661	177,400,617	190,404,576
Cotton seed.....tons..	26,601	37,494	791,498	964,074
Chestnuts.....hectoliters..	92,580	198,226	933,878	2,064,049
Bran.....tons..	21,152	23,432	797,279	1,490,312

There was a considerable decrease in the exports of cacao and tobacco, as may be seen from the following figures:

Articles.	Quantity.		Value in <i>milreis</i> gold.	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Tobacco.....tons..	23,963	20,390	7,453,477	7,335,163
Cacao.....do....	23,160	21,090	9,738,002	9,240,313

The exports were distributed as follows:

Country.	Milreis gold.		Percentage of total.	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Germany	48,825,562	60,001,034	13.931	15.120
Argentine Republic	9,920,568	12,103,502	2.830	3.050
Austria-Hungary	9,826,860	13,621,325	2.804	3.433
Belgium	5,834,261	8,033,252	1.665	2.025
United States	176,640,681	163,203,995	50.398	41.127
France	17,767,385	29,028,512	5.069	7.315
Great Britain	56,663,964	72,967,401	16.167	18.388
British possessions	1,531,850	2,104,678	.437	.531
Holland	6,793,901	11,773,480	1.938	2.967
Italy	3,318,340	3,682,399	.947	.928
Portugal	3,073,234	2,324,792	.877	.586
Uruguay	5,066,962	6,487,014	1.446	1.633

A comparison of the maritime movement of 1905 with that of 1904 shows an increase in the number of national steamers of 1,289, having a tonnage of 564,524 tons, and a decrease in the number of sailing vessels of 1,079, or a decrease in tonnage of 66,455 tons.

FOREIGN DUTIES ON BRAZILIAN COFFEES.

The "Brazilian Review" for March 5, 1907, publishes the following table showing the various rates imposed upon Brazilian coffees at points of import, per 100 kilograms:

	Francs.		Francs.
France	135	Germany	50
Italy	130	Norway	41
Spain	105	England	34
Austria	92.50	Denmark	33.50
Portugal	100	Sweden	16.70
Russia	95	Switzerland	3.50

The United States, Holland, and Belgium levy no tax on coffee.

IMPROVEMENT WORK AT RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Press dispatches report the formation of an improvement company, incorporated under the laws of the State of Maine, United States, with a capital stock of \$14,500,000, for the purpose of utilizing the concessions originally granted to ELMER L. CORTHELL for harbor and other developments in south Brazil. The work includes the construction and operation of docks, wharves, and warehouses, the building and working of electric railways, and the removal of the sand bar at the entrance of the large lake known as Lagoa dos Patos. This sheet of water is about 200 miles long and 50 miles wide, and upon it are located Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Allegre, and Pelotas. The freight handled at Rio Grande do Sul, is valued at \$12,000,000 annually, and under present conditions great expense and possible losses are entailed in lading and unlading.

UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN INVESTMENTS.

Consul-General G. E. ANDERSON, of Rio de Janeiro, reports that an American and Canadian syndicate has purchased the São Paulo and Rio Grande Railroad, which connects the São Paulo country with the Rio Grande do Sul country.

"This railroad represents the future railway interests of southern Brazil, in some respects the richest and most valuable portion of Brazil. It means the extension of American interests, and will lead to a general disposition of industrial and transportation concerns to look to the United States for support and supplies, and offers the beginning of a great trade opportunity, if American manufacturers will take advantage of it. This railroad purchase is one of the promising movements in behalf of American capital and enterprise in this country. The syndicate, which controls several enterprises in Brazil and in Mexico, has spent upward of \$25,000,000 in the purchase of concessions, franchises, and tangible property."

SUBSIDY FOR CULTIVATION OF PERINI FIBER.

The Acting British Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro has reported to his home Government that the Brazilian legislature has voted the grant of an annual subsidy of 30 *contos of reis* (about \$9,000) during a period of five years to Doctor PERINI, the discoverer and holder of patent rights for Brazil in connection with the utilization of the perini fiber. The subsidy will be paid as soon as Doctor PERINI shall have inaugurated the manufacture of articles made from the plant in Brazil. It is proposed to form a limited liability company for the exploitation of the plant, and Doctor PERINI has already issued his prospectus. The capital is to be 1,200 *contos of reis* (\$375,000) in 6,000 shares, valued at 200 *milreis* each.

RESCINDING OF COASTING TRADE CONCESSION.

The Brazilian "*Diario Official*" for January 29, 1907, contains a copy of a law rescinding the concession for a coasting service between the ports of Brazil, granted on April 19, 1904, to the *Companhia de Navegação Cruzeiro do Sul*, this company having leased its vessels to the "Lloyd Brasileiro."

THE PORT OF SANTOS IN 1906.

The total tonnage entering the port of Santos during the year 1906, aggregated 2,120,781, as compared with 1,694,641 in 1905. The clearances for the two periods were represented by 2,122,950 and

1,687,468 tons, respectively. The nationalities of the vessels and their respective cargoes were as follows:

Nationality.	Entries.		Clearances.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
British.....	267	695, 777	269	698, 362
German.....	130	352, 226	129	349, 508
Italian.....	122	317, 657	122	317, 657
French.....	129	299, 861	129	299, 861
Brazilian.....	468	295, 773	471	297, 966
Others.....	75	159, 487	93	159, 536

It is thus shown that while vessels under the Brazilian flag greatly preponderated, the greater tonnage was carried in British bottoms.

The articles shipped abroad are reported as follows:

	<i>Milreis.</i>		<i>Milreis.</i>
Coffee.....	306, 355, 949	Bran.....	415, 546
Hides (salted).....	428, 513	Pineapples.....	46, 731
Rubber (mangabeira).....	334, 377	Bananas.....	184, 472

Imports figure as follows:

	<i>Milreis.</i>		<i>Milreis.</i>
Cotton, raw; yarn, and manu- factures.....	6, 565, 511	Wool, raw; yarn, and manu- factures.....	2, 990, 143
Iron and steel, and manufac- tures.....	10, 990, 084	Coal.....	3, 530, 981
Machinery:		Kerosene.....	1, 760, 030
Industrial.....	925, 557	Rice.....	2, 400, 616
Agricultural.....	333, 803	Codfish.....	1, 728, 480
Paper and manufactures.....	1, 646, 407	Wheat flour.....	6, 695, 830
Drugs and chemicals.....	1, 968, 898	Wheat.....	8, 220, 852
Leather.....	2, 414, 697	Wine.....	6, 886, 563
Jute yarn.....	4, 702, 314	Sundry foodstuffs.....	7, 758, 917
		Specie and bullion.....	6, 269, 766

The official value of the milreis is given as \$0.546, but locally its value is about \$0.35.

The countries of origin and destination of the foregoing were as follows:

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>		<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>
Germany.....	16, 138, 691	83, 119, 401	Holland.....	626, 907	27, 294, 981
Argentine Republic.....	15, 907, 874	2, 333, 159	India.....	1, 764, 757	
Austria-Hungary.....	965, 309	22, 583, 100	Italy.....	8, 954, 595	5, 402, 477
Belgium.....	4, 541, 859	11, 603, 473	Portugal.....	4, 934, 328	
Canada.....	1, 165, 658		Sweden.....	459, 985	
United States.....	8, 407, 821	92, 062, 529	Norway.....	545, 269	
France.....	7, 346, 783	53, 142, 947	Switzerland.....	709, 267	
Great Britain.....	22, 338, 053	4, 694, 329	Other countries.....	840, 825	6, 468, 207
Spain.....	720, 344				

It is estimated that the State of São Paulo, of which Santos is the seaport, receives 20 per cent of the total imports of the Republic of Brazil and ships 40 per cent of the exports. Of the total value of exports from São Paulo in 1906, 99 per cent were supplied by coffee, 10,166,257 bags being reported.

THE TEXTILE MARKET.

A recent German consular report states that the manufacture of cotton goods in Brazil is developing to an amazing extent, thus causing a marked decline in importations from abroad. A high protective tariff on cotton manufactures and free entry for all machinery and apparatus adapted to textile growing and manufacturing further handicaps the imports under this classification.

Figures issued by the British and United States Governments covering their export trade for the year 1906 further establish the fact of the general falling off in Brazilian imports of tissues. For the twelve months ending December 30, 1906, shipments of cotton cloths from the United States to Brazil amounted to but \$479,338 in value, as against \$743,492 in the corresponding period of the preceding year, while wearing apparel declined from \$65,323 to \$54,928. British shipments of cotton manufactures remained practically stationary, £1,611,580 and £1,675,596 being the figures for 1905 and 1906, respectively. Worsteds show a slight decline from £83,137 in 1905 to £71,625 in 1906, while linen piece goods, woollen tissues, etc., show slight, if any, increase.

Sales from Germany are reported to have increased a trifle but French manufactures have lost ground. Good quality prints of Alsatian origin find ready sales, but imported tapestries whether French or German have no market, as the demand is met by a local product of poor quality. Imitation silk linings come, for the most part, from England, as do also batistes. Muslins are introduced in varying quantities from Germany and France and shirtings from England and Austria. Sheetings and napery come largely from Germany and Austria-Hungary, and cretonnes for upholstery purposes are mainly of German origin, the preference being given to richly colored, up-to-date designs. Sewing thread is introduced from Great Britain and Germany, the former being preferred, and the demand for German and French cotton lace is good. Large consignments of transparent mosquito netting are imported from Germany and the United Kingdom, and printed cotton handkerchiefs are in great demand, being worn on the head by native women and by the Austrian and Italian settlers. This latter trade is in the hands of Great Britain and Germany, the British goods being very cheap and made in imitation of Japanese silk.

White or colored woollen blankets are imported from Germany and as mixed qualities pay exactly the same duty as pure wool, the demand for the former is very restricted. Silk imports have declined and linens for handkerchiefs, table, and bedroom use, as well as for ecclesiastical purposes, are very little called for.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY AT PERNAMBUCO.

During the first six months of 1906, the quantity of sugar of native production reaching the Pernambuco market was 96,978,880 kilograms, the amount exported being 95,334,887 kilograms. Of the quantity reported for export, 11,250,662 kilograms were shipped to the north of Brazil, 56,912,864 kilograms to the south of the Republic, and 27,171,371 kilograms were sent abroad.

An estimate of the sugar output of the various producing States, made with a view to facilitating the export of the crop, has fixed the quantities, respectively, as follows:

	Bags.
Pernambuco.....	100, 000
Bahia.....	30, 000
Campos (Rio de Janeiro).....	30, 000
Alagoas.....	12, 000
Parahyba.....	9, 000
Sergipe.....	3, 000

At a meeting held on August 24, 1906, the "*Société Auxiliaire d'Agriculture de Pernambuco*" suggested to the sugar manufacturers that they should agree to an undertaking whereby they would bind themselves to manufacture Demerara sugar to the amount of 15 per cent of their production, with a view to creating a stock and to obtaining a more advantageous price for their merchandise. The agreement was assented to by twenty-two manufacturers, in consequence of which a sale of 100,000 bags of Demerara sugar was concluded with two important firms at Pernambuco. On September 28, 1906, one-half of this quantity had been shipped to its destination in the United States.

A central committee has been created at the Federal capital charged with the following duties, tending to a development of sugar interests:

1. With collecting precise information as to the price of sugar and the position of the sugar industry in Brazilian markets and on the foreign markets.

2. With transmitting regularly to the committees of the States and to agricultural associations all information relative to the production and consumption of sugar, using for this purpose a special telegraphic code.

3. With facilitating direct sales in foreign markets by making known to each State the number of bags of sugar to be sent away by a given date.

4. To gather all necessary data for fixing statistics as to the production and consumption of sugar at home and abroad.

With publishing every fortnight a bulletin with regard to the commercial fluctuation of sugar, alcohol, and brandy in the home markets.

CHILE.

TRADE WITH GERMANY IN 1906.

The Consul-General of Chile in Germany, Señor Don PIO PUELMA BESA, has forwarded to his home Government statistical information concerning the trade between Chile and the port of Hamburg in 1906.

Total shipments from Hamburg destined to Chilean ports were valued at 63,471,591.39 *marks* (\$15,116,239.75), as compared with 42,101,961.73 *marks* in 1905. The shipments in December of 1906 were almost double those recorded for the corresponding month of 1905, and, in fact, a comparison by months throughout the two years shows a remarkable scale of increase in the later period.

CUSTOMS DUTIES, JANUARY, 1907.

Total customs duties collected at the various ports of Chile during the month of January, 1907, aggregated \$9,900,585.55 (national currency), of which \$5,109,331.44 were credited to exports and \$4,588,366.76 to imports. Other branches of the service contributed \$202,887.35 to the general total.

CUSTOMS TARE FOR 1907.

A circular issued by the Superintendent of Customs of the Chilean Republic, on December 20, 1906, announces that the following tare shall be allowed, during 1907, on the gross weight of such articles of merchandise as are hereinafter specified:

IMPORTATION.		Per cent,
Oils:		
In barrels or iron jars.....		18
In cans inclosed in wooden boxes (4 cans in a box).....		22
Sugar:		
In ordinary bags.....		1
In double bags.....		2
In barrels.....		9
Coffee:		
In ordinary bags.....		1, 500
In double bags.....		3
Havana cigars: In wooden or tin boxes containing 5,000 cigars or more.....		60
Cigars from other countries.....		40
Tobacco:		
Cuban, in bales wrapped in sackcloth, palm leaves, or the like.....		10
From other countries, in bales wrapped in sackcloth.....		1
Textiles:		
In bales with iron hoops and wooden boards or strips.....		6
Without wooden boards or strips.....		5
With neither iron hoops nor wooden boards or strips.....		3
Containing wooden boards within the piece goods, besides the iron hoops and wooden boards or strips.....		8
In bales of any kind.....		8
Flannel, in bales of any kind.....		8

	Per cent.
Tea: In bulk in boxes of any kind, the gross weight of which does not exceed 60 kilograms.....	23
Shag: In bales of any kind.....	4
Yerba-maté or Paraguay tea:	
In barrels containing 50 kilograms.....	18
In barrels containing more than 50 kilograms.....	15

EXPORTATION.

Nitrate: In bags.....	70
Iodine: In barrels.....	14

When the packing containing such articles of merchandise is other than those specified in this circular, its weight shall be taken and stated in the custom-house permit.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION FROM SANTIAGO TO ARICA.

In a bill presented to the Chilean Congress in December, 1906, regarding the construction of the Longitudinal Railway from Santiago to Arica the Executive, Señor Don PEDRO MONTT, urges the importance of the work in reference and states that the Government is firmly resolved to do everything in its power to promote it. The approximate length of the road is 2,353 kilometers—from Santiago to Arica, to which must be added 26 kilometers from Ligua to Papudo, a contemplated branch line to be operated in connection with the main road, so that the grand total is 2,379 kilometers.

Of the Longitudinal line, there are now being worked 390 kilometers of State ownership, with 149 kilometers in course of construction, leaving 1,840 kilometers to be put into operation. To facilitate the completion of the enterprise, it is proposed that the contractors shall rent the State lines running into and forming part of the Longitudinal. The 258 kilometers of roadway, privately owned, to the north of Copiapo, can not be utilized owing to their gauges.

The bill consists of six articles, as follows:

"ARTICLE 1. The President of the Republic is hereby empowered for the term of three years to contract for a fixed sum, wholly or by sections, the study, construction, and equipment of the railways to unite the city of Ligua with the port of Papudo and that of Arica. The locomotive must arrive at Copiapo within five years.

"ART. 2. The total price of the works shall not exceed £7,500,000, and it shall be paid with a cumulative amortisation of not less than one-half per cent per annum.

"Until such time as the said price is paid the contractors shall exploit for their account the railways, subject to tariffs approved by the Government, and the State shall guarantee them interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

"ART. 3. The lease is hereby authorized of the intermediate State railways between Ligua and Chanaral, during the construction of the

railways referred to in article 1, and during their exploitation by the contractors.

"The tariffs shall be subject to the approval of the Government.

"ART. 4. The President of the Republic is hereby authorized for the term of one year to contract for a fixed price for the construction of the railways from Curico to Llico and from Del Arbol to Pichilemu, for sums not to exceed \$7,500,000 (of 18 *pence* each) for the first, and of \$2,500,000 (same money) for the second.

"ART. 5. Private or municipal lands required for the construction of the aforesaid railways, their stations, and annexes, in conformity with the plans approved by the President of the Republic, are hereby declared of public utility.

"The expropriation shall be carried out in conformity with the law of June 18, 1857, and the initiatory steps may be taken during the term of five years.

"ART. 6. An expenditure of \$3,000,000 is hereby authorized in expropriation of lands, technical inspection and other expenses of the railways authorized by the foregoing articles, and of \$300,000 for studies of ports."

COLOMBIA.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

During the last half of the year 1906, scholastic attendance at the various schools and colleges of the Republic was recorded as follows:

Province of Antioquia, 50,691; Atlántico, 4,916; Bolívar, 14,984; Boyacá, 8,691; Caldas, 18,690; Cundinamarca, 6,368; Cauca, 26,121; Federal District, 12,793; Galán, 8,088; Huila, 5,606; Magdalena, 2,670; Nariño, 13,313; Quesada, 11,723; Santander, 12,605; Tolima, 8,164; Tundama, 7,560; El Meta, 872; Putumayo, 532; Goajira, 4,080; Tierradentro, 1,000; making a total of 218,941.

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INFORMATION BUREAU IN NEW YORK.

A circular issued from New York under date of February 7, 1907, announces that the Colombian Government has established in that city an agency for the promotion of native enterprises. Dr. ALIRIO DÍAZ GUERRA is in charge of the Bureau and he has requested that all Colombian land, mine, and concession proprietors shall place at his disposition exact information concerning their holdings, geographical position, resources, means of communication, etc., it being designed, by means of this information, to interest capitalists and investors of the United States. The address of the agency is 15-25 Whitehall street, New York.

THE GULF OF URABA OR DARIEN RAILWAY TO THE CITY OF MEDELLIN.

The National Assembly of Colombia decrees:

SOLE ARTICLE. The contract made by the Department of Public Works with Mr. HENRY G. GRANGER for the construction and operation of a railway from the Gulf of Uraba or Darien, the tenor of which is as follows, is hereby approved:

"The undersigned, to wit: MODESTO GARCÉS, Secretary of Public Works, duly authorized by the President of the Republic, in the name of the Government, party of the first part, designated in the text of this contract as 'the Government,' and HENRY G. GRANGER, in his own name, party of the second part, known hereinafter as 'the Contractor,' have made the following contract:

"ARTICLE 1. The Government grants to the contractor, for the term of ninety-nine years, a franchise for the construction, equipment, and operation of a railway from a point on the Gulf of Uraba or Darien to the city of Medellin, in accordance with the provisions of article 45 of this contract.

"ART. 2. The contractor shall have the right to construct branches from the main line to the principal towns in the vicinity whose industries warrant said construction and which towns are not excluded under the provisions of previous franchises.

"ART. 3. The Government grants the right to construct the telegraph and telephone lines that may be needed for the use of the company, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Government. During the construction of the railway the contractor shall have the free use of the national telegraph and telephone lines in matters relating to the railway.

"ART. 4. The Government guarantees to the contractor that during the term of the franchise it will not permit the construction of any parallel railway within a zone of fifty kilometers on either side of the line, but railways or roads having prior franchises may run through or cross this zone, provided they are not intended to connect between themselves the ends or points of the line referred to in this concession.

"ART. 5. For the legal effects thereof the construction of the railway to which this contract refers is declared a work of public utility, and therefore the contractor shall enjoy all the rights and actions granted under the laws to undertakings of this class.

"ART. 6. The contractor may use the public roads in places where it is indispensable to the construction of the roadbed, but is bound to construct for the public another road having the same conditions. Should the railway traverse any town and be obliged to pass through any of its streets the contractor is not bound to replace the street occupied by the roadbed.

"ART. 7. The contractor is likewise authorized to take from the property of the nation the zones or strips of land that he may need for the roadbed, railway stations, and annexes, as well also to take from such lands the timber, materials, etc., that he may need for the works of the railway.

"ART. 8. On lands belonging to the nation the contractor may make use of such waterfalls and streams of water as he finds in the vicinity of the line for the purpose of using them in the production of electric energy or motive power for the railway.

"ART. 9. During the construction of the railroad, the Government exempts from import duties into Colombia, or from export duties to the country of origin, all materials, tools, utensils, machinery, apparatus, tents, telegraph and fence wires, telegraph and telephone instruments, furniture for stations, and other articles required in the construction and preservation of the work. Under the franchise preservation shall mean only the replacement of rolling stock and fixtures.

"ART. 10. The company is exempt from the payment of all taxes, Federal, departmental, or municipal, now levied or which may hereafter be levied on the property of the company destined for the use of the railway, as well as on the earnings of the latter.

"ART. 11. The employees, workmen, and other personnel of the company are exempt from military service in time of peace and in time of war, except in the case of a foreign war, and from any other onerous civil or police service.

"ART. 12. The Government agrees to furnish free the police or military force that may be necessary to protect persons or property at any point on the line.

"ART. 13. The company shall be called the Colombia Central Railroad.

"ART. 14. The work shall begin within six months after the approval of this contract by the President of the Republic, and shall be completed within six years thereafter, but if the work shall have been completed over half of its length, the right to extend the concession four years longer is thereby acquired.

"ART. 15. The contractor shall erect, at his own expense, in the port from which the railway starts, the necessary buildings, with proper accommodations and of sufficient size, for the custom-house and for the national guards, as soon as the railway reaches the frontier of Antioquia.

"ART. 16. The place at which the line begins on the Gulf of Uraba shall be called Ciudad Reyes, and there shall be reserved therein, free of charge, sufficient space for the encouragement of industry and manufactures, and for schools and public offices.

"ART. 17. On lands belonging to private persons the contractor may obtain, at his own expense, the lands necessary for the roadbed and other uses. Should he not be able to arrange with private persons for the acquisition of said lands, the Government shall secure the necessary expropriation judgments, but the expense of the proceedings shall be for account of the contractor.

"ART. 18. The contractor shall have the exclusive use of the coal mines and petroleum springs found in a zone of ten kilometers on either side of the railway on the condition that he pay to the Government as a national tax 15 per cent of the net profits of the same.

"ART. 19. The Government grants the contractor a subvention of thirty thousand dollars, American gold, for each kilometer constructed and opened to public service. This subvention shall be paid, at the option of the Government, in money or public lands, soil and subsoil, at the rate of three dollars, gold, per hectare on either side of the road on opening to public service each section of three kilometers. For this purpose the Government shall suspend the adjudication of public lands in the region referred to in this contract.

"ART. 20. Public lands shall be delivered in accordance with the plans, drawn up at the expense of the contractor, after the completion of each section of three kilometers. The contractor may occupy, and the Government will temporarily adjudicate to him by virtue of this contract, the lands that correspond to three kilometers of railway. Said adjudication shall be made permanent and in perpetuity in conformity with the legal obligations to cultivate it when the completed section corresponding thereto is delivered. The parcels of land shall be delivered as follows: Ten thousand hectares to the east of the Gulf of Darien, where Ciudad Reyes is situated, between Bobal Creek and Caiman Nuevo; five thousand hectares in lower Atrato, between the Gertrudis and Pelle ravines, at which place the Contractor has established his property called "Jankolomba;" fifteen thousand hectares on the western side of the gulf, between La Miel Creek and the place called "Tolo," where the property called "La Carolina" is situated. All this without injury or damage to the rights of third parties.

"ART. 21. In accordance with the wishes of the Government the contractor shall encourage European and American immigration. Colonists naturalized in Colombia shall enjoy the rights of municipal suffrage, etc., shall be free from military service after the lapse of one year's residence, and their property shall be exempt from military expropriation. Natives of Colombia shall be preferred for colonization purposes and in the development of industries on public lands adjudicated to the contractor.

"ART. 22. The contractor agrees to cultivate within the term of

twenty-five years one-half of the public lands adjudicated to him by virtue of this contract. The excess of double the quantity of land cultivated shall then revert to the nation without any remuneration whatever.

"ART. 23. No new manufacturing or agricultural company that makes use of this railway shall pay an export tax greater than two per cent for a period of twenty-five years on the original value. The banana industry shall pay in this place, as in all the Republic, a tax of three cents American gold on each bunch exported, which shall be considered to cover port dues and tonnage of shipments on the high sea levied on the banana trade with the port of Ciudad Reyes, so that said commerce shall not in this place pay any other export tax.

"ART. 24. The Government may liquidate any debt made with the contractor for any cause whatsoever in the form stipulated for the payment of the subvention referred to in article nineteen.

"ART. 25. The railway shall be constructed in accord with the police and railway security regulations now in force or which may be put in force in future.

"ART. 26. The railway may be constructed in all or in part with one or two tracks, according to needs of the traffic of the line and of that of the stations.

"ART. 27. If with respect to any line it should be necessary to deviate from the provisions of the rules and regulations, the technical changes shall be made with the approval of the Department of Public Works.

"ART. 28. The contractor shall complete the definite survey of the line to Medellin within the term of two years from the date of the approval of this contract.

"ART. 29. A copy of the plans and reports of the general survey of the line and the outlines and the plans of construction of stations shall be furnished to the Department of Public Works, which Department shall approve them if they are in conformity with the stipulations of the contract, and shall retain them on file in its office.

"ART. 30. The changes subsequently made to the plans, outlines, drawings, engineering works, etc., are subject to the same conditions.

"ART. 31. The width of the track shall be one meter between rails if a narrow gauge is adopted, or four feet eight and one-half inches if a wide gauge is adopted. The rails shall be steel, of the American type, and shall weigh at least from eighteen to twenty-five kilos per linear meter.

"ART. 32. The sleepers or ties shall be of good foreign or native wood, and shall be laid at the rate of at least one thousand six hundred and fifty per kilometer.

"ART. 33. The clearing shall be of sufficient width to permit the

easy construction of embankments and cuts with their ditches. The width of the roadbed at the top shall be at least three meters sixty centimeters at the base of the cuts.

"ART. 34. The ballast shall consist of gravel or other appropriate material, and shall be of a sufficient width to cover the ties.

"ART. 35. The maximum gradient shall not exceed three per cent, and curves shall not be of a shorter radius than one hundred meters, except at stations and points where electricity is used, at which places they may be diminished to such a degree as will insure safety and good service.

"ART. 36. The rolling stock must be first class and sufficient in quantity to meet the needs of the traffic. In no case shall the railway company have a smaller number of locomotives than two for each fifty kilometers, and shall provide a service for first, second, and third class passengers, and after the completion of the railway cars sufficient to handle double the traffic.

"ART. 37. The principal stations shall be constructed of materials of iron, masonry, or fine wood.

"ART. 38. The Government shall appoint an inspector for the purpose of examining the works, to receive the sections of kilometers opened to public service, and to deliver the public lands corresponding thereto.

"Paragraph. It is understood that a section of ten kilometers has been opened to the public when the line constructed in a permanent manner, without works of a temporary character, is traversed by a locomotive whose traction power on a level track is from six hundred to one thousand tons, and which can draw an ordinary train consisting of ten cars of a weight of ninety tons each at a speed of not less than from thirty to forty kilometers per hour on a level track without difficulty.

"ART. 39. The transportation tariffs shall be made by the contractor, with the approval of the Government.

"ART. 40. Public employees traveling by order of the proper authority, and members of the Army traveling under the same conditions, shall pay half the tariff rates.

"ART. 41. First-class mail matter, with mail clerks and guards, shall be transported gratis.

ART. 42. The contractor may fix his residence at such place as he may desire, but he shall maintain permanently a representative in Bogota, having sufficient powers to transact business with the Government on all matters concerning the present concession.

"ART. 43. The present contract may be assigned to the original company that the company may organize, but all subsequent transfers must have the approval of the Government, and in no case shall an assignment be made in favor of a foreign nation or Government.

"ART. 44. The concessionary now accepts in all its parts the provisions of article fifteen of the law of eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, number one hundred and forty-five, 'concerning foreigners and naturalization,' in which it is declared that contracts made in Colombia, between the Government and foreigners, are subject to the laws of Colombia, and hence it is an express condition of this contract that the concessionaire renounce, as in effect he does renounce, the attempt to make any diplomatic claim respecting the duties and rights growing out of this contract, except in the case of a denial of justice.

"Paragraph. Denial of justice is understood only to mean the fact that the Government prevent the concessionaire, or his representative, the right to arbitrate questions of difference arising out of this contract.

"ART. 45. The Government reserves the right to buy the railway, the subject of this contract, with all its branches, annexes, and appurtenances, and the Contractor, or his representatives, agree to sell the same at any time after the expiration of the first forty years following the definite approval of this contract.

"Paragraph. If the Government or the contractor fail to agree concerning the price of the sale, the price shall be fixed by expert appraisers, appointed, one by the Government and the other by the Contractor, these appraisers selecting a third in case of disagreement.

"ART. 46. On the expiration of the franchise the railway, with all its appurtenances and annexes, free from all incumbrance or mortgage, shall become the property of the Government, without any indemnity whatever being paid to the contractor or his representatives.

"ART. 47. This contract shall lapse, and may be so declared by the Government through the medium of the Department of Public Works, in any of the following cases:

"1. If work is not begun within the term fixed in article fourteen.

"2. If the plans should not be completed in accordance with the provisions of article twenty-eight.

"3. If the line to Medellin is not completed and delivered within the term fixed by article fourteen.

"4. If the construction is not in accordance with the technical conditions prescribed by this contract.

"ART. 48. Should this contract be declared forfeited for any of the causes mentioned, the contractor shall become owner of the works constructed, but on the condition of selling them to the Government at the appraised price made by the experts appointed, one by the Government and the other by the company, which experts, in case of disagreement, shall appoint a third.

"ART. 49. The contractor agrees to construct a wooden wharf at Ciudad Reyes, large and strong enough to accommodate the arrival of vessels navigating the high seas, in order to facilitate the loading and unloading of exports and imports of merchandise and to maintain said wharf in good condition during the life of the franchise. As compensation therefor the Government will credit, after the wharf is constructed, at the price of the subvention referred to in this contract, the equivalent of two and one-half kilometers of railway. A like concession is granted for the construction of a bridge for the Cauca River, which the line must cross in order to arrive at Medellin, and provided said bridge be of iron or steel and embody the conditions of resistance and stability necessary for the needs of the railway traffic.

"ART. 50. The railway must be completed to Medellin within a period of six years. If the contractor fulfills this condition he has the right to continue the line to the south of Antioquia in accordance with the provisions of this contract. Should this new section be completed within a period of six years, he shall likewise have the option of extending the railway to the southern boundary of the department of Cauca.

"Paragraph. In case of forfeiture there shall be deducted from the value of the property of the company the value of the public lands at the price stipulated in this contract.

"ART. 51. The approval of the President of the Republic is necessary for the validation of this contract.

"In witness whereof this contract is signed in duplicate at Bogota on February 20, 1905.

"MODESTO GARCES.

"HENRY G. GRANGER.

"The National Executive Power, Bogota, February 27, 1905.
Approved.

"R. REYES.

"The Minister of Public Works.

"MODESTO GARCES."

Submitted to the Honorable National Assembly on March 30, 1905, by the undersigned Minister of Public Works.

MODESTO GARCES.

Office of the Assembly, March 30, 1905. Read and approved on this date. Let it be recorded, circulated, and published.

D. RUBIO PARIS.

CUBA.

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN 1906.

The Bureau of Statistics of the Cuban Treasury Department has published recently the figures relating to the foreign commerce of the Republic during the calendar year 1906, as compared with those of the previous year. The total value of imports in 1906 amounted to \$98,530,622, as against \$94,971,518 in 1905, an increase of \$3,570,104. The exports in 1906 were valued at \$106,258,618, as compared with \$110,167,484 in the previous year, a decrease of \$3,908,867.

The principal countries of origin were the following:

Country.	1906.	1905.
United States	\$47,717,618	\$43,118,040
United Kingdom	14,321,054	13,508,273
Spain	9,167,669	10,179,558
Germany.....	6,414,694	5,915,920
France.....	5,598,984	5,242,901

The leading countries of destination were:

Country.	1906.	1905.
United States	\$88,175,451	\$95,330,475
United Kingdom	5,899,734	5,793,350
Germany.....	3,671,198	3,905,471
Spain	2,234,279	786,344
France.....	1,198,652	1,513,139

The imports and exports of money during the years under comparison were as follows:

Country.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.
United States	\$6,800	\$552,348	\$4,464,112	\$1,194,360
Spain	73,589	317,672	685,679	916,854
France.....	1,264,232	7,372,387	36,654	570
Total.....	1,344,621	8,241,407	5,286,445	2,111,784

SUGAR CROP OF 1906 AND 1907.

The Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department (*Secretaría de Hacienda*) of Cuba has issued figures of the sugar production of the Republic in 1905-6 and the estimate for 1906-7. The total crop in 1905-6 is stated at 8,561,017 sacks, or 1,225,799 tons, as compared with 1,183,347 tons in the preceding year.

Estimates for the 1906-7 crop, based upon the area under cultivation and making allowance for difficulties growing out of a scarcity of labor and means of transport, fix the production at 10,979,517 sacks, or 1,539,648 tons, an increase of 313,849 tons over the output for 1905-6. This estimate is, however, regarded as excessive.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT R. CACERES TO THE NATIONAL CONGRESS AT ITS SESSION OF 1907.

* * * * *

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

The international relations of the Republic continue on terms of the most perfect cordiality with all of the nations of Europe and America.

Within the bounds of our limited resources we have endeavored to participate in some of the many acts of culture and civilization to which we have courteously been invited. We were represented at the Pan-American Congress, held in Rio de Janeiro in July of last year, by Señor Don EMILIO C. JOUBERT, who, due to the painful malady with which he has been afflicted since that time, has not yet been able to send to the Department his report on the Conference.

HAAGUE CONFERENCE.

At the present time the Republic has promised to be represented at the next Hague Conference, but it is desirable that you consider the intimations made by the Government of Russia, through its Ambassador in Washington, of which the memorial of the Minister of Foreign Relations gives an account, for the purpose of sounding the attitude of the Department on the acceptance or nonacceptance of the conventions referred to.

FOREIGN EXPOSITIONS.

We have also exhibited our products at various expositions with the object of extending our commercial relations, advertising the variety of our resources and the exuberance of the production of our rich soil, which gives such abundant returns to immigrants and rewards in such a lucrative manner the capital invested in its exploitation.

BOUNDARY WITH HAITI.

Another matter that I submit to your superior judgment is the question of the boundary with Haiti, discussed in detail in the memorial of the Secretary of Foreign Relations, and the prompt solution of which is urged upon this Legislature, since it is a question that greatly affects citizenship, and which it is expedient to settle for the better consolidation of the amity and fraternity existing between both peoples.

UNIFICATION OF THE DEBT.

At the present time no matter seems of so much importance as that which has recently so greatly occupied public attention. I refer to the loan contract made during the latter part of last year with American bankers for the purpose of unifying the debt of the nation. On June 9 Mr. FEDERICO VELASQUEZ H, Secretary of the Treasury and Commerce, was commissioned by the Executive Power to go to the United States to conclude these negotiations and to treat with the foreign and domestic creditors of the Republic for the purpose of securing a reduction of the entire debt, since the greater part thereof, having originated in times of disturbance and disorder, owed its growth to inconsiderate transactions and accumulated usurious interest. The loan was made on the conditions set forth in detail in the respective memorials submitted by the Secretaries of Foreign Relations and of the Treasury and Commerce. The complement of these negotiations is the treaty, signed on the 8th of this month, between this Republic and the United States, by the representatives of both Governments appointed for that purpose. This treaty substitutes the one signed on February 7, 1905, and which was at that time submitted to your consideration. The entire negotiations, together with the treaty that has just been signed, and everything pertaining to the reduction of the debt, will form the subject of a special message that I shall submit to you in due time.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The work performed by the Treasury Department only requires figures to show that without order, without organization, and without assiduous devotion to the direction of that branch of the public service, it would not have been possible to obtain the result that I shall now inform you of. This work of itself shows the incessant labor necessary for its accomplishment, proves the ability of the Republic to save itself by its own efforts, and makes known the causes that ruined the public treasury and brought discredit upon

the country. With order and economy in the management of the public revenues, the Republic may consider itself saved. Order is the watchword of the present political situation, and order is being observed and will continue to be observed so long as men who are willing to sacrifice all in their desire to duly serve their country, remain at the head of the Government.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The revenues to December 31, 1906, amounted to more than \$3,800,000. The amount deposited in the National City Bank, of New York, in conformity with the decree of March 31, 1905, together with interest to that date, was \$2,317,607.40. The cash on hand in the auditor's office, in the departments of the Treasury, and in other public offices, aggregated more than \$280,000.

This is the first time that the annual balance of the public treasury of the nation has shown an amount equal to that mentioned in the memorial of the Secretary of the Treasury—a guarantee of the indisputable advantages of that peace and credit that we shall attain as the basis of our future economic redemption of the Republic, finding therein the means of freeing ourselves from debt and of undertaking all the improvements that will tend to increase the productiveness of the Republic on which the certain development of its material prosperity and political stability depends.

EXPORTS.

The exports for the year represented a value of \$6,543,872 and the imports a value of \$4,281,337.

FUTURE OF THE REPUBLIC.

The era that opens before the Republic is, therefore, a brilliant one, and the Dominicans intend to utilize it, in so far as possible, endeavoring to maintain and strengthen it by the virtues of industry and the abhorrence of political dissensions, the latter of which encourage speculation, consume the energies of the country, and bring upon it ruin and desolation.

DEPARTMENTS OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The Department of Justice and Public Instruction requires, perhaps, more than any other, your especial attention. Legislation needs to be reformed by purging it of the many errors from which it suffers, and to which the Secretary of State calls attention in his memorial.

My Government desires that the Department of Justice attain its most complete organization, for which purpose it depends upon the support of the Congress which exerts such a direct influence over it. I recommend that you give this subject your particular attention, and that you do all in your power to the end that said Department may fulfill the high mission that it is called upon to occupy in society. The radical reform of the present judicial system is demanded, and the same may be said of the law of public instruction.

Two things are essential to the life of a people. Without justice social order ceases, society totters on its base and falls into corrupt hands and into disorder. Without education ignorance reigns, and in the place of citizens pariahs only are found, and liberty falls smothered without defense into the arms of tyranny. If we want free men and a progressive and prosperous republic, we must look after education, and found it upon a liberal, honorable, and just law that responds to the high ideals and advances of modern progress.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

As a natural consequence of the enormous and inevitable expenditures imposed upon the public treasury by the war, which has lasted almost the entire year in some parts of the Republic, the Department of Fomento was neglected, much to the regret of the Government, since the Government not only sees in the work of that Department means that tend to the embellishment of the towns and to the encouragement of useful services, but also means for the relief of poverty, because many families will draw therefrom the sustenance necessary for their support. It is to be regretted that the misconduct of a few should cause so much injury, retard progress, and originate so many public calamities. Notwithstanding this, the Department of Fomento, utilizing the funds in its possession, proceeded to the construction of various public works, some of them in the District of Monte Christi, and others in this capital and at other places in the Republic.

The plan for the construction of various bridges will probably be realized in the course of the present year, and the railroads from Santiago to Moca, and from Sebo to Romana, in the building of which a large part of the internal revenue is being inverted, are now in course of construction.

The current year opens under better auspices, and it is the intention of the Government to effectively further progress in the Republic through all its executive orders and decrees, by endeavoring to stimulate industry in all its forms, proposing not only to elevate the condition of the laborer and the artisan, but also to increase production, which is the source of the maintenance of the State.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The definite organization of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, in which experience never fails to demonstrate the necessity of reforms, since the importance of this Department grows with the industrial and commercial development of the country and becomes a medium of communication, is the work of time, and I can not now affirm, in spite of the efforts exerted in its favor by the Department, that the organization has attained the end desired.

My Government has faith in the future of the Republic, which on a day like this sprang into existence through the decision and patriotism of our fathers, and without hatred and without prejudice relies upon the cooperation of all Dominicans in support of the work of maintaining the liberties of the Republic and of redeeming as soon as possible its economic independence by means of peace, order, and industry.

 GUATEMALA.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT MANUEL ESTRADA CABRERA TO THE
NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, DELIVERED MARCH 1,
1907.

CONDITION OF PEACE.

The profound peace of the Republic since the happy termination of the events of the middle of last year has enabled the Government to continue to devote its entire attention and zealous efforts to the encouragement of that progressive evolution in Guatemala that is becoming more noticeable day by day.

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PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

During the previous year, there were in session throughout the Republic 1,276 primary schools, and I earnestly cooperated with the authorities in securing the attendance of pupils in conformity with the requirements of the law. The examinations at the end of the term, generally speaking, were held in an impartial manner and showed that the sacrifices made in favor of the regeneration of the people were not sterile, and the results obtained increase the incentive to perseveringly continue the patriotic work undertaken.

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PUBLIC HEALTH.

The public health has merited due attention, and thanks to the organization formed by means of the Superior Board, with branches

throughout the Republic, the sanitary condition of the country has been good, and although some diseases broke out in Chimaltenango, Baja Verapaz, Zacapa, and Izabal, such opportune measures were taken that the diseases were promptly checked without serious injury to said towns.

Decree No. 659 promulgated the Organic Code of the Department of Public Health, which code governs this important branch of the public service and is in conformity with the resolutions of the Sanitary Convention of Washington of October 14, 1906.

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FOREIGN RELATIONS.

On more than one occasion and in this same place, on informing you of the acts of the Executive in the Department of Foreign Affairs, it has been my pleasure to declare publicly that the sole object of said acts was to enlarge and strengthen the relations of Guatemala with all the countries of America and Europe without allowing any unfortunate circumstances to dissuade me therefrom.

Now, on discussing that point in this message, I regret that I am unable to express myself in like terms, since you well know that about the middle of last year a hostile faction appeared on the frontier of Salvador and soon afterwards reached the frontier of Honduras. The support that its leaders obtained in those Republics and the complications arising therefrom gave rise first to a suspension of diplomatic relations, and soon thereafter to a complete rupture and open hostilities between Guatemala and Salvador, an event that can never be sufficiently lamented by all good Central Americans, but which was unavoidable, since all my efforts to prevent it were unsuccessful in view of the offensive attitude which the then hostile armies maintained.

Fortunately the disagreeable spectacle that Central America presented to the world at that time was relatively of short duration, and terminated in a manner honorable to Guatemala with the Treaty of Peace of July 20, 1906, signed on board the North American cruiser *Marblehead* and ratified by the Honorable Legislative Assembly in August of the same year.

Neither the Government nor the Guatemalan people will ever forget that the celebration of that compact was brought about by the timely mediation of Presidents ROOSEVELT and DIAZ, who, occupied in the development of their respective countries—the United States and Mexico—under the protection of peace which both Presidents endeavor to maintain unalterable in their Republics, view with displeasure the presence of serious difficulties among the peoples of Central America, to whom they are bound by ties of sincere friendship.

The Department of State will report to you concerning the treaty

of peace, amity, and commerce that, in accord with the treaty to which I have already alluded and of which it is an extension, was celebrated at San Jose, Costa Rica, September 25 last, by delegates of Guatemala, Costa Rica, Salvador, and Honduras.

I would state that one of the things that caused me the greatest satisfaction was to have been able to communicate to the Pan-American Congress, which met for the third time at Rio de Janeiro on July 23 last, the news that peace had been established in Central America, because—I say it with all frankness—I was greatly pre-occupied on seeing my country involved in a fratricidal war at the very time that said Congress opened its sessions, and the more so when I recalled that, in the Conference of 1902, Guatemala figured so prominently as a defender of compulsory arbitration, obtaining, as you will remember, the most flattering results.

How that news was greeted in the Rio Conference, and the many manifestations of sympathy that Guatemala, and the Government of Guatemala, through its delegates at the Conference, received because of it is well known to you. I flatter myself that if you find that my conduct presents a notable contrast, showing me energetic when the defense of the honor of Guatemala was at stake and the first to rejoice over the restoration of peace, you will also find that my conduct does not deviate in the least from that which I should observe as the President of a people whose Government, by their own free will, has been placed in my hands, and that I have endeavored to comply with my duty.

In closing my remarks in connection with Central America, I must, unfortunately, allude to the present conflict between Honduras and Nicaragua, in which, from the beginning, I interposed my friendly mediation, yielding to the sentiments that made me observe a like attitude when Costa Rica and Nicaragua were involved in controversy immediately after I entered upon the performance of my duties as President of the Republic.

Presidents ROOSEVELT and DIAZ, again guided by their policy of peace, also offered to mediate, in conjunction with the Governments of Guatemala, Salvador, and Costa Rica, for the purpose of avoiding a war between the contending Republics; and although up to the present time, the satisfactory results that it was hoped would be secured from such friendly mediation have not been obtained, nevertheless the efforts in favor of peace are at present being multiplied, and I believe and sincerely desire that Honduras and Nicaragua will conclude to amicably settle their difficulties for the sake of the well-being and good name of Central America.

It is easy to understand that the questions I have discussed up to the present time have occupied a large part of the attention of the Executive, but I have not for that reason neglected to attend to all

other matters belonging to the important and delicate branch of the Department of Foreign Relations. Said Department will, however, soon submit to the consideration of the Honorable Assembly certain treaties and conventions, such as the treaty of peace, amity, and commerce of San Jose, Costa Rica, already referred to; the convention for the mutual protection of patents with the United States of America, and the Geneva convention of July 6, 1906, concerning the amelioration of the condition of the wounded in arms in the field, as well as the resolutions of the Third International American Conference at Rio.

Our relations with the United States and Mexico, whose Governments never fail to give evidence of their friendship and sympathy toward Guatemala, have been strengthened, and my Government is earnestly striving for the continuance of these relations and at the same time is observing a like policy with respect to the other governments of America and with those of Europe, endeavoring at all times to insure the utmost good will and cordiality.

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INTEROCEANIC RAILWAY.

The arrival at the Capital of the locomotive from the Atlantic Coast upon the completion of our interoceanic railway will assume, in the course of the present year, the proportions of an event that will tend to radically transform the face of the Republic. It is necessary, then, that we should give strict attention to the immediate consequence of such an important occurrence and prepare the country at once for the benefits that will be derived therefrom.

Convinced of the importance of that event, I have given the necessary orders to the Department of Fomento, since it is to be expected that from the efforts of that Department will principally come that powerful and inevitable economic evolution that awaits Guatemala because of her location, her elements of natural wealth, and the earnest desire of her Government for industrial development.

AGRICULTURE.

The respective Department will report to you in detail concerning the formation of a Code of Agriculture, of a proposed law governing workmen, of the establishing of a normal school at Aurora, of the proposed mining law framed so as to effectively stimulate this infant industry, of the improvement of rapid means of communication, of the committees for embellishment and public works to be established in all of the principal towns, of the erection of the Palace of the Legislative Department, of the new National Theater of Guatemala, and of many other projects recently undertaken for the purpose of placing the country in a condition to realize in a short

while all the advantages that may logically be expected from the favorable situation in which we find ourselves on coming into closer contact with the nations of America and of Europe.

I am pleased to state to you that agriculture, that important fountain of the wealth of the nation, has merited my especial attention, and that all measures have been taken that were considered useful to its growth and development. It is a pleasure for me to inform you that the difficulties growing out of the past emergency did not prejudice the growth that was to be expected from the proper management of said Department, owing to Executive orders opportunely issued by the President through the respective offices.

In addition, earnest efforts have been made to increase and improve production by substituting modern and scientific for old and outworn methods and by the settlement of disputes between landowners and laborers in a strictly equitable manner, for which purpose the labor law already mentioned was framed with the object of meeting the wants of both parties, in accordance with the principles of liberty and justice espoused by the present administration.

RAILROAD FROM PUERTO BARRIOS.

The locomotive from Puerto Barrios, and which will run in a short time from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, is knocking at the doors of Guatemala, consummating in this manner one of the most laudable and beautiful aspirations of the Guatemalan people and one of my most ardent and constant desires, inasmuch as the completion of this iron highway will open new and broader fields for the production of public wealth and for the growth and progress of our country.

Every assistance and protection tending to the rapid advancement of the work has been accorded the constructing company, and it is a notable and significant fact that on the 21st of last June, in the midst of the hazards of war, the first rails leading from this capital toward the north to unite with the road being built from that side to this city were laid. The expropriation of the necessary lands, in accordance with the respective contract for said railroad, has been scrupulously paid by the Government. The other railroad enterprises of the Republic have continued to operate satisfactorily and the Executive has been careful to see that they were treated in the proper manner.

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FINANCES IN 1906.

The federal revenues for the year were \$30,500,772.98, or an increase of six millions of dollars over the amount of the budget of the National Legislative Assembly, notwithstanding the marked fall in exchange.

The expenditures of the different administrative departments amounted to \$27,030,761.36, and there was assigned, in addition, to cover the disbursements of the special bureau of public credit, the amount of \$18,702,226.15, making the total payment during the year 1906 \$45,732,987.51, the deficit having been covered out of the funds of the Government deposit with the American syndicate.

The fact of the payment during the year of loans prior to 1908, some of which were in gold, sufficiently explains the increase in the expenditures, as well as the fact of having made large payments, also in gold, for account of the American syndicate. Other payments were likewise made in national money.

The financial condition of the country, as will be seen, is good, since these results were obtained without increasing the present imposts and in spite of the emergency to which I have several times alluded.

HAITI.

PROPAGANDA FOR HAITIAN PRODUCTS.

A law has been recently promulgated by President NORD ALEXIS, the purpose of which is to give an impulse to Haitian commerce. The provisions of the law are:

"ART. 1. Every Haitian consul or consular agent shall set apart in his office a section to be devoted to the exposition of such samples of native products as shall be forwarded from Haiti, mainly through the chamber of commerce.

"ART. 2. The above-mentioned agents shall transmit to the Haitian Department of Commerce and to the Chamber of Commerce all communications, requests for information, etc., which they may receive regarding said samples."

HONDURAS.

ALIEN LAW.

The law governing aliens in the Republic of Honduras became operative on March 1, 1906, and is to the following effect:

MANUEL BONILLA, President of the Republic of Honduras, by virtue of the authority delegated to the Executive Power by Decree No. 76 of the National Constituent Assembly, issued January 19, 1906, decrees the following:

CHAPTER I.—*Aliens.*

ARTICLE I. Aliens are:

1. Those not born in the Territory of the Republic nor naturalized therein.

2. Natives of the other Central American republics residing in any part of the Territory of Honduras who do not (do?) declare before the respective Political Governor their intention to preserve their nationality.

3. Spanish Americans who, having resided one year in Honduras, have not declared before the indicated authority their desire to become naturalized in the country.

4. Honduraneans who have become naturalized in another country and removed thereto their residence.

5. Those who may officially serve foreign governments without proper authority from the Government of Honduras.

ART. 2. The nationality of the children of aliens born in Honduran territory and of Honduraneans born in foreign territory shall be determined by the treaties. When there are no treaties, the children born in Honduras of alien parents domiciled in the country are Honduraneans.

ART. 3. For the purpose of determining the place of birth in cases under the preceding article, it is declared that national vessels are a part of the territory of Honduras.

ART. 4. The children of ministers and employees of the legations of the Republic shall not, for the purpose of this law, be considered as born outside of it.

ART. 5. Honduran women who contract matrimony with aliens shall preserve their nationality, if they continue resident in the country.

ART. 6. The change of nationality of the husband does not import the change of nationality of the wife and minor children under paternal control, provided the wife and children reside in Honduras.

ART. 7. The nationality of corporations is regulated by the law authorizing their formation. Consequently, all such as are constituted according to the laws of the Republic shall be Honduran, provided that, in addition, they have their legal domicile in Honduras.

ART. 8. Foreign corporations enjoy in Honduras rights conceded them by the laws of the country of their domicile, provided that these be not contrary to the laws of Honduras, and that the said corporations have been recognized by the Executive Power.

CHAPTER II.—*Expatriation.*

ART. 9. In like manner as Honduraneans may expatriate themselves, becoming naturalized in another country by virtue of their free will, so foreigners may acquire Honduran citizenship in conformity with the laws of the Republic.

ART. 10. Expatriation, pursuant to naturalization obtained in a foreign country, does not exempt the criminal from extradition, trial,

and punishment to which he is subject by treaties, international customs, and the laws of the State.

ART. 11. No Honduran shall be exempt from the duties imposed upon him by the Constitution and the laws, although he may have acquired foreign nationality, so long as he may have his domicile in the Republic.

ART. 12. Persons naturalized in Honduras, notwithstanding they may be in a foreign country, have the right to the same protection as Honduraneans by birth either as to their persons or their property.

ART. 13. The Government of the Republic, in order to protect Honduraneans resident in foreign countries, shall employ the procedures and means set out in the treaties, and in default of treaties, it shall abide by the principles of the law of nations.

CHAPTER III.—*Naturalization.*

ART. 14. Every foreigner may acquire Honduran citizenship by obtaining a letter of naturalization from Congress or from the Executive Power if Congress is not in session.

ART. 15. A foreigner who wishes to become naturalized shall solicit the same, personally or by a representative specially empowered in writing, setting out that he renounces all submission, obedience, and fidelity to any other government, and especially to the country of which he may have been a citizen, and also to all foreign protection against the laws and authorities of Honduras and to all rights conceded by treaties or international law to foreigners, making also protestation of allegiance and obedience to the laws and authorities of Honduras.

ART. 16. The following shall be considered as naturalized in Honduras:

1. Spanish Americans who, having resided one year in the country, declare their desire to become naturalized before the Political Governor of the Department in which they may reside.

2. Other foreigners who having resided two years in the country may declare their purpose to become naturalized before the authority set out in the preceding clause, and have fulfilled the requirements set out in the second article of this chapter.

ART. 17. Letters of naturalization shall not be granted to the subjects or citizens of a country with which the Republic may be at war.

ART. 18. Nor shall they be granted to those reputed and judicially declared in other countries to be pirates, slave dealers, incendiaries, makers of false money, or counterfeiters of bank notes or other papers passing as money, nor to murderers, kidnappers, or thieves.

Naturalization which may have been obtained by a foreigner fraudulently, in violation of law, is entirely void.

ART. 19. Letters or certificates of naturalization are issued without costs. No fee, under any construction, may be collected for them.

ART. 20. Naturalization of a foreigner in Honduras becomes effective on the day following that on which is fulfilled the requirements of the law for acquiring the same. Vested or acquired rights in the old country shall be governed by its laws, but rights in expectancy shall be governed by the laws of Honduras.

CHAPTER IV.—*Registry and its effects.*

ART. 21. Registry of foreigners consists of the inscription of their names and nationalities in an open book kept for that purpose in the Ministry of Foreign Relations of the Republic.

ART. 22. A foreigner who may desire to register, and being in the capital of the Republic, must apply to the Ministry of Foreign Relations; but if he be away from the capital, to the governor of the respective Department, proving in both cases his nationality by means of one of the documents herein set out:

1. The certificate of the respective diplomatic or consular agent accredited in the Republic, provided that therein is set out that the party is a native of the country in whose name the agent acts.

2. The passport, legalized in the proper form, with which the applicant may have come into the Republic.

3. The letter of naturalization, legalized in the same manner. Only when its destruction or loss is sufficiently proven, or this document is not necessary by the law of the country which would have to issue it, shall other proof of equal value be admitted that the party interested has legally acquired the naturalization claimed. No expense shall attach to this proof other than the stamped paper.

ART. 23. Registry establishes only a legal presumption that the foreigner is of the nationality therein imputed, proof to the contrary being therefore admissible.

ART. 24. Registry is proved by the certificate thereof issued and signed by the Minister of Foreign Relations, who alone may issue it.

ART. 25. No authority or public functionary can recognize as of a particular foreign nationality any person who does not present his certificate of registry.

ART. 26. The certificate of registry does not serve its holder to make valid any right or action claimed under it, if the right or action claimed is prior to the date of the registry.

ART. 27. The rights of foreigners are—

1. To invoke the treaties and conventions existing between Honduras and their own country;

2. To recur to the protection of their country by diplomatic channel, conformably to the precepts established by the Constitution; and
3. The benefit of reciprocity.

ART. 28. The legal status of the registered foreigner is changed by the express or tacit renunciation of the interested party or by a state of war between Honduras and the foreign country.

CHAPTER V.—*Rights and obligations of foreigners.*

ART. 29. The Republic of Honduras is a sacred asylum for all persons who may take refuge in its territory (Constitution).

ART. 30. Foreigners are obliged upon their arrival in the territory of the Republic to respect the authorities and observe the laws (Constitution).

ART. 31. Foreigners enjoy in Honduras all the civil rights of Honduraneans (Constitution).

ART. 32. They may acquire all kinds of property in the country, subject, however, to all the ordinary and extraordinary burdens of general character which may be imposed upon the property of Honduraneans (Constitution).

ART. 33. Foreigners domiciled in Honduras shall be permitted to hold municipal offices, and those simply administrative.

ART. 34. They shall not present claims against the State nor demand any indemnity, except in the cases and in the manner in which Honduraneans may do so (Constitution).

ART. 35. Foreigners shall not resort to diplomatic intervention except in case of manifest denial of justice, unnecessary delay, or evident violation of the principles of international law. The fact that a final decision is not favorable to the claimant shall not be construed as a denial of justice. If in violation of this provision claims are presented and not amicably adjusted, injury to the Government being sustained thereby, the claimant shall lose the right to live in the country.

ART. 36. Extradition of strangers resident in Honduras shall be granted only by virtue of law or treaty for ordinary crimes, but never for political crimes, even though in consequence thereof an ordinary crime may have resulted.

ART. 37. Foreigners resident in Honduras enjoy in like manner as natives the following guaranties:

1. Inviolability of human life;
2. Individual security;
3. Liberty;
4. Equality; and
5. Property rights.

ART. 38. They may consequently utter and publish their ideas,

within the limitations imposed by the laws, as well by spoken word as in writing. They may also be responsible agents, owners, or representatives of newspapers or periodical publications, whatever may be the character thereof; but, on the other hand, they must submit themselves to the laws of the country, putting themselves for this purpose upon the footing of natives, without power to recur to diplomatic intervention for the responsibilities incurred.

ART. 39. Foreigners may, without losing their nationality, become domiciled in the country for all legal purposes. Acquisition, change, or loss of domicile is governed by the laws of Honduras. They may likewise acquire residence in any municipality of the Republic, complying with the requisites of law, and consequently they shall have the corresponding rights and obligations.

ART. 40. Transients are exempt from all merely personal taxes, but not from taxes and imposts upon their property, commerce, profession, or industry.

ART. 41. The suspension of individual guaranties being declared in the manner allowed by the laws of war, foreigners, as well as Honduraneans, shall be subject to the dispositions of the law decreeing the suspension, except as provided by the stipulations of preexisting treaties.

ART. 42. Foreigners do not enjoy political rights on a par with Honduraneans. They may not exercise the suffrage, nor seek public office, nor associate themselves in order to treat of political affairs of state, nor take any part therein, nor exercise the right of petition in matters of this kind.

ART. 43. The foreigner who voluntarily exercises the rights set out in the preceding article shall be, by this act, made responsible for his acts and the consequences thereof, as is every Honduran, without being understood by this to become naturalized.

ART. 44. Foreigners are exempt from military service, but such as are domiciled are liable to such municipal services as have not attached thereto authority, jurisdiction, or deliberative vote, and must lend their services to the armed police when engaged about the security of property and for the preservation of order in the locality in which they reside.

ART. 45. Every foreigner is obliged to respect the neutrality of the Government of the Republic in case of foreign war. Should he violate the same in any manner he will incur the same responsibility as natives.

ART. 46. Strangers shall not take part in the civil dissensions of the country. Those violating this prohibition may be administratively expelled from the territory as pernicious foreigners by the Executive Power being moreover subject to the laws of the Republic for offenses committed against it; without prejudice, that their

rights and obligations during a state of war may be governed by international law and treaties.

ART. 47. Continuing offenses, begun first in a foreign country and continuing to be committed in the Republic, shall be punished according to the laws of the Republic, be the delinquents citizens or aliens, provided that they be apprehended within Honduran territory.

ART. 48. Offenses committed by citizens or foreigners in the territory of the Republic shall be prosecuted and punished according to the laws of the Republic.

ART. 49. Offenses shall be considered as occurring in the territory of the Republic which are committed—

1. On the high seas on board national merchant or war vessels.
2. On board a Honduran war vessel in port or in foreign waters.
3. On board a Honduran merchant vessel in port or in foreign waters, when the offense affects the discipline or interior government of the ship, unless help be demanded of the authorities of the port.

“CHAPTER VI.—*Expulsion.*”

ART. 50. For reasons of public order or social morality, and when State interests demand it, foreigners may be denied entrance into the territory of Honduras, or their expulsion therefrom ordered.

ART. 51. If aliens, having taken refuge in Honduras, abuse the asylum, conspire against the Republic, or work to destroy or change its institutions, or to disturb in any manner public tranquillity and peace in a friendly country, the Government may order their expulsion.

ART. 52. Transient foreigners or emigrants who may have been prosecuted or sentenced in another country for crimes or grave offenses, and who may be a menace to society, may be expelled from the Republic. In the same manner the foreigner may be expelled, who, not being able to prove his identity, presents himself under an assumed name, or, as of condition, profession or office not possessed by him. The expulsion is without prejudice to prior criminal prosecution by the proper authority.

ART. 53. The Executive Power alone may deny foreigners entrance into the territory of the Republic or may order their expulsion.

ART. 54. In matters of expulsion for any of the reasons set out in the preceding articles, on the initiative of the President of the Republic the political governor of the Department in which the foreigner resides shall institute a verbal process, in order to show the facts or reasons upon which the expulsion must be based, which being concluded he shall forward to the ministry of Government in order that proper action in view thereof and upon its merits may be taken. The procedure for expulsion shall be administrative and discretionary, the testimony of foreigners being received in the process.

ART. 55. The order of expulsion shall be served upon the person to whom it refers, giving him twenty-four hours at the least for its performance.

"FINAL PROVISIONS.

ART. 56. The provisions of this law shall not change in any manner the immunities and guaranties that international law and the treaties or conventions which the Government may have entered into acknowledge to diplomatic representatives and the consular body, nor the rights that in the said treaties may have been granted especially to foreigners of a particular country.

This law shall take effect on March 1 of the present year, from which date are repealed prior laws governing this subject in so far as they may be contrary to this law.

Given at Tegucigalpa, February 8, 1906.

MANUEL BONILLA.

IMMIGRATION LAW.

The law governing immigration into the Republic of Honduras became operative on March 1, 1906, and is as follows:

MANUEL BONILLA, President of the Republic of Honduras, by virtue of the authority delegated to the Executive Power by Decree No. 76, of the National Constituent Assembly, issued January 19, 1906, decrees the following:

CHAPTER I.—*Immigration in general and the different kinds of immigrants.*

ARTICLE 1. Immigration shall be carried on and regulated according to the provisions of this law.

ART. 2. The Executive Power shall promote and aid the immigration of foreigners versed in agriculture, trade, cattle raising, the arts, business, and all kinds of industry.

ART. 3. Persons of more than sixty years of age shall not be engaged nor accepted as immigrants, except in the case of a father or mother arriving with a family or having a family already settled in the country.

ART. 4. Nor shall persons morally unfit or not in good health be accepted.

ART. 5. Every foreigner, who before beginning his voyage to the Republic shall signify before the Immigration Agent or before the proper consul his intention to accept the benefits granted by this law and to comply with the obligations imposed thereby, shall be considered as an immigrant.

ART. 6. Immigrants are divided into the following classes:

1. Immigrants, not under contract, in search of employment in the country.

2. Immigrants under contract with the Government.
3. Immigrants under contract with private persons, associations, or companies for colonization or to be engaged in any enterprise.

CHAPTER II.—*Board of immigration and agriculture.*

ART. 7. A board composed of the following members is established: The Minister of Fomento, the Minister of the Interior, an expert in cattle raising, a scientific agriculturist, and a merchant. The last three will be appointed by the Executive Power.

The board shall elect a president, a vice-president, a secretary, and an under secretary from among the members appointed by the Executive Power.

The board shall hold its ordinary sessions on the 1st and 15th of each month and extraordinary sessions whenever called by the president.

ART. 8. The board shall work conformably to this law and to the regulations issued on immigration and shall have the following functions:

1. To advise the Executive Power, whenever requested, upon projects or matters relative to immigration.

2. To endeavor, in accord with the Executive, to establish in this capital and in other localities model farms on which to test modern agricultural machines and for the crossing of native cattle, bovine and other kinds, with foreign cattle.

3. To formulate projects of immigration and colonization, and to submit the same to the consideration of the Government.

4. To collect seeds of grain and useful plants and shoots or cuttings for cultivation on the model farms, and to distribute the same to persons engaged in agricultural pursuits.

5. To maintain constant relations with the boards of the model farms which may be established in the Departments, in order that there may be mutual help in the work.

6. To obtain reports from the Departments upon the industries which may be suitable to establish or to improve therein, and upon the national lands situated therein, determining their extent and quality in regard to the cultivation suitable therefor, and all particulars in regard to mineral deposits, materials of construction, and especially upon dyewoods and cabinet woods.

7. To look after the course of immigration and colonization and the performance of the consequent duties on the part of the colonists or immigrants as well as on the part of the contractors and authorities, and to give an account of the same to the proper authority.

8. To indicate to the Executive Power the reforms that from time to time should be made for the regulation of the colonies, to stimulate immigration, and to guarantee the enjoyment of franchises and rights granted to colonists and immigrants.

CHAPTER III.—*Franchises, aids, and guaranties granted by the Government to immigrants of the first-class.*

ART. 9. To immigrants of the first-class the Government will grant the following aids, franchises, and guaranties:

A. Exemption from import duties upon clothing in use, household goods, seeds, domestic animals, machinery, tools, and instruments of their trade.

B. Exemption from payment of consular fees, including the fee for issuing, by the respective consul, the passport with which they must come provided and in which is set out their status of immigrants.

C. The Government will grant to immigrants, whether the heads of a family or not, lots of public lands of three or more hectares, according to the conditions as to fertility, healthfulness, and distance from centers of population, on condition that they agree to cultivate, at the least, the third part of the said lands with plantations of industrial or other utility for the period of two years, counting from the day on which they may obtain possession of the lands. Having performed these conditions the Government will grant the property right in the lands, issuing to the immigrants the title thereto without any cost.

D. The immigrant grantees may make use of the waters, of the wood, and other building material needed for their works, buildings, offices, and roads, and which may be found on the public lands or on the commons of the villages or towns in which they may reside, without paying anything therefor.

They shall enjoy the same right after having acquired the final title to the ceded lands.

*Immigrants may not transfer by contract *inter vivos* the rights granted to them by the Executive in conformity with this law prior to having acquired full ownership in the ceded lands for the purposes and in the terms indicated. In case of death their successors shall be subject to the same prescriptions.

If the immigrants, prior to having acquired full property in the ceded lands, shall abandon the work for a period of one year without the consent of the Government, they shall lose the lands with the crops and other results of labor, all reverting to the State without any obligation to indemnify.

The Government may authorize the suspension of the said work for such time as it may deem proper, taking into account the reasons and occasions presented by the interested parties.

CHAPTER IV.—*Franchises, aids, and guaranties granted by the Government to immigrants of the second class.*

ART. 10. Consuls accredited to the countries of America and of Europe may, in the name and under instructions of the Government, enter into contracts of immigration and colonization with the subjects or citizens of the said countries.

ART. 11. The Executive may likewise enter into immigration and colonization treaties with the said governments whenever he deems the same opportune.

ART. 12. The rights and obligations of the contracting parties and of the immigrants or colonists shall be such as are determined in the respective agreements.

ART. 13. In such as are entered into by the Government there may be granted the same franchises, aids, and guaranties granted to immigrants of the first-class, and these may be enlarged when suitable without other limitation than that established by the constitution and laws.

CHAPTER V.—*Franchises, aids, and guaranties granted by the Government to immigrants of the third class.*

ART. 14. Persons engaged in agriculture or any other kind of industry may engage foreigners for the carrying on and extension of their works under the authority of the Government, to which shall be given notice of the enterprise, of the number of immigrants needed, of the nationality to which they belong, and of the work for which they are intended, as also of the conditions under which they are contracted. The Government shall also intervene in like manner in the organization of colonies established by private persons.

ART. 15. The Government, by means of its respective subaltern employees, shall be informed upon the strict compliance of the obligations contracted for by the employers and by the immigrants.

ART. 16. The immigrants treated of in this chapter shall enjoy the same guaranties, franchises, and exemptions accorded to immigrants of the first-class.

ART. 17. If immigrants at the expiration of the time of their contracts, or the same having been rescinded, shall resolve to remain in the country as colonists they shall enjoy the same favors and privileges as immigrants of the first-class. They may also, if they so desire, contract with other employers without thereby losing the protection of the Government accorded them on entering the country.

ART. 18. The Government, for the better performance of the present law, may prescribe the regulations, instructions, and ordinances which it may deem proper.

ART. 19. This law shall become operative on March 1 of the current year, from which date all prior laws upon this subject in conflict with this law shall be inoperative.

Given at Tegucigalpa, February 8, 1906.

“MANUEL BONILLA.”

MEXICO.

FOREIGN COMMERCE, FIRST HALF OF 1906-7.

According to figures published by the Statistical Division of the Treasury Department of Mexico, the foreign commerce of the Republic for the first half of the fiscal year 1906-7 (July-December) was represented by the following valuations:

The total value of the trade during the first half of 1906-7 was \$226,482,443.22, as compared with \$219,360,068.81 in 1905-6.

The total value of imports during the period under review was \$108,598,506.04 Mexican currency, as compared with \$87,495,560.85 for the corresponding period of the preceding year. The exports were valued at \$117,883,937.18 Mexican currency, against \$131,864,507.96 in the first half of 1905-6.

A comparison of these figures show that the general trade, import and export combined, during the first half of the fiscal year 1906-7 increased \$7,122,374.41, as compared with the same period of the previous fiscal year.

Taken separately the imports of the first six months of 1906-7 increased \$21,102,945.19, while the exports decreased \$13,980,570.78, as compared, respectively, with the corresponding half of 1905-6.

The details of the imports during the period under review were as follows:

Animal substances.....	\$10, 013, 379. 29
Vegetable substances.....	13, 471, 596. 62
Mineral substances.....	37, 028, 191. 07
Dry goods.....	13, 240, 840. 87
Chemicals, drugs, etc.....	4, 145, 493. 60
Beverages.....	3, 372, 205. 48
Paper and applications.....	2, 992, 831. 28
Machinery and apparatus.....	13, 661, 040. 53
Vehicles.....	4, 090, 064. 94
Arms and explosives.....	2, 058, 156. 83
Miscellaneous.....	4, 524, 705. 53
Total.....	108, 598, 506. 04

The countries of origin of the above imports were the following:

United States.....	\$67, 275, 176. 63
Germany.....	12, 573, 055. 12
Great Britain.....	10, 303, 207. 60
France.....	8, 891, 869. 10
Spain.....	3, 817, 785. 60
Belgium.....	1, 434, 761. 94
Other countries.....	4, 302, 650. 05
Total.....	108, 598, 506. 04

The exports of mineral products during the period in reference were as follows:

Gold:

In bars-----	\$9, 897, 281. 94
In other forms-----	2, 822, 062. 47
In Mexican coin-----	29, 990. 00
In foreign coin-----	7, 269. 00
Total -----	<u>12, 756, 603. 41</u>

Silver:

Mexican pesos, old coinage-----	11, 566, 774. 00
Foreign coin-----	64, 891. 00
Bars -----	31, 751, 759. 35
In other forms-----	5, 362, 215. 30
Total -----	<u>48, 745, 639. 65</u>

Other mineral products:

Antimony -----	687, 778. 00
Copper -----	13, 335, 173. 00
Marble -----	21, 080. 00
Plombagina -----	45, 820. 00
Lead -----	1, 875, 124. 56
Zinc -----	623, 221. 12
Other mineral products-----	1, 055, 196. 38
Total -----	<u>79, 145, 636. 12</u>

Compared with a total of \$95,227,111.04 in the corresponding six months of 1905-6, this shows a decrease of \$16,081,474.92 in the first half of 1906-7.

The value of vegetable products exported during the first half of 1906-7 was:

Coffee -----	\$1, 711, 055. 00
Barks for tanning-----	7, 824. 00
Rubber -----	2, 070, 499. 00
Chicle -----	633, 070. 00
Frijol beans-----	374, 943. 00
Fresh fruits-----	169, 068. 48
Garbanzo beans-----	2, 603, 581. 00
Guayule -----	8, 599. 00
Haba beans-----	2, 550. 00
Henequen in leaf-----	17, 097, 429. 77
Ixtle in leaf-----	2, 144, 861. 00
Woods -----	1, 029, 390. 50
Corn -----	3, 038. 80
Moral hard wood-----	39, 210. 00
Dye wood-----	208, 438. 12
Broom root-----	854, 117. 00
Tobacco in leaf-----	867, 125. 35

Vanilla	\$910, 100. 00
Other vegetable products.....	980, 324. 20
Total, first half, 1906-7.....	31, 715, 224. 17
Total, first half, 1905-6.....	29, 363, 577. 40
Increase in 1906-7.....	2, 351, 646. 77

The principal article of export under this heading continues to be henequen fiber from Yucatan. In the first half of 1905-6 it amounted to \$15,467,436, showing an increase of \$1,629,993.77 in 1906-7.

The exports of animal products in the first six months of the fiscal year 1906-7 were as follows:

Cattle	\$757, 379. 00
Rawhides	4, 232, 428. 03
Other animal products.....	303, 031. 99
Total first half of 1906-7.....	5, 292, 839. 02
Total first half of 1905-6.....	5, 607, 898. 26
Decrease in 1906-7.....	315, 059. 24

The exports of manufactured articles during the first half of 1906-7 amounted to \$1,366,966.22 as compared with \$1,315,186.06, an increase of \$51,780.16. The exports of miscellaneous articles were valued at \$363,271.65, as against \$350,735.20 in the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year, an increase of \$12,536.45.

SILVER BASIS OF THE STAMP AND CUSTOMS TAXES, APRIL, 1907.

The usual monthly circular issued by the Treasury Department of the Mexican Government announces that the legal price per kilogram of pure silver during the month of April, 1907, is \$44.76, according to calculations provided in the decree of March 25, 1905. This price will be the basis for the payment of the stamp tax and customs duties when silver is used throughout the Republic.

POSTAL RECEIPTS, SEVEN MONTHS OF 1906-7.

The movement of the Mexican mail service for January, 1907, and for the seven months of the fiscal year 1906-7, ending January, 1907, is reported as follows:

The total for the seven months' period was \$2,343,359.76, as compared with \$2,114,684.59 in the same months of the preceding year. For the month of January the receipts were \$387,881.61, as compared with \$357,543.29 in the preceding month of December and \$339,420.69 in the same month of last year.

REGISTRY OF BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS, JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1907.

During the month of February the value of business transactions registered in the archives of the public registrar of the City of Mexico was \$23,131,195.42, an increase over the preceding month of \$5,001,412.87, the figures for the month having been \$18,129,782.55. The February operations were distributed as follows:

132 mercantile and railway.....	\$11,843,905.00
257 transfers by deed.....	6,546,309.26
204 mortgages and attachments.....	2,088,540.41
9 leases	1,192,000.00
129 judicial orders.....	1,356,210.02
77 private contracts.....	18,437.82
32 public deeds.....	85,792.91

CUSTOMS REVENUES, FIRST SEVEN MONTHS OF 1906-7.

Official statistics recently published show that the revenues collected by the various custom-houses of the Republic of Mexico during the first seven months of 1906-7 were as follows, the figures for the corresponding period of 1905-6 being also given by way of comparison:

	First seven months.	
	1906-7.	1905-6.
Import duties.....	<i>Pesos.</i> 29,203,319.31	<i>Pesos.</i> 24,574,548.26
Export duties.....	630,713.38	561,850.49
Port dues	608,396.88	510,841.14
Total.....	30,442,429.57	25,677,239.89

SUGAR PRODUCTION IN 1906.

The total production of sugar in the Republic of Mexico, as reported by the "*Revista Azucarera*" for 1906-7, was 107,500 tons in 1905-6 and 115,000 tons (estimated) for 1906-7. Morelos is the leading center of production, being credited with 35,661,720 kilos of sugar and 21,256,962 kilos of molasses. The output for the season was 2,500 tons of sugar in excess of the estimate.

Following is a list of the sugar-producing States and their respective quotas for the 1905-6 crops:

State.	Molasses.	Sugar.	State.	Molasses.	Sugar.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
Campeche.....	653,913	542,159	Puebla.....	6,037,000	16,549,000
Chiapas.....	621,700	371,700	San Luis Potosi.....	3,594,000	1,925,000
Colima.....	1,330,000	1,740,000	Sinaloa.....	3,860,000	8,540,000
Guerrero.....	2,652,200	2,096,450	Tabasco.....	1,064,500	1,967,000
Jalisco.....	6,448,060	6,196,400	Tamaulipas.....	1,529,500	1,694,000
Mexico.....	747,480	157,720	Tepic.....	2,000,000	3,500,000
Michoacán.....	13,674,986	6,658,723	Veracruz.....	9,312,166	16,296,934
Morelos.....	21,256,962	35,661,720	Yucatan.....	2,130,304	1,241,041
Nuevo Leon.....	350,000	913,918			
Oaxaca.....	2,133,913	1,477,320	Total.....	79,396,684	107,529,085

COINAGE ISSUE UNDER NEW MONETARY SYSTEM.

A statement issued by the President of the Exchange and Currency Commission of Mexico records in detail the exact amount of the reformed currency which has been coined and issued in the Republic during the two years' life of the commission, to March 25, 1907.

The law of March 25, 1905, decreasing the monetary reform, became effective on May 1, 1905, since which time the amount of new and standard currency issued under the auspices of the commission has reached the sum of \$80,454,646.90 in specie. This amount is entirely distinct from the old *pesos fuertes*, the value of which, either in circulation or hoarded, is variously estimated from \$15,000,000 to \$30,000,000.

Gold in coins of \$10 (hidalgos) and \$5 (half hidalgos) has been issued to the value of \$57,946,500; silver, in 10, 20, and 50 cent pieces, \$20,970,000; nickel, in 5-cent pieces, \$601,728, and bronze, coins of 1 and 2 cents, \$936,418.90.

In addition to this metallic or specie circulation, the bank-note currency issued and rigidly secured by the charters under which the banks of issue operate, consisted, on January 31, 1907, of \$98,184,395, being everywhere accepted at par in all classes of transactions as cash equivalent to the metallic currency.

Of this total, \$178,638,041, the chartered banks had on deposit on January 31 the sum of \$63,574,518, leaving in the hands of the public the sum of \$115,064,523.

FLOUR MACHINERY SHIPPED TO THE UNITED STATES.

The Torreon "Star" states that a Durango factory recently began the manufacture of middlings mills and nixtamal mills. It is said that the middlings mill is destined to supplant many stands of rolls in flour mills, because, it is claimed, it does the same amount of work with one-fourth of the power, and with the additional advantage that it does work no rolls can do and solves the problem which vexes all millers, that of grinding sharp middlings. It is believed that the invention will become a big factor in the flour-mill industry of the world.

The nixtamal mill is having a big sale. These mills are designed so that each will properly fulfill its own peculiar sphere in the grinding business. With the combination of the two they are said to be unexcelled for grinding food products, such as middlings, nixtamal, spices, malt, cotton-seed meal, salt, sugar, chili, coffee, etc.

An Austin (Texas, U. S. A.) company recently placed an order for some of these mills. The Austin concern produces 20,000 cans of *chili con carne* and 10,000 cans of *tamales* every day, and its manager

comes to Mexico to purchase from first hand chili and beans. While in Durango, he saw the mills mentioned above and gave an order for a shipment to be sent to Austin.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' LICENSES.

Following are the regulations governing commercial travelers in the various States of the Mexican Republic:

In Aguascalientes, every agent or commercial traveler who endeavors to sell goods of any kind to commercial houses is subject to the payment of a municipal tax of from \$50 to \$100 whether successful in making sales or not.

In the State of Campeche, no taxes are levied on traveling agents.

In the State of Coahuila, taxes are levied on traveling agents in accordance with the local ordinances of the different municipalities.

At Saltillo, the following taxes are collected:

Fifty to one hundred dollars of agents who carry their wares with them and make sales at residences of jewelry, dry goods, or other classes of articles not specified.

Two to three dollars for the sale of rubber stamps or stationery.

Thirty to forty dollars for the sale of sewing machines.

Ten dollars for soliciting insurance of all kinds.

Two to five dollars for the sale of lottery tickets.

At Monclova and Parras, (State of Coahuila) traveling agents pay \$5 to \$10 per month or fraction of a month. In the latter town the failure to apply for a permit subjects the agent to a fine of from \$10 to \$25.

At Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, traveling agents pay from \$10 to \$25 per month or fraction thereof, lottery agents from \$2 to \$5 per month, and agents for publications \$3 per month.

At Torreon, traveling agents pay from \$5 to \$10 per month, according to the article sold and the importance of the commercial house they represent. The tariff is fixed by the president of the municipal council.

The State of Chiapas levies no taxes on traveling agents.

In Chihuahua, agents who sell from samples pay no taxes. Only those agents pay taxes who make actual sales from wares on hand, in which class ambulant agents are included. The tariff is 2 per cent on sales, plus the Federal tax.

In the Federal district and territories, agencies and commission houses pay from \$3 to \$75 per month, in accordance with the provisions of the census law. As the laws of the Federal district govern, with slight differences, in the territories, it is probable that taxes similar to those collected in the Federal district are levied on agents who sell goods in the Territories.

In Durango, traveling agents pay no taxes.

In Guerrero, traveling agents are required to report to the city council of each municipality visited the name of the house they represent and the class of merchandise they propose to sell. The president of the municipal council shall issue a license, good for thirty days, charging from \$5 to \$10 for the same.

In the State of Hidalgo, according to information obtained from the Treasury Department, agents pay from \$1 to \$100 for the privilege of working for a period of one month.

In Jalisco, no taxes are levied on sales agents.

In Mexico, traveling agents pay no taxes, but must procure a license issued by the General Bureau of Rents. Ambulant salesmen who offer their wares to private persons must register and pay 10 per cent on the value of the merchandise.

In Michoacan, the payment of a monthly tax of from \$5 to \$30, according to the importance of the house represented, is required.

In Morelos, no tax is levied on traveling agents. The law includes ambulant merchants only, and these are not specifically mentioned. This law will probably be changed during the present year.

In the State of Nuevo Leon, traveling agents pay \$10, plus a Federal tax of 25 per cent on the amount of the license, or a total tax of \$12.50 for permission to work in any part of the State for a period of one month.

In Oaxaca, the municipal law requires traveling agents to list or manifest the merchandise they propose to sell, and to give bond or security to the end that, on completing their operations, a payment of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the amount of the sales may be collected.

At Puebla, there is a classification board whose duty it is to levy a tax on traveling agents, according to circumstances and the importance of the business operations represented.

In Queretaro, in conformity with the previous declaration or manifest of the Department of Rents of the State, a tax of 1 per cent is levied on the amount of the sales made in the State.

In San Luis Potosi, traveling agents representing houses located outside the State pay a tax of from \$5 to \$25, according to the importance of the business transacted.

In Sonora, a municipal tax of from \$50 to \$100 is levied on traveling agents, according to the classification made by the president of the municipal council of each locality visited.

In Sinaloa, traveling agents pay a tax of from \$2 to \$10, in conformity with the classification of the collector of revenues in each place, a declaration having been previously made by the agent and the tax fixed in accordance with the importance of the business transactions.

In Tabasco, no tax is levied on agents.

In Tamaulipas, the fiscal law of the State imposes a tax of from \$5

to \$10 a month on agents and commercial travelers who transact business in the different towns. In the city of Tampico the municipal law levies an additional tax on said agents of from \$5 to \$10 per month.

The State of Veracruz imposes no taxes on agents.

Yucatan levies no tax on traveling agents.

In Zacatecas, traveling agents representing commercial houses are subject to no tax in the State. Ambulant merchants must pay a tax of $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, plus the Federal tax, on the amount of the sales made in any part of the State.

FISHING CONCESSION GRANTED TO A NORWEGIAN COMPANY.

A British official report from Christiania states that a Norwegian company in Mexico "*La Compañía Norvega Mexicana*" has been granted a valuable concession by the Mexican Government carrying the sole right to fishing privileges of every description in the Gulf of Mexico for fifteen years.

In addition to supplying fresh fish for local consumption, it is proposed to establish canning factories and to carry on oyster breeding as well as lobster and prawn fisheries. The equipment of the business will be purchased in Norway.

POSTAL CONVENTION WITH ITALY.

In the "*Diario Oficial*" of March 7, 1907, is published the convention for exchange of postal money orders between Mexico and Italy, approved by the Mexican Senate October 24, 1906, ratified by President DIAZ January 31, 1907, and which has also been ratified by the Italian Government.

The exchange offices established for Mexico are Mexico City, Nuevo Laredo, and Tamaulipas, and for Italy, Naples.

The maximum limit of postal orders is 200 *pesos* and 500 *lire*, respectively.

NICARAGUA.

INCREASED EXPORT DUTY ON COFFEE.

On February 24, 1907, the President of the Republic of Nicaragua promulgated a decree whereby the export duty on native coffee was advanced from 40 *centavos* gold per quintal to \$2 (national currency) per quintal.

This is practically double its former rate of duty, and will continue in effect so long as the coffee market is in its present state.

For the purposes of the decree the gold-bearing bonds of the Republic will be received at the exchange rate of 630 per cent.

PANAMA.

MONETARY LAW.

The law establishing the gold monetary standard for the Republic of Panama and also providing for gold and silver coinage is contained in an act passed by the National Convention on June 26, approved by President AMADOR on June 28, 1904 (known as "Law 84 of 1904"), and in the decree of President AMADOR pursuant to that law, issued December 6, 1904, and known as "Decree 74 of 1904." The two are herewith given:

"Law 84 of 1904.

"The National Convention of Panama decrees:

"ARTICLE 1. The monetary unit of the Republic shall be the balboa, that is, a gold coin of one gram six hundred and seventy-two milligrams (1.672 grams) weight, nine hundred thousandths (0.900) fine, divided into one hundred hundredths ($\frac{1}{100}$).

"*Paragraph.* The present gold dollars of the United States of America, and the multiples thereof, shall be legal tender in the Republic for their face value equivalent to the balboa.

"ART. 2. When the Executive Power orders the coinage of national gold coin this coinage shall be made in pieces of one, two and a half, five, ten, and twenty balboas, selecting the denominations of greater circulation in commerce.

"ART. 3. Silver coins shall be of an alloy of nine hundred thousandths pure silver and one hundred thousandths copper.

"ART. 4. The designation, weight, diameter, and equivalence of silver coins shall be the following:

"The peso: A coin that shall weigh twenty-five grams, have a diameter of thirty-seven millimeters, and be equivalent in value to fifty-hundredths of a balboa.

"The half peso: A coin that shall weigh twelve and a half grams, have a diameter of thirty millimeters, and be equivalent in value to twenty-five hundredths of a balboa.

"The fifth of a peso: A coin that shall weigh five grams, have a diameter of twenty-four millimeters, and be equivalent in value to ten-hundredths of a balboa.

"The tenth of a peso: A coin that shall weigh two and a half grams, have a diameter of eighteen millimeters, and be equivalent in value to five-hundredths of a balboa.

"The twentieth of a peso: A coin that shall weigh one and a quarter grams, have a diameter of ten millimeters, and be equivalent in value to two and a half hundredths of a balboa.

Paragraph. Therefore two silver pesos shall be equivalent in value to one balboa, which is the monetary unit. The fractions of the peso shall have the same proportional fractional equivalence with respect to the said unit.

“ART. 5. National silver coins shall be legal tender for their face value in all transactions.

“ART. 6. Colombian silver coins of standard not less than 835 thousandths fine and those of 666 thousandths fine now in circulation in the Republic shall be exchanged for the new national money at the rate of 312.50 pesos for each 100 balboas or the equivalent in Panama silver. But the conversion of Colombian silver coins 666 thousandths fine shall be limited to the pieces of five centavos and to the quantity of twenty thousand pesos agreed on in the first clause of the contract number 36, entered into by the government of the late Department of Panama on behalf of the National Government of the Republic of Colombia with Messrs. Isaac Brandon & Bros., of this city, for coinage of Colombian silver money, which contract was approved by Señor General Victor Manuel Salazar, Civil and Military Chief of the then Department of Panama, on October 10, 1902, and which was published in number 1399 of the *Gaceta de Panamá* of October 9 of the same year.

Paragraph. Obligations, contracted before the going into operation of this law, payable tacitly or expressly in Colombian silver coin not less than eight hundred and thirty-five thousandths (0.835) fine, shall be redeemable in the new national coinage at the rate set out in this article.

“ART. 7. The Colombian silver coin mentioned in this law shall continue to be legal tender until the day on which begins to be put into effect the exchange thereof, and from this day forward it shall have the value herein set out for the exchange thereof.

Paragraph. The Executive Power shall begin the conversion of the coin spoken of in article 6 on the first day of next September. For this purpose the Executive Power shall designate the public offices in the capital and in the provinces in which the exchange shall be made, and shall give notice thereof thirty days prior to the time set. This conversion shall be carried into effect within the sixty days following the time set, after which the Colombian coin shall cease to be legal tender in the Republic.

“ART. 8. For the purpose of effecting the exchange of the silver coin now in circulation in the Republic, the Executive Power is authorized to have coined and to emit up to the sum of three million pesos (3,000,000 pesos) Panama coin, as provided by this law.

“ART. 9. In order to guarantee in legal use the parity of silver coin with gold coin, the Executive Power shall deposit in a reliable bank-

ing institution in the United States an amount in gold equivalent to fifteen per cent of the emission.

"ART. 10. The Executive Power shall give an account, by monthly reports published in the '*Gaceta Oficial*,' of the amount of Colombian silver coin taken in for the purpose of conversion. The period of conversion having ended, the Executive Power is authorized to sell the coin taken in in any foreign market at the rate most beneficial to the Treasury. The product of this sale shall be covered into the funds of the general Treasury of the Republic.

"ART. 11. The design of the Panama coins to which this law refers shall be the following:

"For the obverse: The bust of VASCO NÚÑEZ DE BALBOA, the discoverer of the Panama coasts on the Pacific Ocean, in profile looking to the right, with a fillet on which appears the words '*Dios*,' '*Ley*,' '*Libertad*.'

"Surrounding the head, close to the edge of the coin, the phrase '*República de Panama*;' at the base of the bust the word '*Balboa*' in capital letters, but of less size than those of the other inscriptions. At the bottom of the coin, below the bust, the year of coinage in numerals.

"For the reverse: The coat of arms of the Republic of Panama in the center; surrounding this in the upper part the value of the coin in letters, and in the lower part, to the right, the weight of the coin in grams, and to the left the alloy in thousandths of fineness.

"ART. 12. The introduction into the territory of the Republic of all kinds of silver money, except that imported by the Executive Power in order to make effective this law, is prohibited.

"ART. 13. The Executive Power is authorized to celebrate with the Government of the United States of North America a monetary convention, which shall have as a basis this law and the agreement entered into at the conference celebrated in Washington the 18th day of the present month of June between the Commissioners of the Government of the United States and the Commissioner of the Republic of Panama.

"ART. 14. The expenses occasioned by the carrying into effect this law shall be considered as included in the budget of expenses.

"Given at Panama the 27th of June, 1904.

"Let it be published and put into effect.

"M. AMADOR GUERRERO.

"PANAMA, June 28, 1904.

"Decree Number 74 of 1904.

"The President of the Republic, by virtue of the authority conferred upon him by Article 13 of Law 84 of 1904 in regard to coinage, decrees:

ARTICLE 1. The Convention entered into at Washington on June 20 of the present year between the Secretary of War of the United States of America and the Fiscal Commissioners of the Republic of Panama, set out in the following two communications, is approved in all its parts:

"WASHINGTON, June 20, 1904.

"MESSRS. RICARDO ARIAS and EUSEBIO A. MORALES,

*"Special Fiscal Commissioners of the Republic of Panama,
New York.*

"GENTLEMEN: I understand that there is now pending in the Convention of the Republic of Panama, exercising legislative power for the Republic, a bill to establish a monetary standard and to provide for the coinage necessary in the Republic. The Isthmian Canal Commission, whose action, by direction of the President of the United States, I am authorized to supervise and direct, is vitally interested in the maintenance in the Canal Zone of a stable currency based upon the gold standard.

"I conceive it to be of common benefit to the Republic and to the Isthmian Canal Commission that the currency used in the Republic and in the Canal Zone should be the same. I am informed that the Convention of the Republic has under consideration a measure which in substance provides:

"I. That the monetary unit of the Republic shall be a gold peso of the weight of 1 gram 672 milligrams and of nine hundred one-thousandths fineness, divisible into 100 cents, to be issued as and when considered by the Republic necessary or convenient for its requirements.

"II. That the present gold dollar of the United States of America and its multiples shall also be legal tender in the Republic of Panama for its nominal value as equivalent to one gold peso of the Republic.

"III. That fractional silver coins shall be issued by the Republic, of various denominations, all to be of an alloy composed of nine hundred one-thousandths of pure silver and one hundred one-thousandths of copper, the declared values of the same bearing a ratio to the same weight of gold of approximately 1 to 32, and that such fractional silver currency shall be legal tender in all transactions.

"IV. That the silver to be coined shall be in fractional denominations of the gold peso or dollar, and, except as hereinafter specifically provided, shall be coined only in exchange or conversion of the Colombian silver peso and fractional currency now legally in circulation in the Republic, and that the amount thus converted shall not exceed \$3,000,000 of such Colombian silver pesos.

"V. That after July 1, 1905, there shall be coined and issued by the Republic such additional amount of fractional silver currency to the limit in the aggregate in value of 1,500,000 pesos or gold dollars,

equivalent to 3,000,000 half-dollar pieces, as may be deemed by the Secretary of War of the United States necessary or advisable in the construction of the Isthmian Canal and as may be requested by him of the Executive Power of the Republic.

“VI. The Republic of Panama, in order to secure the legal parity and equivalence with the gold standard of such fractional silver coins, shall create a reserve fund by deposit with a responsible banking institution in the United States of a sum in lawful currency of the United States equivalent to 15 per cent of the nominal value of the silver fractional currency issued by the Republic, and as the same is issued, together with an amount equal to the seigniorage on the silver coins issued at the request of the Secretary of War as aforesaid, less all necessary costs of coinage and transportation.

“VII. That after conference with the Isthmian Canal Commission, or its representatives or fiscal agents, the Republic of Panama will take such steps with respect to exchange by drafts upon its reserve fund as will tend to prevent the disturbance of the legal parity of the silver fractional currency of the Republic of Panama with the gold standard.

“VIII. That the Republic of Panama shall cause its coinage to be executed at the mints of the United States.

“Assuming that legislation will be enacted substantially to the foregoing effect, I agree, on behalf of the Isthmian Canal Commission and by direction of the President of the United States—

“First. That the Isthmian Canal Commission will make the gold and silver coin of the Republic of Panama legal tender within the Canal Zone by appropriate legislation.

“Second. That it will employ such gold and silver coin of the Republic in its disbursements in the Canal Zone and in the Republic as the Canal Commission shall find practicable and convenient.

“Third. The Isthmian Canal Commission shall cooperate with the Republic of Panama to maintain the parity of the fractional silver coinage of the Republic of Panama with the gold standard by sale of drafts upon its funds at reasonable rates and on terms which will tend to prevent the disturbance of such parity.

“Fourth. It is mutually agreed that nothing herein contained shall be construed to restrict the right of the Republic to reduce its silver currency after the opening of the canal to commerce to such an amount as it may deem advisable and thereupon to reduce and withdraw, pro rata, the reserve fund corresponding to the reduction of the amount of silver coinage outstanding.

“Will you please confirm your accord with the foregoing?

“Very respectfully,

“W. M. H. TAFT,

“Secretary of War.

"NEW YORK, June 20, 1904.

"HON. WILLIAM H. TAFT,
"Secretary of War, Washington.

"SIR: Pursuant to the powers that the Republic of Panama has conferred upon us, and subject to the laws of the Republic, we hereby declare our complete assent to the convention contained in your communication of this date and declare that we are in complete accord with that therein stipulated.

"We are, sir, very truly, yours,

"RICARDO ARIAS,
"EUSEBIO A. MORALES,
"Fiscal Commissioners of the Republic.

"ART. 2. Coinage of fractional silver coin of the Republic shall be limited—

"1. To the quantity necessary to carry into effect the exchange of the Colombian silver coin, as provided in Law 84 of this year, without this coinage exceeding three million *pesos* (3,000,000 *pesos*).

"2. After the first of next June a further coinage and emission up to three million pesos (3,000,000 pesos) Panama coin, equivalent to one million five hundred thousand balboas (1,500,000 balboas), shall be made upon the request of the Secretary of War of the United States at such times and in quantities as he may determine.

"ART. 3. In order to guarantee in legal use the parity between the new gold and silver coin in the Republic, there shall be deposited in a banking institution of the United States fifteen per cent of the face value of each coining, together with an amount equal to the seigniorage produced by the second coining, after deducting the cost and transport of the money to this Republic.

"These deposits shall be made in proportion as the coin is issued.

"Given at Panama December 6, 1904.

"M. AMADOR GUERRERO."

TARIFF LEGISLATION, 1907.

Two legislative measures affecting the customs tariff of Panama have been enacted by the National Assembly during the present session. The first act imposes a duty of 50 cents gold for each 1,000 or fraction thereof of cocoanuts exported from the Republic. The second act provides that sugar known as "*moscovado*," sugar-cane molasses, or any mixture imported into that country that is available for the distillation of spirits shall pay duty at the rate of 2 *balboas* and 50 cents for each 50 kilograms.

The *balboa* is equivalent to 1 dollar American gold.

PERU.

THE MINING INDUSTRY IN 1906.

"*El Comercio*" for January 1, 1907, states that during the year 1906 the mining claims taken up in Peru numbered 9,485, as compared with 8,840 in 1905 and 7,763 in the preceding year.

Excluding the output of the Cerro de Pasco mines, which aggregates 40 tons of pure copper daily, the exportation of metals for the year 1906 reached 22,331,802 kilos, valued at £623,082, as against 20,058,606 kilos, with a value of £466,592, in 1905.

Companies formed during the year for the exploitation of the mineral and other resources of the Republic had a capital amounting to £2,884,320, the various organizations being capitalized as follows:

	Capital.
The Inca Rubber Company-----	£1,000,000
The Esquilaya Rubber Company-----	200,000
The Inambari Dredging Company-----	300,000
The Peruvian Mining, Smelting, and Refining Company-----	1,000,000
The Exploration Syndicate-----	120,000
The Humboldt Gold Placers Company-----	20,000
The American Vanadium Company-----	12,320
Sociedad Explotadora-----	132,000
Société des Mines de Tuzo Cheyna-----	100,000
	<hr/>
	2,884,320

CUSTOMS REVENUES AT MOLLENDO, 1906.

Official statistics recently received, show that the custom-house of Mollendo, Republic of Peru, collected during the calendar year 1906 a total revenue of £162,372 6s. 15d., as against £145,364 1s. 82d. in 1905, an increase in favor of 1906 of £15,008 4s. 33d. The revenue in 1903 and 1904 was £132,510 1s. 46d. and £135,453, 0s. 40d., respectively.

IMPROVEMENT OF PERUVIAN LIVE STOCK.

The Peruvian Consul-General at New York, having been authorized by his Government to take steps for the inspection and shipment to Peru of improved breeds of live stock, has announced through "*El Agricultor Peruano*" that he has executed his first order at advantageous prices and values.

Having established satisfactory connection with breeders and stockmen in the United States, he has offered his services for the further development of this line of trade intercourse.

Shipment of orders has been arranged for by the "Kosmos" line, the point of embarkation being San Francisco.

COASTWISE SERVICE TO SAN FRANCISCO.

A Peruvian shipping company, to take over a concession from the Government of Peru, offered a year ago with the grant of a large subsidy, is reported by the Berlin "*Boerson Courier*" to have been formed with a paid-up capital of \$1,500,000, of which \$150,000 has been subscribed by the Peruvian Government. It is proposed to purchase the necessary steamers in Europe, but in the meantime the Government has placed at the disposal of the company several steamers of from 2,000 to 3,000 gross registered tonnage. The object of the company is not only to undertake a regular coasting service off Peru, but also freight and passenger services from Calao to Ecuador, Colombia, Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, and California to San Francisco. It is intended later on also to establish a steamship line to Europe.

SALVADOR.

• INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT FIGUEROA.

On March 1, 1907, General FERNANDO FIGUEROA was formally inaugurated as President of the Salvadorean Republic, succeeding Señor Don PEDRO JOSÉ ESCALÓN, who had been Chief Executive of the Nation from March 1, 1903.

The ceremonial of transfer of office was marked by enthusiasm of the people and was accompanied by expressions of patriotic feeling on the part of both the retiring and incoming President.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT ESCALÓN TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
AT THE OPENING OF ITS REGULAR SESSION ON FEBRUARY 16,
1907.

* * * * *

PEACE AND TRANQUILLITY.

Profoundly convinced that peace and tranquillity constitute the greatest blessings that can be enjoyed by nations, since these conditions are the indispensable foundations for the development and prosperity of States, I have omitted no effort, however costly it may have been, to secure both these blessings, adjusting my conduct as President to all that has tended to maintain unalterable these conditions, not only in the affairs of our sister Republics, but also in those concerning the interior régime of the nation.

* * * * *

RELATIONS WITH GUATEMALA.

There occurred in June of last year events of such gravity with the neighboring Republic of Guatemala that we were placed under the sad alternative of resorting to arms in the protection of our rights and had to engage in an open conflict with that Government, aided by the alliance of our firm and loyal friend, the Government of Honduras.

* * * * * *

Since the termination of the war our relations with Guatemala have been resumed, and the respective diplomatic representation has now been established.

In conformity with the peace convention celebrated on board the *Marblehead*, a general treaty of peace, amity, commerce, extradition, etc., among the Republics of Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, and Costa Rica was signed in September last by our delegates, Dr. SALVADOR GALLEGOS and Dr. SALVADOR RODRIGUEZ G., as well as the conventions for the establishing of an International Office and a Central American Pedagogic Institute and a convention ad referendum concerning the boundary treaty between Honduras and Salvador, and it gives me pleasure to inform you that at the present time we are on most amicable terms with all the countries with whom we have relations, and especially with the sister Republics of Central America.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

In April last Baron VON SEEFRIED AUS BUTTENHEIM was received as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Germany; in JUNE, LIONEL EDWARD GRESLEY as Resident Minister of His Britannic Majesty; at the end of July, FRANCISCO J. HERBOSO as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Government of Chile; at the beginning of the present month (February, 1907), Dr. LUIS ANDERSON as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Costa Rica, and during the last few days Dr. JOAQUIN SANSON as Minister Plenipotentiary of the Government of Nicaragua.

Through our chargé d'affaires in Guatemala a commercial convention was celebrated with the representative of the Government of Belgium and a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation with the Minister of Italy. All these documents will soon be submitted by the respective departments to your superior consideration.

Salvador, having accepted the invitation to be represented at the Pan-American Congress at Rio de Janeiro, appointed as her delegates Dr. MANUEL DELGADO and Dr. FRANCISCO A. REYES, also making the former Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in special mission near the Government of Brazil. But on the termi-

nation of the war it was necessary to recall Doctor DELGADO to continue in the performance of his duties as Secretary of Foreign Relations, leaving thereby the delegation in the Congress to the second appointee, Dr. FRANCISCO A. REYES.

In consideration of the friendly and magnanimous action of the Governments of México and the United States as mediators with reference to the past conflict, and as a measure of international expediency, Salvador and Honduras, by common agreement, established legations of the first rank near the governments of Mexico and the United States, appointing as envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, respectively, Dr. BALTASAR ESTUPIAN and Dr. JOSÉ ROSA PACAS.

* * * * *

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The efforts of the Government to continue the policy of the former administration with respect to making out of the army of the republic an institution that shall correspond to its high calling as the protector of national rights, institutions, and public order, have been unceasing.

* * * * *

Special attention has been given to the construction of new and the repair of old barracks as a necessary measure for the health and comfort of the troops.

The Polytechnic School is now permanently established in the large and well-ventilated Zapote building, in charge of the Chilean mission, and in August last an annex was established for corporals and sergeants, which, judging from the results already obtained, will largely contribute to the organization of the army.

* * * * *

INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Concerning the general health, I am pleased to state that no disease of an epidemic or contagious character has developed, notwithstanding the fact that we have been threatened at times by the existence in neighboring countries of the bubonic plague, yellow fever, and smallpox. Even endemic diseases at certain periods of the year, such as those of a paludic origin, have not, up to the present time, been accentuated, in spite of the torrential rains of October, the time of the year in which these diseases are most prevalent. This is largely due to the sanitary measures taken by the authorities,

through the offices in charge of this branch of the public service and through private persons, immediately following the close of the rainy season.

* * * * *

My Government has rendered continued aid to the municipalities of the Republic during the last four years, as well as to the inspection and control that the law prescribes for the administration and proper employment of their revenues. This has occasioned a progressive increase in the revenues, and, in general, works of importance have been realized in many places. Well-known economic causes prevented the Executive Power from continuing to issue new laws on municipal arbitration, the drafts of which have been submitted to him. These causes were the loss of the cereal crops and the consequent high price of grains of prime necessity, first when it was not thought equitable to make changes under those circumstances, in the local imposts, and afterwards the war and the rainy season continued to aggravate those difficulties.

As to national and local highways, the legislature is aware from former messages and memorials of the inadequateness of the special revenues available for this important service. The Government, therefore, has had to divert to this purpose other funds in order to maintain said highways in good condition, and it is fitting to state here that even after the severe rainy season referred to was over, leaving nearly all the roads greatly damaged, traffic suffered but little, due, it is just to say, to the activity of the governors and municipal authorities and the willingness with which the neighbors made the necessary repairs.

* * * * *

POSTS.

Considerable improvements have been made in the Department of Posts, and the business has increased. Inasmuch as this Department is supported out of its own revenues, the service has been extended and improved, while the credit of the Central Office has been maintained by punctuality in the payments of the foreign postal service. Lately, conventions have been celebrated with Mexico for the exchange of parcels and money orders.

A triweekly postal service has been established with Guatemala via Jerez, and negotiations are in progress for reestablishing the postal service via Zacapa. It should be borne in mind that scarcely any interruptions occurred, not even during the rainiest weather of this winter, due to the activity of the officials and employees of the Department.

In 1902, the expenditures in the postal service amounted to \$87,084; in 1903, they rose to \$102,787; in 1904, to \$121,756; in 1905, to \$142,855, and in 1906, to \$161,662.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

The telegraph and telephone service has also increased progressively, especially since 1903, at which time, as an economic measure and for the convenience of the public, the amount of the charges and telephonic connections were reduced. Many new offices have been established, and the old ones have been considerably improved, necessitating large outlays for this purpose as well as for works and materials.

The number of telegraph and telephone offices have increased by 36 and 28, respectively, and 535 miles of new telegraph and 856 miles of new telephone lines have been added to the system. The increase in telegraph and telephone apparatus has been 53 and 363, respectively, and there has been an increase of 124 in the personnel of the system.

Two beautiful towers have been constructed in this capital and another tower in Santa Ana for the introduction of wires to the central offices. The expense for materials, which, in 1902, was \$14,045.61, has increased year by year up to 1906, when it rose to \$161,437.56. The general budget for telegraph and telephones, which in 1902, was \$260,221, has likewise increased up to the present time and now amounts to \$428,986.

ELECTRIC-LIGHT SERVICE.

In like manner, the electric-light service used by the Government has also increased. The total cost, which, in 1902, was \$24,144, has greatly increased up to the present time, and now is \$49,144, not including the value of the subventions with which some of the companies have been aided. * * * A similar increase has occurred in the Department of Agriculture.

* * * * *

PORTS.

A few months ago, and for the special protection of the agriculture of the eastern part of the Republic, the port of Triunfo was again opened to imports and exports, so that that zone now has a quicker route for the shipment of its coffee and other products, overcoming in this manner many difficulties and the enormous cost incurred by the Union route.

WATER SUPPLY.

I have also given special attention to the introduction of systems of water supply into the towns as one of the things most urgently needed. In order to confine myself to the consideration of towns of the greatest importance, I shall only review the water supply of this capital, which has the largest and most expensive system yet planned in the Republic and one estimated to be sufficient to meet the needs of many years, notwithstanding the increase in population; that of Santa Tecla, also of large size and excellent arrangement, the pipes of which are ready to be laid; that of La Union, the pipes of which are laid and ready to be used, and those of San Vicente, Cojutepeque, Atizquizaya, and San Pedro Nonualco, which have been opened to public service for some time. The towns close to the metropolis—some by means of hydraulic installations and others by the force of gravity—are properly supplied with water.

BRIDGES.

Bridges have likewise been constructed, such as the ones so needed over the Sucio, Jiboa, and Sumpul rivers and other streams of less importance. The first-mentioned bridge, which was already in use, was washed away by the fierce October rains, and the second, which was in course of construction, was damaged. Plans have been made and funds provided to repair them in such a manner that they will withstand these unforeseen but probable disasters.

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NATIONAL EXPOSITION.

A pleasant recollection to me of my administration will always be the fact of having been able to hold with such success, and relatively at so little expense, the first National Exposition in Salvador.

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PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

With respect to public edifices, the Government, in addition to the palace and the building for the School of Agronomy, has constructed two large and well-built houses for the Administration of Rents—one in Santa Ana and the other in Ahuachapan. As early as 1903 the Government acquired on very favorable terms the house that belonged to the London Bank. It was properly repaired and to-day it is an elegant and durable edifice in which the general treasury office with all its branches is established. Its cost, which in the

opinion of everyone was very reasonable, was \$60,000, payable in three years, with interest at 6 per cent.

* * * * *

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Public instruction, and particularly primary instruction, has received my special attention, and I have employed, in so far as possible, all the efforts of my Government, without being discouraged by great financial difficulties, to the promotion of education. Since the beginning of my administration two normal schools have been founded, in addition to that in the capital—one at Santa Ana and the other at San Miguel.

* * * * *

The amount expended for text-books and apparatus to be used for higher instruction at the beginning of 1903 was \$20,000. This amount was increased during the first, second, and third years of my administration to \$30,000 and during the fourth year to \$100,000.

In 1903 the budget allowed for the general expense of public instruction \$413,592. During the first year of my administration the amount was increased to \$543,592, during the second year to \$73,048, during the third year to \$847,244, and during the fourth year to \$1,016,544.

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Finances in 1906.

The net revenues collected by the Government in 1906 amounted to-----	\$8, 484, 419. 78
Cash on hand, etc-----	4, 038, 744. 20
Gross receipts-----	12, 523, 163. 98
Expenditures of public administration in 1906-----	12, 246, 825. 76
Repayments, deposits, etc-----	40, 855. 85
Total expenditures-----	12, 287, 681. 61
On December 31, 1906, the public debt amounted to-----	3, 397, 775. 81
The amount of the Burrell claim in American gold on December 31, 1905, was-----	211, 887. 33
The balance of bonds of different classes and denominations on December 31, 1906, was-----	7, 035, 625. 27

CUSTOMS REVENUES, FIRST HALF OF 1906.

During the first six months of 1906, the customs receipts at the various ports of Salvador aggregated \$3,234,770.69, a gain over the corresponding period of the preceding year of \$267,781.22.

Of the total receipts, \$2,452,978.29 were for import dues; \$739,166.88 for exports; receipts from stamps, etc., \$38,396.10, the remainder being divided among the regular port services and rents.

IMPORT TRADE, FIRST HALF OF 1906.

During the first half of 1906, the foreign merchandise imported into Salvador was valued at \$2,173,584.05, the weight of the 187,226 packages being 13,563,112 kilograms.

The countries furnishing the bulk of the imports were Great Britain, the United States, Germany, France, and Belgium, and the items supplied included cotton thread, hardware, flour, materials for the manufacture of soap and candles, shoemaking materials, drugs, medicines, and wines.

PORT MOVEMENTS, MARCH-DECEMBER, 1906.

The entries of vessels at Salvadorean ports, during the last nine months of 1906, comprised 347 steam and 207 sailing craft, whose cargoes aggregated 27,271 tons, and carrying 3,582 passengers and 5,413 sacks and 594 packages of correspondence.

The clearances during the same period covered exports of native products, comprised in 454,920 packages, the number of passengers being 3,736. Mail matter consisted of 1,597 sacks and 893 packages.

BANK STATEMENT, 1906.

The following table shows the condition of the three leading banks of the Republic of Salvador on December 31, 1906, the figures of the previous year being also given for purposes of comparison:

Bank.	December 31, 1905.		December 31, 1906.	
	Cash.	Paper.	Cash.	Paper.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Banco Salvadoreño	1,575,126	1,010,659	1,679,558	1,111,287
Banco Occidental	953,269	1,047,113	900,646	1,296,351
Banco Agrícola Comercial	548,161	621,172	816,998	936,071
Total	3,078,556	2,678,944	3,397,202	3,343,709

UNITED STATES.

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Commerce and Labor, showing the value of the trade between the United States and

the Latin American countries. The report is for the month of February, 1907, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the eight months ending February, 1907, as compared with the same period of the preceding year. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses, showing imports and exports for any month, are not received by the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for February, for example, are not published until some time in April.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	February—		Eight months ending February—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
<i>Cocoa (Cacao; Coco ou cacao; Cacao):</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	6,227	3,765	11,773	28,271
Brazil.....	211,526	376,452	1,013,673	1,958,379
Other South America.....	212,005	124,840	1,239,174	1,211,462
<i>Coffee (Café; Café; Café):</i>				
Central America.....	1,041,944	1,250,845	3,001,255	2,473,214
Mexico.....	313,335	186,243	1,357,901	681,677
Brazil.....	3,233,018	4,027,289	38,677,739	41,109,500
Other South America.....	1,064,541	793,792	6,629,846	6,031,673
<i>Copper (Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre):</i>				
Mexico.....	1,486,719	1,785,138	11,695,140	12,189,427
Cuba.....	6,493	6,907	51,970	51,566
South America.....	90,335	39,543	368,760	482,127
<i>Fibers:</i>				
Cotton, unmanufactured (<i>Algodón en rama; Algodao en rama; Coton non manufacturé</i>):				
South America.....	43,461	77,832	260,229	470,157
<i>Sisal grass (Henequén; Henequen; Henequen):</i>				
Mexico.....	763,631	738,626	9,903,217	10,013,275
<i>Fruits:</i>				
<i>Bananas (Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes):</i>				
Central America.....	379,958	293,343	2,663,579	3,285,008
Cuba.....	33	14,714	270,109	533,874
South America.....	26,101	26,884	235,106	74,643
<i>Oranges (Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges):</i>				
Mexico.....	780	970	46,281	35,587
Cuba.....	650	1,035	5,899	7,354
<i>Hides and skins (Cueros y pieles; Couros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux):</i>				
Mexico.....	450,250	418,813	2,616,143	3,213,677
Cuba.....	21,988	9,718	79,262	205,903
Brazil.....	174,616	169,216	1,240,421	1,273,044
Other South America.....	1,402,312	1,199,700	7,810,799	8,028,520
<i>India rubber, crude (Goma elástica; Borracha cruda; Caoutchouc):</i>				
Central America.....	82,094	87,063	514,296	529,726
Mexico.....	40,550	306,969	280,580	1,278,442
Brazil.....	3,563,700	4,685,756	15,898,637	21,425,134
Other South America.....	109,317	138,481	878,812	1,001,526
<i>Iron ore (Mineral de hierro; Mineral de ferro; Mineral de fer):</i>				
Cuba.....	164,329	197,148	1,107,318	1,406,831
<i>Lead, ore (Plomo; Chumbo; Plomb):</i>				
Mexico.....	326,447	224,670	2,080,805	1,737,598
<i>Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (Azúcar, inferior al No. 16 del modelo holandés; Assucar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão holandês; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16):</i>				
Mexico.....	564	69,904	27,006	164,011
Cuba.....	6,458,008	9,574,917	29,490,151	31,731,018
Brazil.....	161,002	86,728	398,140	912,381
Other South America.....	134,450	87,331	1,671,800	1,815,337

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	February—		Eight months ending February—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Tobacco and manufactures (<i>Tabaco y sus manufacturas; Tabaco e sus manufacturas; Tabac et ses manufactures</i>):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Cuba.....	2,096,674	1,387,758	11,666,452	13,209,124
Wood, mahogany (<i>Caoba; Mogno; Acajou</i>):				
Central America.....	55,943	92,842	356,069	340,054
Mexico.....	26,164	98,892	278,045	445,459
Cuba.....	11,338	2,859	76,838	112,562
Wool (<i>Lana; La; Laine</i>):				
South America—				
Class 1 (Clothing).....	2,245,036	686,325	4,701,856	1,566,083
Class 2 (Combing).....		51,780	160,562	298,102
Class 3 (Carpet).....	3,485	47,198	477,640	466,619

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Agricultural implements (<i>Instrumentos agrícolas; Instrumentos de agricultura; Machines agricoles</i>):				
Mexico.....	43,236	34,913	308,064	282,015
Cuba.....	10,235	2,084	135,399	40,303
Argentine Republic.....	255,191	249,308	4,660,386	3,157,045
Brazil.....	3,154	17,147	62,279	78,331
Chile.....	5,536	14,543	274,041	322,630
Other South America.....	25,301	10,700	227,079	157,844
Animals:				
Cattle (<i>Ganado vacuno; Gado; Bétail</i>):				
Mexico.....	31,548	64,100	414,128	615,302
Cuba.....	30,783	4,796	1,331,794	317,257
South America.....			77,273	37,289
Hogs (<i>Cerdos; Porcos; Porcs</i>):				
Mexico.....	11,179	5,688	107,116	151,454
South America.....		64	1,320	776
Horses (<i>Caballos; Cavallos; Chevaux</i>):				
Mexico.....	18,960	81,621	169,390	327,044
Sheep (<i>Ovejas; Ovelhas; Brebis</i>):				
Mexico.....	3,670	1,650	28,325	58,268
Books, maps, etc. (<i>Libros, mapas, etc.; Livros, mapas, etc.; Livres, cartes, etc.</i>):				
Central America.....	4,557	2,856	38,949	34,459
Mexico.....	25,893	25,745	257,880	139,033
Cuba.....	26,155	39,569	235,231	232,574
Argentine Republic.....	7,932	4,011	44,882	64,572
Brazil.....	15,951	5,564	82,980	64,398
Chile.....	4,764	31,281	116,838	224,490
Other South America.....	5,594	22,208	61,447	80,155
Breadstuffs:				
Corn (<i>Maiz; Milho; Maïs</i>):				
Central America.....	8,996	2,615	81,357	19,613
Mexico.....	78,818	55,394	598,196	762,949
Cuba.....	86,612	136,698	869,628	940,855
South America.....	2,893	1,032	15,684	6,920
Oats (<i>Avena; Aveia; Avoïne</i>):				
Central America.....	1,641	1,486	20,875	16,146
Mexico.....	3,354	4,837	19,503	38,340
Cuba.....	19,539	30,920	151,916	255,599
South America.....	1,247	905	17,832	9,567
Wheat (<i>Trigo; Trigo; Blé</i>):				
Central America.....	3,116	3,440	35,124	22,903
Mexico.....	235,338	131,098	1,255,930	559,797
South America.....	2,892	18,278	386,536	317,207
Wheat flour (<i>Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé</i>):				
Central America.....	108,678	190,218	1,203,200	1,141,459
Mexico.....	7,918	9,284	130,231	81,861
Cuba.....	298,618	233,329	2,186,622	1,946,757
Brazil.....	117,066	90,179	854,566	866,675
Colombia.....	5,919	15,406	476,589	108,984
Other South America.....	128,217	157,964	1,640,479	1,418,565

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	February—		Eight months ending February—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Carriages, etc.:				
Automobiles (<i>Automobiles; Automoviles; Automobiles</i>):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Mexico.....	21,331	96,262	166,510	561,335
South America.....	7,551	6,260	48,041	137,641
Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of (<i>Curruages, carros y sus accesorios; Carruagens, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons, et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	148,228	323,150	669,612	983,547
Mexico.....	78,018	167,613	680,244	1,520,941
Cuba.....	122,215	77,577	726,188	645,432
Argentine Republic.....	8,991	225,645	272,443	1,511,733
Chile.....	24,000	1,879	389,635	80,823
Other South America.....	80,786	115,808	284,781	397,174
Cycles and parts of (<i>Bicicletas y sus accesorios; Bicyclos e partes; Bicyclettes, et leurs parties</i>):				
Mexico.....	6,368	5,229	51,394	64,962
Cuba.....	2,315	3,529	25,592	23,066
Argentine Republic.....	2,574	556	12,627	12,555
Brazil.....	376	655	5,365	6,413
Other South America.....	1,155	1,128	11,889	14,086
Clocks and watches (<i>Relojes de pared y bolsillo; Relogios de bolso e parede; Horloges et montres</i>):				
Central America.....	2,641	918	12,497	10,735
Mexico.....	3,940	3,303	37,885	32,398
Argentine Republic.....	4,480	2,742	50,466	39,518
Brazil.....	3,408	6,023	53,281	62,194
Chile.....	5,913	5,325	47,817	31,617
Other South America.....	1,942	4,253	34,376	28,799
Coal (<i>Carbón; Carvão; Charbon</i>):				
Mexico.....	265,616	267,797	1,953,704	4,737
Cuba.....	144,295	170,398	1,236,347	71,814
Copper (<i>Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre</i>):				
Mexico.....	93,229	60,450	873,281	600,818
Cotton:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (<i>Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton non manufacturé</i>):				
Mexico.....	134,147	2,730	1,477,212	36,413
Cotton cloths (<i>Tejidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Coton manufacturé</i>):				
Central America.....	117,311	137,496	1,026,829	1,138,292
Mexico.....	14,077	24,104	192,805	172,750
Cuba.....	50,336	53,184	795,705	714,117
Argentine Republic.....	11,956	13,745	226,051	193,125
Brazil.....	47,281	21,322	409,518	281,719
Chile.....	39,911	73,118	710,628	761,327
Colombia.....	52,503	50,143	365,911	565,731
Venezuela.....	22,472	28,866	229,214	323,358
Other South America.....	35,167	48,277	318,353	365,473
Wearing apparel (<i>Ropa de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Vêtements de coton</i>):				
Central America.....	21,251	27,279	170,709	227,197
Mexico.....	10,537	25,749	192,595	169,115
Cuba.....	15,916	18,918	165,579	218,666
Other South America.....	4,382	5,690	59,518	75,576
Fibers:				
Twine (<i>Bramante; Barbante; Ficelle</i>):				
Argentine Republic.....	4,081	4,501	2,145,352	1,100,120
Other South America.....	7,380	8,455	187,406	190,445
Electric and scientific apparatus (<i>Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Aparatos eléctricos e científicos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques</i>):				
Central America.....	14,044	27,317	129,201	182,595
Mexico.....	131,264	95,471	600,650	916,891
Cuba.....	48,829	45,679	426,141	472,893
Argentine Republic.....	49,287	17,779	221,943	304,770
Brazil.....	79,484	83,922	407,676	532,083
Other South America.....	36,018	117,686	405,611	564,131
Electrical machinery (<i>Maquinaria eléctrica; Machinas electricas; Machines électriques</i>):				
Central America.....	2,125	6,602	13,059	37,738
Mexico.....	72,528	119,970	603,679	781,526
Cuba.....	135,218	892	379,751	74,517

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	February—		Eight months ending February—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Electrical machinery—Continued.	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Argentine Republic	4,891	11,952	17,455	109,779
Brazil	11,301	7,396	117,313	282,568
Other South America	8,733	33,599	114,111	113,808
• Iron and steel, manufactures of:				
Steel rails (<i>Carriles de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier</i>):				
Central America	11,395	1,530	248,523	169,017
Mexico	88,415	100,658	1,120,613	739,855
South America	398,725	409,028	2,510,307	1,971,723
Builders' hardware, etc. (<i>Materiales de metal para construcción; Ferragens; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier</i>):				
Central America	24,360	20,405	234,437	237,377
Mexico	139,885	192,556	1,073,357	1,216,006
Cuba	71,078	47,322	807,631	560,736
Argentine Republic	60,253	52,779	461,463	560,061
Brazil	35,655	33,038	264,002	325,940
Chile	14,758	30,709	151,952	216,719
Colombia	4,456	4,901	40,357	45,360
Venezuela	3,879	2,665	28,067	42,358
Other South America	32,736	49,829	422,109	518,157
Sewing machines and parts of (<i>Máquinas de coser y sus accesorios; Máquinas de coser e accesorios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America	10,949	16,195	76,696	89,213
Mexico	42,364	57,103	400,880	530,262
Cuba	24,243	24,481	210,478	214,276
Argentine Republic	67,828	33,346	503,015	338,192
Brazil	9,757	21,753	132,311	296,376
Colombia	5,359	6,440	43,526	49,580
Other South America	37,605	25,023	239,131	269,000
Steam engines and parts of (<i>Locomotoras y accesorios; Locomotivas e accesorios; Locomotives et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America	86,300	512,475	367,638	874,565
Mexico	13,716	40,720	189,000	988,696
Cuba	17,331	60,375	645,521	684,095
Argentine Republic	142,165	8,172	189,651	404,948
Brazil	18,300	12,900	120,508	135,580
Other South America		326,717	82,974	549,647
Typewriting machines and parts of (<i>Mecanógrafos y accesorios; Máquinas de escribir e accesorios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America	2,523	2,491	36,693	28,668
Mexico	17,587	25,407	201,480	246,273
Cuba	7,218	4,125	48,636	51,183
Argentine Republic	7,467	8,240	62,634	81,015
Brazil	6,395	4,251	35,880	41,572
Colombia	944	2,622	7,964	11,783
Other South America	6,172	18,878	89,510	135,854
Pipes and fittings (<i>Cañería; Tubos; Tuyaux</i>):				
Central America	35,211	84,167	288,459	429,120
Mexico	106,962	72,718	980,788	846,041
Cuba	37,879	58,507	464,986	397,242
Argentine Republic	23,085	13,679	87,786	80,499
Other South America	30,409	4,893	132,609	163,862
Leather, other than sole (<i>Cuero distinto del de suelo; Couro, não para solas; Cuirs, autres que pour semelles</i>):				
Central America	21,014	18,938	117,575	143,473
Cuba	22,028	9,127	164,758	86,041
Argentine Republic	31,932	20,620	235,258	163,018
Brazil	10,963	6,258	90,317	83,802
Other South America	14,368	12,120	144,777	181,703
Boots and shoes (<i>Calzados; Calçados; Chaussures</i>):				
Central America	34,595	33,801	272,321	374,306
Mexico	124,579	110,474	1,034,088	1,003,274
Colombia	3,767	1,852	31,679	30,189
Other South America	17,743	17,701	194,688	263,086
Meat and dairy products:				
Beef, canned (<i>Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vacca em latas; Bœuf conservé</i>):				
Central America	4,819	4,232	24,975	46,014
Mexico	2,165	1,610	19,738	19,541
Cuba	2,092	1,518	18,789	12,756
South America	4,040	3,136	29,862	29,688

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	February—		Eight months ending February—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Meat and dairy products—Continued.				
Beef, salted and pickled (<i>Carne de vaca salada ó aão-bada; Carne de vacca, salgada; Bœuf salé</i>):				
Central America.....	8,469	18,543	65,005	89,916
South America.....	15,942	20,491	177,716	175,882
Tallow (<i>Sebo; Sebo; Suif</i>):				
Central America.....	10,438	16,424	113,494	93,693
Mexico.....	1,656	3,466	75,978	17,508
Cuba.....	2,326	8,163	7,848	12,448
Chile.....	5,638	2,082	46,704	54,172
Other South America.....	4,209	4,833	37,298	38,178
Bacon (<i>Tocino; Toucinho; Lard fumé</i>):				
Central America.....	1,893	2,578	12,922	21,707
Mexico.....	3,969	4,020	31,067	37,889
Cuba.....	18,878	40,367	275,827	393,006
Brazil.....	13,340	7,791	116,235	123,962
Other South America.....	2,638	5,108	9,591	8,552
Hams (<i>Jamones; Presuntos; Jambons</i>):				
Central America.....	8,632	16,729	56,711	99,288
Mexico.....	9,871	8,437	89,525	75,761
Cuba.....	39,794	45,495	330,347	393,539
Venezuela.....	1,945	2,360	35,139	31,546
Other South America.....	6,253	3,968	50,137	39,822
Pork (<i>Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Porc</i>):				
Cuba.....	39,594	72,606	385,320	459,026
South America.....	28,314	34,231	164,784	170,276
Lard (<i>Manteca; Banha; Saindouz</i>):				
Central America.....	17,309	52,874	285,778	448,838
Mexico.....	73,431	59,658	422,212	441,774
Cuba.....	243,652	264,008	1,693,335	1,963,261
Brazil.....	10,294	98,734	80,695	663,132
Chile.....	5,225	16,687	51,368	128,442
Colombia.....	7,394	3,688	280,770	32,187
Venezuela.....	24,603	6,818	268,803	160,180
Other South America.....	39,119	42,181	374,967	383,404
Butter (<i>Mantequilla; Manteiga; Beurre</i>):				
Central America.....	10,121	9,529	76,348	109,692
Mexico.....	8,769	15,127	80,524	96,752
Cuba.....	3,635	6,623	27,605	48,276
Brazil.....	20,200	6,349	102,259	58,668
Venezuela.....	6,843	704	73,503	38,660
Other South America.....	2,887	3,002	23,855	36,882
Cheese (<i>Queso; Queijo; Fromage</i>):				
Central America.....	5,056	7,772	43,128	54,065
Mexico.....	4,843	3,298	27,862	27,423
Cuba.....	1,475	2,750	8,132	13,702
Naval stores:				
Rosin, tar, etc. (<i>Resina, alquitrán, etc.; Resina e alcatrão; Résine et goudron</i>):				
Cuba.....	6,071	6,289	48,712	57,911
Argentine Republic.....	58,216	27,825	341,109	334,343
Brazil.....	15,767	48,142	368,113	366,319
Other South America.....	3,932	22,744	190,432	173,088
Turpentine (<i>Aguarras; Aguaraz; Térébenthine</i>):				
Central America.....	4,311	2,047	36,137	26,992
Cuba.....	5,875	6,811	45,060	58,740
Argentine Republic.....	33,881	19,043	155,866	134,337
Brazil.....	11,137	9,425	70,975	104,014
Chile.....	5,116	14,968	55,357	75,542
Other South America.....	8,322	6,497	40,771	51,093
Oils:				
Mineral, crude (<i>Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleos minerales, crus; Huiles minerales, brutes</i>):				
Mexico.....	89,229	135,174	468,534	779,368
Cuba.....	36,759	23,389	235,711	281,321
Refined or manufactured (<i>Aceites refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos refinados ou manufacturados; Huiles raffinées ou manufacturées</i>):				
Central America.....	23,688	19,196	161,451	173,770
Mexico.....	17,925	20,391	109,224	186,697
Cuba.....	28,370	93,620	211,715	460,242
Argentine Republic.....	70,031	180,987	1,334,724	1,540,321
Brazil.....	258,974	229,216	1,856,234	1,993,289
Chile.....	46,823	115,178	548,214	519,499
Other South America.....	54,474	113,169	735,740	788,605

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	February—		Eight months ending February—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Vegetable (<i>Aciles vegetales; Oleos vegetales; Huiles végétales</i>):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America	1,879	4,766	20,037	31,751
Mexico	50,583	142,819	606,206	679,199
Cuba	14,691	23,102	99,374	130,203
Argentine Republic	1,700	2,170	13,960	47,818
Brazil	37,570	20,818	129,182	260,993
Chile	455	5,145	12,565	44,196
Other South America	16,027	23,563	100,196	99,848
Paper (<i>Papel; Papier; Papier</i>):				
Mexico	1,939	3,909	27,446	37,401
Cuba	11,767	14,940	87,657	131,971
Argentine Republic	475	23,383	122,167	207,027
Brazil	4,903	273	20,968	9,655
Chile	4,592	21,063	98,184	112,871
Other South America	3,881	8,883	61,420	66,508
Paraffin (<i>Parafina; Paraffina; Paraffine</i>):				
Central America	6,845	6,974	42,369	44,335
Mexico	95,753	66,226	302,580	429,207
South America	2,628	7,458	18,653	39,897
Tobacco, unmanufactured (<i>Tabaco en rama; Tabaco nao manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé</i>):				
Central America	4,813	1,413	52,336	38,020
Mexico	8,342	8,217	63,418	89,872
Argentine Republic	1,210	8,000	43,508	35,713
Colombia	1,213	63	7,485	10,425
Other South America	5,995	6,329	53,594	66,179
Tobacco, manufactures of (<i>Tabaco elaborado; Tabaco manufacturado; Tabac manufacturé</i>):				
Central America	4,736	5,762	37,685	54,645
Wood and manufactures of:				
Wood, unmanufactured (<i>Madera sin labrar; Madeira não manufacturada; Bois brut</i>):				
Central America	20,930	48,043	310,120	435,964
Mexico	75,220	108,955	594,946	878,113
Cuba	5,611	21,175	115,690	98,861
Argentine Republic	26,643	3,836	123,099	112,170
Other South America	806	69,318	106,414	262,894
Lumber (<i>Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction</i>):				
Central America	68,853	73,282	394,453	820,815
Mexico	139,910	262,750	1,066,026	1,440,836
Cuba	226,576	252,457	1,506,907	1,458,740
Argentine Republic	426,765	761,144	2,337,944	4,523,675
Brazil	5,797	107,759	248,208	837,514
Chile	61,095	169,504	390,933	700,451
Other South America	59,588	93,104	485,697	868,422
Furniture (<i>Muebles; Mobilia; Meubles</i>):				
Central America	18,978	28,684	201,174	196,260
Mexico	60,740	75,022	495,799	602,614
Cuba	58,510	51,708	515,717	353,495
Argentine Republic	24,381	27,182	224,018	267,150
Brazil	2,464	8,373	31,560	50,707
Chile	2,118	7,102	48,283	55,189
Colombia	1,344	1,194	14,620	10,636
Venezuela	466	1,151	27,333	15,608
Other South America	14,230	13,772	57,436	79,589

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF TOBACCO, 1906.

The following figures, compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Commerce and Labor, show the imports and exports of leaf tobacco and its manufactures during the calendar year 1906, the figures for the previous year being also given for comparison:

Imports of foreign leaf and its manufactures.

Articles and countries.	Calendar year—	
	1905.	1906.
Leaf tobacco—		
Suitable for cigar wrappers	\$5, 514, 042	\$7, 974, 338
All other	13, 162, 097	18, 652, 809
Total leaf	18, 676, 139	26, 627, 147
Imported from—		
Germany	522, 564	1, 493, 092
Netherlands	5, 310, 691	7, 556, 097
Other Europe	493, 866	1, 451, 313
British North America	191, 638	171, 810
Mexico	11, 121	54, 604
Cuba	11, 879, 938	15, 333, 786
Asia and Oceania	262, 054	543, 804
Other countries	4, 267	23, 641
Manufactures of—		
Cigars, cigarettes, and cheroots	3, 943, 613	4, 538, 779
All other	93, 954	120, 190
Total manufactures of	4, 037, 567	4, 658, 969

Exports of domestic leaf and its manufactures.

Articles and countries.	Calendar year—	
	1905.	1906.
Leaf tobacco	\$26, 623, 136	\$31, 866, 193
Stems and trimmings	178, 064	254, 302
Exported to—		
United Kingdom	7, 563, 563	11, 492, 733
Belgium	1, 367, 195	843, 537
France	2, 966, 750	3, 121, 117
Germany	3, 849, 693	4, 117, 763
Italy	2, 355, 779	4, 382, 439
Netherlands	1, 213, 841	1, 433, 253
Spain	1, 318, 614	577, 275
Other Europe	431, 914	460, 061
British North America	1, 488, 100	1, 563, 582
Central America	70, 115	68, 427
Mexico	108, 980	110, 086
West Indies and Bermuda	232, 694	217, 972
Argentine Republic	58, 596	31, 454
Colombia	10, 617	15, 128
Other South America	79, 981	88, 689
Japan	962, 180	629, 427
British Australasia	1, 068, 047	1, 286, 602
Other Asia and Oceania	703, 947	443, 456
British Africa	608, 778	727, 527
Other Africa	342, 316	518, 967
Manufactures of—		
Cigars	51, 148	41, 853
Cigarettes	2, 689, 887	2, 649, 470
Plug	7, 243, 688	1, 904, 539
All other	990, 277	954, 833

COTTON REPORT, 1906.

The final census report on cotton for the year 1906, issued by the Census Bureau of the United States on March 21, shows 13,290,677 bales, as compared with 10,725,602 for 1905 and 13,697,310 for 1904. The average gross weight of the bale for 1906 is 510.70 pounds, and the crop expressed in 500-pound bales is 13,573,226. The items entering into the totals for the 1906 crop are 13,099,927 square bales, 266,793 round bales, 57,352 Sea Island bales, and 321,160 linters.

URUGUAY.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT BATLLE Y ORDOÑEZ.

On February 15, 1907, the retiring President of Uruguay, Señor BATLLE Y ORDOÑEZ, presented his final message to the Uruguayan Congress, in which he felicitated his country upon the high degree of prosperity and liberty enjoyed at present. Public works have received considerable impulse, higher education is moving in new directions, and the principal industries of the country—agriculture and stock breeding—are being conducted on more scientific lines. The national revenues have advanced in an unprecedented manner, the following data being given in proof thereof.

Customs receipts for 1905-6 were \$6,057,000, and for 1906-7 they advanced to \$6,223,600—an increase of \$166,600. From direct taxation the revenues, both internal and territorial, were \$2,891,232, advancing in 1906-7 to \$3,206,191—an increase of \$314,959. Receipts from all sources are estimated at \$11,420,168.40 for 1906-7 and expenditures at \$9,116,728.23, leaving a possible surplus of \$2,303,440.17.

Speaking of the benefits derived from the conversion loan, President BATLLE stated that the value of the 6 per cent bonds changed at par amounted to \$6,001,560.67, while the result of the change to 5 per cent bonds and 3 per cent cash bonus produced \$6,322,289.33, the surplus being applied to the construction and organization of a Veterinary and Agricultural College and to the development of secondary education in the rural districts.

The law of January, 1906, creating the conversion loan, is being carried out in all its particulars, especially with relation to the port works of Montevideo, sanitation claims arising out of war operations, roads and public works, agriculture, veterinary, and educational establishments.

Activity is reported in the movement of the railroads, and for the year ended June 30, 1906, the transport of animals numbered 829,537, with a weight of 229,494 tons, as compared with 780,168 in the preceding year—an increase of 49,369, or 6.33 per cent.

Returns from the Immigration Bureau indicate a satisfactory influx of foreigners, as compared with 1905.

Owing to a period of drought which lasted three months, the maize crop suffered considerably, as did also wheat and other cereals.

In regard to the public debt, it is stated that on January 1, 1906, this stood at \$121,455,747. During the year amortization was effected for \$3,402,519, and by the operations of the conversion loan a reduction of \$12,083,350. Of the conversion loan \$32,488,300 were

issued (\$11,346,660 remaining to be issued), as also \$164,414 of the amortizable debt, second series. This leaves the net total of the public debt on January 1, 1907, at \$127,275,933, an increase of \$5,820,126. The internal debts withdrawn under the conversion operations amounted to \$12,304,050, and of this \$6,001,560 were redeemed in cash, and \$6,322,289 converted into bonds of the new loan with a cash bonus of 3 per cent. Owing to the reduced rate of interest the addition to the annual debt service is about one-half million dollars.

NEW CABINET.

The cabinet selected by President WILLIMAN, the recently inaugurated Executive of Uruguay, has the following personnel: Minister of the Interior, Señor Don ALVARO GUILLOT; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor Don JACOBO VARELA; Minister of Public Instruction, Señor Don GABRIEL TERRA; Minister of War, General EDUARDO VASQUEZ, and Minister of Public Works, Señor Don LAMOLLE.

IMMIGRATION LAW.

Concerning immigration service.

ARTICLE 1. On and after the promulgation of this law, the immigration service annexed to the Department of Stockraising and Agriculture, in accordance with the law of December 6, 1896, is discontinued.

The corresponding section shall continue in operation as part of the Bureau of Colonization.

ART. 2. The administrative immigration service shall be under the direction of a board composed of five members, with their respective substitutes, who shall hold office for three years, and are eligible for reelection. The office of member of the board is honorary.

ART. 3. The Honorary Immigration Board shall be under the immediate direction of the Department of Fomento.

ART. 4. For the purpose of transacting the business of the Bureau the Executive shall appoint, on the recommendation of the Board, the necessary personnel, having the salaries assigned in the General Budget of Expenses.

The personnel shall be removable at the request of the Board.

ART. 5. The expenses of the immigration service shall be paid, in the first instance, out of the receipts from the tax on passage tickets created by the present law, and any deficit that may result shall be provided for in the corresponding General Budget of Expenses.

Concerning the duties of the Board.

ART. 6. The general duties of the Board are those specified in the law of June 18, 1880, governing the former Bureau of Immigration and Agriculture contained in chapters 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6.

The Board shall transact all business and exercise all the inherent powers necessary to the performance of its general duties, the extent of which it may modify in each case in conformity with the expediency of the moment, the circumstances of the case, and the instructions given by the Department of Fomento with the object of facilitating a current of industrious immigrants, and of properly lodging and obtaining them employment.

ART. 7. The Honorary Immigration Board may communicate directly with the administrative and judicial authorities of the country, and with the bureaus of departments as well as with the diplomatic representatives and consuls on matters relating to immigration, and said functionaries shall furnish without delay such data, information, and assistance as may be required.

ART. 8. The Board shall communicate its instructions direct to the consuls and consular agents of the Republic in order that they may comply with their duty in furnishing the information and in making the propaganda required of such officers in accordance with chapter 1 of the law of June 18, 1890, subject to the limitations and restrictions prescribed therein.

The Board shall also send to the consuls blank forms of certificates of fitness that must be issued in conformity with the provisions of article 2 (paragraph 4) and article 9 of said law.

The Board shall report to the Department of Foreign Relations any delay, neglect, or failure committed by consuls in their capacity as information and propaganda agents.

ART. 9. The Board shall prepare instructions for immigrants, giving such data, information, and suggestions as may be of interest to them; shall print said instructions in Spanish, have them translated into other languages and widely distributed in European centers of population.

ART. 10. The Honorary Immigration Committee, composed of the governor, chairman of the administrative board, the district judge, and three citizens appointed by the said functionaries for the purpose of attending to immigration matters in their respective departments, in cooperation with the Honorary Board at Montevideo, is hereby established.

ART. 11. The correspondence of the Honorary Board of Immigration, that of the departmental committees, as well as that received from immigrants or persons in the interior who need their coopera-

tion, and also that directed to or received from persons lodged in the Immigrants Hotel during their stay there, shall be considered official.

Concerning the Immigrants Hotel.

The Honorable Board of Immigration shall, immediately after its formation, proceed to open the Immigrants Hotel, intended for the use of immigrants and their families who come to the Republic.

Free lodging may be had for fifteen days, after the expiration of which time permission to remain will be extended five days, at the rate of 25 cents a day per person over 12 years of age and 15 cents a day per person under 12 years of age.

ART. 13. Immigrants shall be furnished at the hotel with lodging, food, hygienic care, medical attendance, and medicine.

ART. 14. In case of sickness at the Immigrants Hotel, board and medical attendance at the hotel shall be for account of the State, even though the time granted may have expired.

ART. 15. The landing inspector shall personally direct the official and free landing not included in the category of the rejected clause (articles 26 and 27 of the law of 1890, amended by the law of June 23, 1906) and shall see to the comfortable landing of the persons and the proper landing of their baggage.

The unloading inspector shall utilize the river steamers in this service.

ART. 16. The Board shall submit to the Executive Power the rules and regulations for the organization, administration, and government of the hotel.

The prohibitive provisions adopted shall be strictly observed, the infringer or violator being subject to such penalties as may be prescribed in the rules and regulations, and which shall be enforced through administrative channels.

Revenues for immigration service.

ART. 17. To defray the expenses of the service, a tax or stamp, called the immigration tax or stamp, is hereby created. This shall be affixed to the tickets of all passengers going to foreign ports by sea or river, with the exception of Argentine, Paraguayan, and Brazilian ports.

ART. 18. Said tax shall also be applicable to tickets acquired abroad, but which may be used in traveling through the Republic to the taxable foreign ports designated in the preceding article.

ART. 19. The passage tax shall be as follows, and applies to all European ports without distinction of countries:

First-class passage	\$5
Second-class passage	3
Third-class passage	1

ART. 20. Bureau G of the office of direct taxes shall deliver to the Honorary Board of Immigration a correct account of the stamps necessary, which board shall distribute them to the steamship agencies, or to the travelers themselves, without preventing either the agencies or the passengers from acquiring them at the general office or duly authorized agencies.

ART. 21. The steamship agencies shall keep an account of the passages sold, in accordance with the form furnished by the board, and shall send a monthly statement thereof to Bureau G of the office of direct taxes.

ART. 22. The impost stamps on each ticket shall be canceled with a stamp perforator showing the date of the passage.

ART. 23. The owner or holder of a passage ticket not in accordance with the conditions specified in the foregoing article shall be subject to a fine.

ART. 24. Bureau G of the office of direct taxes shall deliver monthly to the Honorary Board of Immigration the receipts from the sale of stamps, which shall be applied, in the first instance, to the payment of the budget (art. 5).

ART. 25. The consuls of the Republic in foreign ports shall remit monthly to Bureau G of the office of direct taxes statements of passengers landed, which statements shall serve to check the lists of the agencies.

ART. 26. Each violation of the provisions concerning this tax on the part of agencies, owners, or possessors of tickets, or by those aiding in their acquisition, shall be subject to a fine of \$200, collectible through administrative channels.

Half the amount of the fine shall go to the informer and the other half to the reserve fund of the Immigrant's Hotel.

ART. 27. Should it be necessary to obtain and execute a judgment by the sale of property, the infringer shall be punished to the full extent of the law.

General and supplementary provisions.

ART. 28. The Honorary Board of Immigration shall grant to navigation companies the largest privileges and immunities that ships which transport immigrants should enjoy in Uruguayan ports, in conformity with the provisions of chapter 4 of said law.

For the location of immigrants and their transportation for account of the State to the interior of our territory, the Board shall likewise confer with the fluvial and river transportation companies in accordance with the provisions of this law. None of these agreements or arrangements shall be put in force without the approval of the President.

ART. 29. The Honorable Immigration Board shall also submit special rules and regulations concerning the inspection of immigrants and the duties of the landing inspector prescribed in articles 26 and 31 of the law of 1880, already partially regulated by executive decrees of December 10, 1894, and August 10 and November 16, 1900.

Likewise the provisions of the law of June 23, 1906, shall also be borne in mind.

ART. 30. The Board shall also render to National Auditing Office G a monthly account of the funds handled in the same form and by the same methods as that employed in the distribution of other public funds.

ART. 31. After all the expenses of the immigration service have been covered, should any excess exist, the Board shall preferably employ it in useful works and services toward the encouragement of immigration to the country.

ART. 32. The Board shall submit to the President a comprehensive annual report of the administrative and financial work entrusted to it.

ART. 33. Until expense budget G is approved, the following provisional budget for the service of the Board and the maintenance of the Immigrants' Hotel, shall govern:

	Monthly.		Monthly.
Rent of building for hotel.....	\$250	Three servants, at \$20 each.....	\$60
Manager	150	Gardener and stable and carriage man, etc.....	70
Secretary	60	Laborer	20
Auditor-treasurer	100	Coal, light, and other expenses..	150
Three clerks, at \$40 each.....	120	Meat and other provisions for 250 persons.....	1,000
Doctor	50	Unforeseen expenses.....	230
Assistant to doctor.....	40		
Landing inspector and interpreter to go aboard.....	120	Total	2,510
Two cooks.....	70		
Assistant cook.....	20		

ART. 34. The assigning of the offices abolished in the budget of the section of Immigration and Colonization of the Department of Stock-Raising and Agriculture (Table 14) shall be added to the resources of the new service created by this law.

ART. 35. All laws and provisions contrary to the present law are hereby repealed.

ART. 36. Let it be communicated, etc.

ALFONSO PACHECO.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, JANUARY, 1907.

The revenue from customs reported for the Uruguayan Republic during the month of January, 1907, aggregated \$1,095,635.25, of which \$872,453.75 are credited to imports; \$117,181.50 to exports, and \$106,000 (estimated) to posts' duties.

An increase of \$25,000 over the same month of 1906 is shown, while the returns for the seven months' period, July-January, 1906-7, shows an advance of \$2,167,390.50 over the same period ten years previous.

 VENEZUELA.

CUSTOMS MODIFICATIONS, 1905, 1906.

I.—*Ordinance of May 29, 1905, respecting the classification of cash-registering machines.*

[*"Diario Oficial"* No. 126, of May 31, 1905.]

Cash-registering machines shall be classed in No. 340 of the tariff, at the duty rate of 30 *centavos* per kilogram.

II.—*Ordinance dated June 13, 1905, relating to lard originating from the Central American Republics.*

[*"Diario Oficial"* No. 138, of June 14, 1905.]

Lard originating from the Central American Republics shall on importation be admitted duty free. This privileged treatment shall be applicable during three months from the date of the present ordinance. In order to receive the benefit of this favor, persons interested will have to produce certificates of origin legalized by the competent authorities.

III.—*Ordinance of June 15, 1905, relating to lard proceeding from the United States and Mexico.*

[*"Diario Oficial"* No. 140, of June 16, 1905.]

The exemption granted by ordinance of June 13, 1905, shall also apply to lard imported from the United States and Mexico; during three months it shall be admitted free of the duties and taxes applicable thereto. Lard originating from these two countries, and also from Central American ports, shall previously be submitted to a chemical analysis and can only be admitted duty free if found to be sufficiently pure.

IV.—*Ordinance of July 13, 1905, relating to the exemption applicable to hypochlorite of lime.*

[*"Diario Oficial"* No. 163, of July 13, 1905.]

Hypochlorite of lime used as a disinfectant shall be exempted from all import and other duties.

V.—*Decree of August 21, 1905, as to the payment of customs duties and to the exportation of coffee.*

[*"Diario Oficial"* No. 194, of August 21, 1905.]

ARTICLE 1. From and after September 1, 1905, the proportion of import duties for the time being, levied in silver at the rate of 94 per cent of the duties, shall be reduced to 68 per cent, and the difference, namely, 26 per cent, shall be converted into 12 per cent of American gold, to be payable in specie or by sight bank drafts on the United States.

ART. 2. From and after November 1, 1907, the duty of $87\frac{1}{2}$ centavos per 100 kilograms on exported coffee shall be substituted by a duty of 45 centavos in American gold, also payable in the form stated in article 1 above.

VI.—*Ordinance dated January 18, 1906, relating to the customs treatment of tin plates.*

[*"Diario Oficial"* No. 16, of January 19, 1906.]

Tin plate in varnished, gilt, or enameled sheets, whether plain or with embossed ornaments, shall be classed in No. 105, at the rate of 10 centavos per kilogram.

VII.—*Ordinance of January 24, 1906, fixing the duty on paper and cardboard for lithography.*

[*"Diario Oficial"* No. 21, of January 25, 1906.]

Paper and cardboard for lithography shall be erased from tariff No. 150, and classed in No. 154, like other similar articles for printing, at 10 centavos per kilogram. This rule applies also to stocks on hand.

VIII.—*Ordinance dated February 20, 1906, granting duty-free importation to sheepskins from the Central American Republics.*

[*"Diario Oficial"* No. 44, of February 21, 1906.]

Raw sheepskins, the origin of Central American Republics, intended to be tanned in the country, shall be admitted free of all import and other duties.

IX.—*Ordinance of March 2, 1906, fixing the duty on tissue labels to be attached to clothing for indicating maker's name.*

[*"Diario Oficial"* No. 53, of March 3, 1906.]

Labels of tissue used to indicate the name of tailors, to be sewn on clothing, shall be comprised in No. 15 of the tariff and pay 3 pesos per kilogram, no account being taken whether they are of cotton, linen, wool, silk, or any other material, and whether embroidered or not.

X.—*Ordinance of April 18, 1906, establishing the customs treatment of certain cloth.*

[*"Diario Oficial"* No. 90, of April 19, 1906.]

By way of assimilation, linen or cotton cloth, whether oiled or covered with paper, for painters and draftsmen, and oilcloth for school slates, unenumerated in the tariff, shall, as to the former, be charged with a duty of 20 centavos, and as to the latter 5 centavos, under tariff Nos. 155 and 373.

XI.—*Ordinance of April 19, 1906, exempting from duty unbarbed fence wire.*

[*"Diario Oficial"* No. 91, of April 20, 1906.]

By assimilation to barbed fence wire, unbarbed fence wire, Page's system, manufactured in sections of from 100 to 200 meters in length, ready for use, is exempt from all import and other duties.

XII.—*Decree dated April 30, 1906, modifying the customs treatment of certain goods.*

[*"Diario Oficial,"* No. 101, of May 2, 1906.]

ARTICLE 1. The following goods shall be dutiable as follows:

	Pesos.
Cotton tissues of all kinds, white or bleached, of which the plain tissue has not been altered, common, containing up to 20 threads in warp or woof, in a space of 7 millimeters (one-fourth foot).....	0.40
The same tissues containing over 20 threads in the conditions above stated....	1.00
Lace, insertions, ornaments, galloons, and trimmings embroidered with cotton, of any width not exceeding 25 centimeters.....	1.00
The same, having over 25 centimeters in width.....	3.00
"Brin" or "bramante" for packing, containing up to 6 threads in warp or woof in a space of 7 millimeters (one-fourth foot).....	.05
If such tissues contain more than 6 threads, under the conditions stated above, they will be classed in No. 22 of the tariff in force.	
Nonmilled silk in skeins, and milled silk on wooden or cardboard spools for weaving looms, provided the latter be of the Spanish description of silk of one or two strands.....	.25
Coleta of pure or mixed linen.....	.60

Pesos.

Tissues: Burat, crape, piqué or other tissues of silk pure or mixed in any proportion, and of whatever quality, for use in the manufacture of shawls, mufflers, tissues and mantles of any kind, size or shape; milled silk of any thickness in skein, for sewing, embroidering, or any other purpose; shawls, mufflers, mantles, fichus, and semifichus, and all similar articles for women, plain, figured or embroidered, of whatever shape and mixture; galloons, ribbons, nettings, ornaments, and fringes, of pure or mixed silk, for shawls, fichus and other similar wearing apparel specified in this number	7.00
Revolvers, .38 bore or less.....	3.00

ART. 2. With the view of facilitating examination of the cotton goods and "brin" or "bramante" referred to in the present decree, importers must specify in their consular invoices, the number of threads which such tissues contain in warp or woof in the above-mentioned space; this rule shall apply as regards the measure of lace, insertions, ornaments, galloons, and edgings.

ART. 3. Nos. 8, 13, 15, 18, 22, 45, 46, 48, 49, 52, and 389, of the tariff in force are modified in accordance with article 1.

ART. 4. The present decree shall be applicable forty days after the date of its publication.

XIII.—*Ordinance of May 8, 1906, relating to the importation of iron bridges.*

["*Diario Oficial*," No. 106, of May 8, 1906.]

Importation of iron bridges by private persons is exempt from all import and other duties.

XIV.—*Ordinance dated May 8, 1906, as to the classification of marble statues, etc.*

["*Diario Oficial*," No. 108, of May 10, 1906.]

The duty of 2 *centavos* on statues, etc., of marble, alabaster, porphyry, jasper, granite, and other similar stones, shall apply to those measuring in height 50 centimeters or upward. Tariff No. 344 is amended accordingly. The present ordinance shall enter into force on the day of its publication.

XV.—*Ordinance of May 31, 1906, extending the limit for the duty-free admission of apparatus for employing denaturated alcohol.*

["*Diario Oficial*," No. 128, of June 2, 1906.]

This ordinance extends for one year the time limit allowed by the law of April 21, 1904, for the duty-free admission of apparatus and implements for employing denaturating alcohol, such as lamps, cooking stoves, heaters for various household and industrial purposes, vessels,

boats, motors for all kinds of machines, and generally any unenumerated article in which alcohol is used as fuel, or for illuminating purposes or motive power.

XVI.—*Ordinance dated August 10, 1906, relating to the classification of jute, cocoanut, or hemp carpets.*

["*Diario Oficial*," No. 187, of August 11, 1906.]

Carpets of jute, cocoanut, or hemp are dutiable under No. 286 at 10 centavos per kilogram.

XVII.—*Ordinance of September 27, 1906, modifying the tariff items affecting aluminium goods.*

["*Diario Oficial*," No. 227, of September 28, 1906.]

Tariff Nos. 116 to 118 are modified as follows:

Aluminium:	Pesos.
116. Bars, sheets, wire, powder, and cooking utensils.....kilos..	0.50
117. Pens, table services, and other objects not specified.....do....	.80
118. Wares of all kinds, with ornaments or attachments or some other metal of finer quality.....kilos..	2.00

The present ordinance shall enter into effect on the date of its publication.

XVIII.—*Ordinance dated October 10, 1906, assessing with duty mineral or aerated water bottle stoppers.*

["*Diario Oficial*," No. 238, of October 11, 1906.]

Stoppers of gutta-percha or any other material provided with a notch or screw used in connection with mineral or aerated water bottles are dutiable under tariff No. 413 at the rate of 1 centavo per kilogram.

XIX.—*Ordinance dated October 10, 1906, as to the régime applicable to machines classed in tariff Nos. 101 and 339.*

["*Diario Oficial*," No. 238, of October 11, 1906.]

The machines classed in tariff Nos. 101 and 339, including their duplicate parts and attachments are exempted from the payment of all import and other duties. This treatment shall not apply to any kind of pipes and conduits required for the machines referred to.

XX.—*Ordinance of October 16, 1906, exempting from duty unbarbed iron fence wire.*

[“*Diario Oficial*,” No. 243, of October 17, 1906.]

Unbarbed galvanized iron fence wire of two twisted ends is assimilated to barbed fence wire mentioned in tariff No. 100 and is free of all import and other duties.

I.—*Resolution of November 5, 1906, assessing duty on “platilla” (cotton tissue).*

[“*Gaceta Oficial*” No. 9916, of November 5, 1906.]

Black or colored “platilla” (cotton tissue), generally used as lining for clothing, shall be assessed to duty under Class V of the tariff as white “platilla” of cotton classed in No. 394 of the customs tariff in force.

II.—*Resolution of November 5, 1906, relating to the classification of chrome alum and impure or denatured formic acid.*

[“*Gaceta Oficial*” No. 9916, of November 5, 1906.]

The substances known under the name of “chrome alum (sulphate of aluminium and chrome)” and impure or denatured formic acid, for use in tanning hides, shall pay the import duties fixed in Class III of the tariff.

III.—*Resolution of November 5, 1906, respecting the treatment of vaporizer or sprayer receptacles.*

[“*Gaceta Oficial*” No. 9916, of November 5, 1906.]

Vaporizer or sprayer receptacles, whether or not provided with parts of rubber, are to be dutiable under Class V, as also the same articles without any part of gold or silver, which are not specially mentioned in the tariff.

IV.—*Resolution dated November 19, 1906, fixing the duty applicable to “cotton serge or prunello.”*

[“*Gaceta Oficial*” No. 9929, of November 20, 1906.]

Cotton serge or prunello, generally used in the manufacture of footwear, and similar to the tissue known under the name of “alepin” shall, on importation, be dutiable according to Class VI of the tariff.

V.—*Resolution of November 19, 1906, relating to naphtha.*

[“*Gaceta Oficial*” No. 9929, of November 20, 1906.]

Naphtha shall, on importation, pay the duties of Class I of the tariff.

VI.—*Resolution dated November 24, 1906, classifying for duty portable “Thermos” bottles.*

[“*Gaceta Oficial*” No. 9933, of November 24, 1906.]

Bottles known under the name of portable “Thermos” bottles composed of a nickel receptacle similar in shape to a bottle, wholly covered with leather, shall be comprised in Class V under No. 411 of the import tariff in force.



SEÑOR DON JOAQUIN BERNARDO CALVO, MINISTER OF COSTA RICA TO THE UNITED STATES.

BOLETÍN MENSUAL

DE LA

OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS,

Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

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No. 4.

Son verdaderamente halagüeños los favorables comentarios de que han sido objeto las mejoras que se han introducido en el BOLETÍN desde su número de marzo. De la América del Norte, de la Central y de la del Sur se han recibido felicitaciones por los esfuerzos para hacer la publicación de la Oficina más interesante, atractiva y práctica. En los Estados Unidos especialmente, en donde se debe llevar á cabo la obra principal de informar á su pueblo con respecto á las demás naciones americanas, han respondido prontamente al plan de la Oficina de poner al BOLETÍN en contacto más íntimo, no solamente con exportadores, fabricantes y comerciantes, sino también con catedráticos, literatos y escritores. La publicación de los retratos de los Embajadores y Ministros latino-americanos en Washington da al pueblo de los Estados Unidos mejor oportunidad para conocer á los hombres que representan á lo más selecto de la inteligencia y de los estadistas de las naciones hermanas. Después de estos retratos se publicarán los de los Presidentes,* estadistas, y hombres públicos preeminentes de la América latina. Con respecto á este particular, el Director manifiesta que espera que los lectores del BOLETÍN envíen á la Oficina de vez en cuando retratos de las personas principales de sus respectivos países, para ser publicados en su tiempo oportuno.

FOTOGRAFÍAS PARA DEMOSTRAR EL PROGRESO Y EL DESARROLLO DE CADA PAÍS.

El mejor medio para probar de una manera patente el verdadero progreso y desarrollo de cualquiera parte de la América, es la publicación de fotografías de paisajes, edificios, y sitios que son indicios del adelanto material, industrial é intelectual. Por esta razón, la Oficina ha decidido hacer una colección de fotografías recientes de todas las

secciones de la América latina. Los que patronizan el *BOLETÍN* harán un favor á la Oficina mandando fotografías, particulares ú oficiales, para ayudar á llevar á cabo esta idea. Se desea que todas las personas que vienen á la Oficina con el fin de solicitar informes prácticos sobre las distintas ciudades y regiones de la América latina, encuentren una colección completa de fotografías típicas. Para que las fotografías que se envien puedan llegar con seguridad perfecta á la Oficina, sería conveniente que los remitentes las entreguen en el ministerio de relaciones exteriores respectivo para su envío á la legación en Washington la cual, á su vez, las remitirá á la Oficina.

CONCURSO DE ARQUITECTOS PARA EL NUEVO EDIFICIO.

En este número se publica en inglés y en español todo el texto del "Programa y bases del concurso para la selección de un arquitecto para el nuevo edificio de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas," y un resumen del mismo en las secciones portuguesa y francesa. El Director espera que todos los que se hallan interesados en este "Templo Americano de Paz," como lo ha denominado adecuadamente Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE, leerán este programa con minuciosidad. Su lectura les dará una idea del edificio apropiado, espacioso y hermoso que la Oficina espera poseer dentro de dos años. Todo parece indicar que ha de ser reñido este concurso para el señalado honor de diseñar esta importante é histórica construcción. Además de las diez compañías principales de arquitectos que han sido invitadas especialmente para que preparen proyectos, es probable que unos cincuenta arquitectos más tomen parte en el certamen. Personas versadas en materia de arquitectura dicen que no se ha ofrecido mejor oportunidad en Wáshington desde hace mucho tiempo para levantar el proyecto de un edificio magnífico dedicado á un fin grande y noble. Las ideas encerradas en la correspondencia entre Mr. ELIHU ROOT y Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE, y los usos á que se dedica el edificio, han merecido la aprobación de todos los arquitectos que creen que las líneas ó rasgos arquitectónicos de una construcción de esta naturaleza deben estar en consonancia con el trabajo de la institución que ha de alojar. La sección II del programa, bajo el epígrafe "Costo y carácter de la construcción," especifica brevemente los deseos del Consejo Directivo sobre el particular.

POR QUÉ ES LIMITADO EL CONCURSO.

Hubiera sido un verdadero placer para el Consejo Directivo invitar á todos los arquitectos de la América Latina para que participaran en el certamen, pero después de deliberación madurada se decidió que tal acción no sería factible. Es unánime la opinión de que no debe

perderse tiempo alguno para empezar la construcción. El edificio que en la actualidad ocupa la Oficina es tan limitado que hay gran dificultad para poder despachar convenientemente sus asuntos, cuyo número crece de día en día, y para la colocación de las adiciones de la Biblioteca de Colón. Á menos que la Oficina tenga pronto su nuevo edificio, no podrá poner en ejecución el ambicioso y extenso programa de reorganización y ensanche preparado y adoptado por la Conferencia Pan-Americana celebrada en Río Janeiro en 1906. Según cálculos detenidamente hechos, la construcción del edificio no podría comenzarse hasta septiembre ú octubre de 1908 si el concurso estuviera abierto para los arquitectos de todos los países latino-americanos. Claro está que si fueran admitidos los de otro país además de los Estados Unidos, que es en donde se levantará el edificio, sería necesario admitir también á los de las demás naciones. Esto incluiría á los arquitectos de Río Janeiro, Buenos Aires, y Santiago, así como también los de México y la Habana. Limitándose el concurso á los arquitectos de la América residentes en los Estados Unidos, podría cerrarse el 15 de junio de 1907, es decir, dentro de cuarenta y cinco días á contar de la publicación de este número, y la construcción podría comenzarse hacia septiembre de 1907. Con todo el respeto debido á la aptitud y competencia de los arquitectos latino-americanos, el Consejo Directivo, que representa á todos los países de la Unión, opina unánimamente que es mejor ganar un año para la terminación de este edificio tan necesitado, que demorar su construcción haciendo más extenso el concurso tan solo por cuestión de sentimiento.

LA OFICINA NO ES UNA INSTITUCIÓN DE ADORNO.

Es un hecho bien sabido el de que, por una razón ú otra, ciertos críticos han descrito y considerado á la Oficina como una institución de adorno, ó como parte inútil del mecanismo gubernamental. En tanto' que es de dudarse que haya merecido tal concepto en época alguna, el más escéptico puede ahora convencerse de que esa opinión es errónea visitando la Oficina personalmente y viendo con sus propios ojos la obra que está llevando á cabo. La correspondencia aumenta con tal rapidez, sobre todo en lo relativo á preguntas é informaciones prácticas, que es casi imposible para el personal actual despachar todo el trabajo que se acumula sobre el mismo. Grandes corporaciones y compañías mercantiles que antes no hacían caso de la Oficina dependen de ella ahora para obtener gran variedad de datos. Asociaciones manufactureras, cámaras de comercio, instituciones de enseñanza, catedráticos, estudiantes y viajeros, escriben de continuo haciendo preguntas é indicaciones, lo cual prueba, fuera de toda duda, el creciente interés que se va despertando en los Estados Unidos por las actividades y oportunidades pan-americanas.

RESULTADOS ESPECIALES DE LA GUERRA.

Tanto como son de sentirse los disturbios de la América Central, han despertado un grande interés en todo el mundo por aquella parte del Hemisferio Occidental. Han sido tantos los pedidos de publicaciones sobre Nicaragua, Honduras y Salvador, así como tambien sobre Guatemala y Costa Rica, que la Oficina se ha visto casi imposibilitada de hacer frente á todos ellos. Si no ha de derivarse otro bien de este conflicto que la propaganda de informes sobre las riquezas físicas y probabilidades materiales de estos países, los beligerantes no habrán peleado en vano. La gran riqueza natural de estas cinco Repúblicas centro-americanas nunca ha sido apreciada del todo, y únicamente unas cuantas de esas riquezas han sido desarrolladas y explotadas. Hay en esos países grandes oportunidades para la inversión de millones de dólares en empresas lucrativas, y no está lejano el tiempo en que gozarán de un progreso semejante al de México.

NOMBRES Y REPUTACIÓN DE COMPAÑÍAS LATINO-AMERICANAS.

La Oficina recibe continuamente gran número de preguntas sobre asuntos que no caen directamente bajo su incumbencia. Por ejemplo, muchas compañías manufactureras de los Estados Unidos piden que se les de, no solamente los nombres de las principales casas comerciales en varias ciudades latino-americanas, sino también una opinión sobre la posición económica de cada una. En vista de la responsabilidad en que se incurre al responder á preguntas de este género, y del peligro que resultaría en aparecer como garante de tales compañías ó razones sociales, la Oficina tiene el placer de indicar para tal objeto al Museo Comercial de Filadelfia, y á los Señores R. G. DUN and Company, de Nueva York. La primera institución publica un excelente directorio comercial de Sur América, el cual fué preparado por uno de sus peritos, y la segunda hace una especialidad de la clasificación de las reputaciones de los comerciantes de la América del Sur, así como de los Estados Unidos. En 1897-98 la Oficina publicó un directorio comercial de la América Latina, el cual tuvo un gran éxito, pero los pedidos fueron tantos que pronto se agotó la edición, y, actualmente, á causa de los años que han transcurrido, no sería seguro el consultarlo á causa de que quizás ya no existan muchas de las casas cuyos nombres se dan en él.

EL NUEVO MINISTRO DEL SALVADOR.

La Oficina dá la bienvenida al Señor Ron FEDERICO MEJÍA, Ministro del Salvador en los Estados Unidos, por su llegada á Washington y su ingreso en el Consejo Directivo. El Señor MEJÍA es uno

de los hombres más preeminentes de su país y durante algún tiempo desempeñó el alto cargo de Ministro de Hacienda y Crédito Público. El sábado, 6 de abril de 1907, fué oficialmente recibido por el Presidente ROOSEVELT.

INTERESANTES DISCURSOS SOBRE BOLIVIA Y LA ARGENTINA.

Se llama la atención especial del lector á los discursos pronunciados por el Señor DON IGNACIO CALDERÓN y el Teniente Coronel ATTWELL sobre Bolivia y la Argentina, respectivamente. Las partes que se citan de dichos discursos dan valiosa y reciente información sobre el desarrollo y las riquezas de estos dos países.

EL COMERCIO EXTERIOR DE LA REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

Los detalles relativos al comercio exterior de la República Argentina y el Brasil, compilados de estadísticas recientemente publicadas, dan una idea clara del aumento del tráfico en estas importantes repúblicas. Es un hecho significativo que indica la prosperidad excepcional de la América del Sur el de que el comercio exterior de la Argentina en el año de 1906 ascendió á más de \$562,000,000, incluyendo las importaciones y exportaciones. Esta cifra equivale á un promedio de \$100, próximamente, por cada habitante—promedio que no ha sido sobrepasado por ningún otro país de importancia en el mundo entero.

OBRAS DE PUERTO IMPORTANTES EN EL BRASIL.

De mucho interés para los ingenieros será la extensa obra de mejora que se proyecta llevar á cabo en Rio Grande do Sul, al Sur del Brasil, en donde se convertirá en una magnífica bahía el Lago dos Patos, para que los mayores vapores del mundo puedan tocar hasta dicha ciudad. El contrato para la ejecución de esta obra ha sido adjudicado á Mr. ELMER L. CORTELL, ingeniero americano. En relación con esto se puede decir que Mr. LINDEN W. BATES, famoso ingeniero de Nueva York, someterá proyectos al Gobierno Chileno para la mejora del Puerto de Valparaíso, la ejecución de los cuales, según él, es más práctica y más económica que la de los presentados por ingenieros europeos.

ARTÍCULOS DE INTERÉS GENERAL.

Publícanse además en este número otros artículos de interés, tales como los mensajes de los Presidentes de Guatemala, Salvador, Uruguay y la República Dominicana; movimiento comercial mensual de

México y los Estados Unidos; la ley monetaria de Panamá; fusión de compañías ferroviarias en la República Argentina; registro de la propiedad en Buenos Aires; exportaciones de estaño de Bolivia; movimiento del café brasileño en enero de 1907; comercio de Santos, Brasil, en 1906; cultivo de la nueva planta fibrosa llamada "Perini;" aumento del comercio alemán en Chile; establecimiento de una Oficina de Información por la República de Colombia en Nueva York; la industria de minas en el Perú en 1906; recepciones del Ministro DON LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE, de Guatemala, y del Ministro DON FEDERICO MEJÍA, del Salvador, por el Presidente de los Estados Unidos, y otros asuntos importantes que son de interés.

ARTÍCULOS SOBRE LA AMÉRICA LATINA QUE APARECERÁN EN REVISTAS
PARA EL MES DE JUNIO.

El "Munsey's Magazine" y el "Banker's Magazine," ambos de Nueva York, en sus números para el mes de junio, publicarán artículos preparados por el Director de la Oficina, en los cuales se responde á gran variedad de preguntas que continuamente se reciben en la Oficina, y en los que se dan muchos informes que no son generalmente conocidos sobre las repúblicas latino-americanas.

EL BARÓN D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT Y MR. W. T. STEAD.

Es motivo de placer el hacer constar que dos de los más distinguidos campeones de la paz y buena voluntad entre las naciones del universo, el Barón D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT y Mr. W. T. STEAD, que estuvieron en Washington antes de ir á Nueva York para asistir al Congreso de Paz que se celebró en los días 15 á 18 de abril, han demostrado gran interés por el trabajo y las funciones de la Oficina Internacional, y han rogado que se les envíen sus publicaciones de vez en cuando. Ambos caballeros ensalzaron su objeto práctico de ensanchar el comercio y fomentar la confianza mútua que debe existir entre las naciones del Hemisferio Occidental, y declararon que debía llegar á ser un agente poderoso en favor de la influencia cooperativa y armonía de los gobiernos que la sostienen.

RECEPCIÓN DEL MINISTRO DE GUATEMALA.

El 18 de marzo de 1907 el Presidente ROOSEVELT recibió al Señor DON LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE como Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de la República de Guatemala en los Estados Unidos.

Al presentar sus credenciales el Señor TOLEDO HERRARTE habló como sigue:

“EXCELENTÍSIMO SEÑOR PRESIDENTE: Tengo el alto honor de poner en manos de V. E. la Carta Autógrafa que me acredita como Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario del Gobierno de Guatemala, ante el de los Estados Unidos de América, que con tanto acierto y sabiduría preside V. E.

“Pocas veces misión alguna fué para mí más estimada y grata, que ésta que hoy me trae al seno de la poderosa y gran República Americana; ya que el objeto primordial de mi cometido, y al cual habré de consagrar todos mis esfuerzos, es mantener y estrechar aún más, si posible fuere, las francas, amistosas y cordiales relaciones que desde remotos tiempos han unido á nuestros respectivos países, y contribuir con todo empeño á conservar vivas é inalterables las simpatías que felizmente existen entre ambos pueblos.

“El fallecimiento de mi antecesor, el Señor Don JORGE MUÑOZ, que mi Gobierno lamenta, fué motivo para que él de V. E. testimoniara la estimación que le mereció el extinto diplomático; creando con ello un motivo de gratitud simpática, que en representación de Guatemala me complazco ahora en tributarle.

“Esta solemne oportunidad me permite además, Excelentísimo Señor Presidente, recordar con agrado y reconocimiento, que el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, en consonancia con los nobles y levantados ideales de humanitarismo y de universal concordia que inspiran su política civilizadora, interpuso, unido al de la República Mexicana, su valiosa influencia para lograr que el conflicto en que mi patria se viera desgraciadamente envuelta, pocos meses hace, fuera terminado de manera satisfactoria y honrosa para las naciones beligerantes; evitándose con tan generoso procedimiento la estéril efusión de sangre de pueblos hermanos, y estableciéndose así, por modo práctico, el filantrópico y redentor principio del arbitraje, que en no lejano día habrá de resolver y de desenlazar todas las dificultades internacionales.

“Dignaos aceptar, Excelentísimo Señor, los fervientes y sinceros votos, que en nombre del pueblo y del Gobierno de Guatemala me permito hacer, por la prosperidad y la grandeza del pueblo y del Gobierno americanos y por la personal felicidad y ventura de Vuestra Excelencia.”

El Presidente ROOSEVELT contestó en los términos siguientes:

“SEÑOR MINISTRO: Es con placer que acepto de vuestras manos las credenciales que os acreditan con el carácter de Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de Guatemala cerca de este Gobierno.

“Inalterable ha sido el empeño de esta nación en robustecer y estrechar las relaciones amistosas que existen entre nuestros países,

y vuestro Gobierno ha cooperado para alcanzar tan elevados fines como lo comprueba la historia de la amistad nunca rota que ha existido entre ambas naciones. Me siento altamente complacido, Señor Ministro, de oír las intenciones que declararéis de continuar los esfuerzos de vuestros predecesores para hacer más fuertes esos vínculos de simpatía.

“Agradezco la referencia que hacéis á la ocasión reciente que ofreció al Gobierno de los Estados Unidos y al de México la grata oportunidad de comprobar el deseo desinteresado de ambos Gobiernos y pueblos por que no se interrumpa la paz y la armonía de sus vecinos.

“Abrigo la esperanza, Señor Ministro, de que en vuestra digna misión alcanzaréis el éxito que su importancia merece, y es también mi deseo que en su desempeño contéis con la más benévola cooperación de este Gobierno. Os extiendo durante vuestra residencia aquí la misma cordial bienvenida que recibió vuestro respetado y lamentado predecesor, y os ruego hagáis presente á vuestro estimado Presidente mis saludos amistosos y los sinceros votos que hago por la felicidad y prosperidad del pueblo y Gobierno de Guatemala, y por su bienestar personal.”

BOSQUEJO BIOGRÁFICO DEL MINISTRO TOLEDO HERRARTE.

El Señor Don LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE nació en Guatemala (capital) el 28 de marzo de 1871, hizo sus primeros estudios en el colegio privado que dirigía á la sazón el notable educador cubano D. JOSÉ MA. IZAGUIRRE, y pasó después al Instituto Nacional Central, donde obtuvo á los diez y seis años el título de Bachiller en Ciencias y Letras y la edalla de oro que se concedía al alumno más aprovechado del establecimiento. Ingresó en el año de 1888 á la escuela de Medicina y Farmacia, donde cursó dos años, al cabo de los cuales, por oposición, consiguió ser enviado por el Gobierno de la República á proseguir sus estudios á Europa. Estuvo en París cinco años y medio, siendo discípulo de los profesores CHARCOT, DIEULAFOY, JACCOUD, VERNEUIL y TILLAUX; y obteniendo el título de Doctor á fines de 1904, con un trabajo de tesis que alcanzó la mejor calificación que otorga la Facultad de París. Durante su permanencia en Europa visitó Inglaterra, Bélgica y España. De regreso á su país sirvió en épocas sucesivas los cargos siguientes: Director técnico y 1^{er} Cirujano del Hospital Militar; Jefe de Clínica Quirúrgica del Hospital General; Jefe del Servicio Médico Forense de la República; Profesor de Patología Interna y Obstetricia de la Facultad de Medicina; Secretario de la misma y Vocal 1^o de su Junta Directiva; Fundador y primer director de la Escuela de Parteras; Redactor en Jefe de la revista científica “La Escuela de Medicina;”

Jefe del Servicio de Sanidad Militar; Secretario del Consejo Superior de Higiene y Salubridad; Jefe de la Misión científica que fué á estudiar y combatir la epidemia de paludismo á los Departamentos de Alta y Baja Varapaz; Secretario de la Comisión Organizadora del V Congreso Médico Pan-Americano; Director del Instituto Nacional Central, y Diputado á la Asamblea Nacional en varias legislaturas.

Su carrera diplomática la principió en Madrid en 1892, figurando como Agregado de la Misión Especial que del envió el Gobierno de Guatemala á la Cèlebración del Centenario del Descubrimiento de América; fué después Delegado de su país al Cuarto Congreso Médico Pan-Americano, celebrado en Panamá, donde obtuvo que Guatemala fuese designada para la celebración del V. Congreso en Agosto de 1908, habiendo sido nombrado, á principios del año próximo pasado, Primer Secretario de la Legación de Guatemala en el Brasil y de la Delegación que concurrió á la Conferencia Internacional Americana de Rio de Janeiro. Por último, en enero del año en curso recibió del Presidente de la República, las credenciales que lo acreditan Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario en los E. E. U. U. de América, en remplazo del Excmo. Señor Don JORGE MUÑOZ, quien falleció.

El Señor TOLEDO ha publicado una gran cantidad de artículos sobre ciencia y educación, y tiene además compilados sus estudios sobre algunas enfermedades exóticas, en particular la fiebre amarilla y el paludismo, que han sido objeto de su parte de investigaciones y trabajos personales. Además es miembro de varias sociedades científicas y literarias y Teniente Coronel de Sanidad Militar.

RECEPCIÓN DEL MINISTRO DE EL SALVADOR.

El 6 de abril de 1907 el Presidente ROOSEVELT recibió al Señor Don FEDERICO MEJÍA como Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de la República de El Salvador en los Estados Unidos.

Al presentar sus credenciales el Señor habló como sigue:

“Señor Presidente: Tengo la honra de poner en vuestras manos la carta autógrafa que me acredita como Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario del Gobierno de El Salvador ante el Gobierno de Vuestra Excelencia. Al mismo tiempo os presento la carta de retiro de mi distinguido antecesor el Doctor don JOSÉ ROSA PACAS.

“Nada ha podido ser más grato para mí que el honor de ser el medio para expresar á Vuestra Excelencia los deseos fervientes de mi Gobierno de mantener y de estrechar más, si fuere posible, las relaciones amistosas que felizmente existen entre los dos países, y en el desempeño de la misión que me está confiada, no omitiré esfuerzo

alguno para interpretar fielmente los sentimientos del pueblo salvadoreño, confiando en que para ello encontraré la misma cordialidad é interés que habéis manifestado en favor del bienestar de mi país y asimismo de los otros Estados de la América Central.

“Aceptad, Señor, los votos que en nombre del Presidente de El Salvador y en el mío propio hago por la prosperidad y mayor engrandecimiento de la gran nación americana, y por la salud y bienestar personal de Vuestra Excelencia.”

El Presidente ROOSEVELT contestó en los términos siguientes:

“Señor Ministro: Recibo con sumo agrado la expresión de los sentimientos de cordial amistad que hacéis en nombre de vuestro Gobierno y del pueblo salvadoreño, abrigando los más sinceros deseos por la prosperidad y la felicidad de vuestros compatriotas, é interesándome de todo corazón en que continúen y se robustezcan las buenas relaciones que han existido siempre entre los dos países, os aseguro mi cooperación en cuanto hagáis para alcanzar dicho fin.

“No dudo que al representar dignamente el Gobierno que os acredita, desempeñaréis vuestra misión de modo de merecer y poder contar con la amistad sincera y alta estimación del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos. Así, pues, me complazco en daros la bienvenida como Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de El Salvador ante los Estados Unidos. Os ruego que hagáis presente al Presidente de El Salvador mi cordial aprecio por su mensaje de buena voluntad hacia mí personalmente, y por la prosperidad de los Estados Unidos, y le déis las seguridades de la sinceridad con que correspondo á los votos que hace. Os doy los gracias por los buenos deseos personales que me habéis manifestado y espero que hallaréis vuestra residencia entre nosotros de lo más agradable. En la primera oportunidad acusaré recibo de las cartas de retiro de vuestro predecesor.”

PROGRAMA Y BASES DEL CONCURSO PARA LA SELECCIÓN DE UN ARQUITECTO PARA EL NUEVO EDIFICIO DE LA OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

EXPLICACIÓN GENERAL.

I. Se construirá en la ciudad de Washington un edificio para la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas en el terreno llamado Parque Van Ness, que es una manzana situada al Sur de la que lleva el N.º. 173 y que colinda con las calles 17, 18, B, y C y la

avenida de Virginia; abarca una superficie de más de dos hectáreas; por la calle 17 mira hacia el parque situado detrás de la Casa Blanca, y por la calle B y la avenida de Virginia hacia el Parque del Potomac.^a

II. Arquitectos de fama, ó compañías de ellos, en número que no exceda de diez, serán especialmente invitados para que presenten proyectos para este nuevo edificio, y á cada uno de los que acepte tal invitación se le pagará la suma de \$1.000 para cubrir el costo de los proyectos.

III. Todos los arquitectos de las Repúblicas Americanas, residentes en los Estados Unidos,^b quedan invitados por la presente para que tomen parte en el concurso y para que presenten proyectos del edificio objeto del mismo, los cuales recibirán la misma consideración que los presentados por los arquitectos que hayan recibido la invitación especial mencionada en el Artículo II. Los que deseen participar en este concurso deberán registrarse en la Dirección de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, N.º. 2 Jackson Place, Washington D. C., antes del 30 de abril de 1907.

Al autor del proyecto que se repute el mejor entre los presentados por concursantes que no hayan sido invitados especialmente, y con exclusión del proyecto que se acepte definitivamente para la construcción del edificio, se le pagará la suma de \$3,000; \$2,000 al del que le siga en mérito, y \$1,000 al tercero.

Deberá tenerse en cuenta que tanto los concursantes que hayan sido especialmente invitados como los que lo hayan sido en general, tienen las mismas probabilidades para que sus proyectos sean elegidos definitivamente para la construcción; únicamente los que hayan sido especialmente invitados serán los que reciban \$1,000 para cubrir el costo de los proyectos que presenten, pero en cambio no tendrán opción á los tres premios mencionados, á los cuales tendrán derecho solamente los que respondan á la invitación general.

IV. Todos los proyectos presentados en este concurso serán sometidos á un jurado compuesto por el Presidente del Consejo Directivo, el Director de la Oficina y una comisión de arquitectos que serán nombrados después de consultada la opinión de los concursantes; el autor del proyecto que sea definitivamente escogido será el arquitecto del edificio objeto del concurso.

V. El arquitecto cuyo plano haya sido elegido para la construcción deberá estar preparado para revisar su proyecto de acuerdo con las recomendaciones que haga el jurado. Si el arquitecto elegido fuere uno de los concurren por invitación general y si, á juicio del jurado, no puede llevar á cabo la obra por falta de experiencia, se le

^a Véase el plano del terreno, pág. 812.

^b Véase el comentario editorial en la pág. 922.

podrá exigir que se asocie á otro arquitecto ó compañía que tenga más experiencia y la cual sea aceptable por el jurado.

VI. Deberá entenderse: Que el arquitecto, ó compañía de arquitectos, cuyo proyecto sea elegido definitivamente, recibirá por la ejecución de la obra la comisión que determina la tarifa de honorarios adoptada por el Instituto Americano de Arquitectura, comisión que se le pagará por todos los trabajos necesarios para completar la construcción del edificio que dejará dispuesto para ser ocupado, excepto el decorado, pintura mural, y mobiliario; que ningun concursante reclamará honorario, tanto por ciento, ó pago alguno, ni la indemnización por gastos que su participación en el concurso haya ocasionado, excepto lo dispuesto expresamente en estas bases; que el concursante que infrinja cualquiera de las condiciones del certamen, ó que de una manera directa ó indirecta trate de obtener ventajas influyendo á su favor á cualquiera de las personas que dirijan el concurso, perderá todos sus derechos.

VII. Queda reservado expresamente el derecho para rechazar cualquiera ó todos los proyectos y convocar otro concurso si, á juicio del Presidente del Consejo Directivo, los planos presentados no son adecuados en todos los sentidos y especialmente en lo relativo al diseño, costo, ó materiales ofrecidos, ó si las alteraciones recomendadas no puedan hacer aceptable el diseño.

El jurado pondrá fuera de concurso los proyectos en los cuales no se hayan observado las condiciones del certámen, y examinará los restantes. Ninguno de los individuos de dicho jurado podrá tener interés alguno, directa ó indirectamente, en los proyectos que se presenten en este concurso, ni tener negocios con los competidores, ni estar empleado por ellos.

CONDICIONES RELATIVAS Á LOS PROYECTOS.

I. Todos los proyectos deberán ser enviados á la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas, Washington, D. C., antes de las 2 p. m. del 15 de junio de 1907. Cada proyecto, con las descripciones respectivas, deberá estar bien envuelto y sellado, y con la siguiente dirección escrita á máquina: "Al Director de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, No. 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.," con las palabras "Concurso de proyectos" en una de las esquinas de la cubierta.

II. Cada proyecto estará claramente marcado con el nombre del edificio objeto del concurso, á saber, "Nuevo Edificio para la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas," y no llevará distintivo ó seña alguna que descubra ó sugiera la identificación del autor.

A cada proyecto acompañará un sobre blanco y tupido dentro del cual el competidor colocará una tarjeta ó un pedazo de papel con su

nombre y dirección. Este sobre deberá ir bien sellado con lacre ordinario sin timbre, leyenda, ó seña alguna que descubra ó sugiera la identificación del autor.

III. Tan pronto como sea posible y conveniente, después de cerrarse el concurso, se abrirán los paquetes que contienen los proyectos y entonces el jurado numerará los sobres que llevan dentro los nombres y direcciones de los concursantes, poniendo al mismo tiempo los números correspondientes á los proyectos respectivos; los sobres no se abrirán hasta que la selección definitiva se haya hecho.

Una vez hecha la selección todos los demás proyectos serán devueltos, y no se usará parte alguna de ellos que sea original sin el consentimiento del autor y á menos que se le pague por tal uso. Ninguno de otros concursantes sin el consentimiento por escrito del respectivo autor.

IV. Todos los dibujos deberán trazarse en papel Whatman suelto, cuyo tamaño será tal que permita la presentación ó desarrollo del proyecto, dejando un margen de 6 pulgadas en blanco alrededor. Cada proyecto que se presente deberá constar de los siguientes dibujos (no se tomarán en consideración dibujos alternativos), que irán dentro de un portfolio ó entre dos pedazos de cartón:

(a) Elevación de la fachada este, escala de un octavo de pulgada por pie.

(b) Elevación de la fachada sur, escala de un octavo de pulgada por pie.

(c) Croquis de la elevación de la fachada norte, escala de un diez y seisavo de pulgada por pie.

(d) Croquis de la elevación de la fachada oeste, escala de un octavo de pulgada por pie.

(e) Plano de cada piso, incluso la planta baja, escala de un octavo de pulgada por pie.

(f) Sección transversal del edificio, demostrando la altura de los pisos y la proporción de las habitaciones principales, escala de un octavo de pulgada por pie.

V. Á cada proyecto deberá acompañar una descripción mecanografiada, que no excederá de 1,500 palabras, llamando la atención á cualquier punto especial del proyecto, y detallando los materiales que se han de emplear, sistema de calefacción, alumbrado, ventilación fontanería, última mano, y otros detalles que no estén claramente indicados en los dibujos.

No deberán incluirse bosquejos de perspectiva á menos que el jurado los pida expresamente para llegar á una decisión final.

Todos los dibujos, excepto los de las elevaciones, serán lineales solamente, en tinta china, y los planos y secciones deberán estar sombreados. Se podrá indicar con una ligera capa de color los vestí-

bulos, corredores, escaleras, etc., con el fin de definirlos claramente, pero no se hará indicación alguna de azulejos, mosaicos, techos ú otros decorados. Los muebles, tales como escritorios, y sus respectivos sitios podrán ser indicados, si así se deseara, con líneas solamente.

Los nombres y las dimensiones de los cuartos serán indicados con letras en tinta china y en sus respectivos espacios; no deberá emplearse escritura gótica ni de fantasía. Al lado de las elevaciones, y con el fin de dar una idea de la escala, se podrá colocar la figura de un hombre que se suponga tener 6 pies de altura.

COSTO Y CARÁCTER DE LA CONSTRUCCIÓN.

I. El costo del edificio, una vez concluido y en su totalidad, no deberá exceder de Seiscientos mil dollars (\$600,000) incluyendo los honorarios del arquitecto, las instalaciones sanitaria, de gas, de electricidad, de calefacción, y de ventilación, lámparas, materiales para la biblioteca, incluyendo la estantería de acero, y todo lo que sea necesario para dejar el edificio listo para ser ocupado, con excepción de la decoración mural, la pintura y el mobiliario.

II. Si bien se deja á la discreción de los arquitectos el que desarrollen sus proyectos del modo que mejor les parezca, se les llama la atención al hecho de que este edificio ha de ser el local de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, institución mantenida por las veintíun Repúblicas de la América bajo una organización llamada Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas, con el fin, no solamente de desarrollar las relaciones comerciales entre ellas, sino también para hacer más fuertes los lazos de paz, amistad y asociación. Los habitantes de la mayor parte de estas Repúblicas son de origen español, portugués, ó de otra raza latina, por lo cual sería de desearse que el edificio tenga un carácter y aspecto en armonía con esa circunstancia. Sobre este particular, se llama la atención á las ideas que encierra la correspondencia habida entre el President del Consejo Directivo y Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE, reproducida en el Apéndice.

Si se incluye en el proyecto el patio español ó latino, debe estar provisto de un tejado plegable ó arrolladizo de cristal para la protección contra las inclemencias del tiempo, pero dispuesto de tal modo que en el verano pueda abrirse; el piso del patio debe ser tal que puedan plantarse en él árboles y flores, y colocarse fuentes.

El edificio debe ser de construcción á prueba de fuego, y el exterior podrá tener los materiales que el arquitecto considere mejores para la ejecución de su proyecto. En otras palabras, el edificio, tanto exterior como interiormente, deberá estar construido de tal modo que responda al propósito específico á que está destinado, y no como un edificio ordinario de oficina.

III. En el plano adjunto se demuestra el terreno en donde se ha de edificar la nueva Oficina y que ha sido descrito en la Explicación general; en dicho plano se indican los grados, curvas, áreas, etc., del terreno. La fachada principal dará al este, y debe tenerse en cuenta que el edificio se erigirá en una extensa parcela de terreno, de más de dos hectáreas, con acceso por todos lados, especialmente por el este y sureste, y que estará rodeado de jardines, caminos para coches, etc. Este terreno es una de las esquinas más principales en el proyecto para embellecer el sistema de parques del Distrito de Columbia.

Á causa de que una de las esquinas del terreno es baja, 8.70 pies sobre la marea media, es probable que sea preciso terraplenar esa parte, pero los gastos de esta obra no estarían incluidos en el costo total del edificio. El nivel eventual de la calle en este punto está indicado por la abertura de una alcantarilla que es 5 pies más alta que el nivel actual.

En la parcela contigua por la parte norte y mirando hacia la Calle 17, se halla situado el nuevo edificio de las Hijas de la Revolución Americana, y dos cuadras más al norte el Museo Corcoran de Artes.

DIVISIÓN DE ESPACIO, ETC.

La nota que se da á continuación contiene los deseos del Consejo Directivo de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, en lo que respecta á la división de espacios y otros arreglos del edificio, pero sin incluir los espacios para ascensores, escaleras, vestíbulos, corredores, patios, etc., para todos los cuales se reservarán espacios amplios con abundancia de luz.

Las divisiones principales de espacio pueden ser descritas bajo los siguientes encabezamientos generales:

1 Sección Administrativa: Para el Director de la Oficina y el personal de la misma.

2. Sección de la Biblioteca: Para la Biblioteca de Colón, salones de lectura, archivos, etc.

3. Sección de Reuniones: Para un salón grande, una sala de recepciones, y para los cuartos para las Comisiones.

4. Sección de Servicio: Para los aparatos de calefacción, depósitos de combustible, cuartos para el despacho de la correspondencia, bodegas, etc.

Las dimensiones que se dan á continuación, no son necesariamente absolutas, y se especifican con el solo objeto de dar una idea aproximada del número de pies cuadrados que se necesitan para las distintas divisiones de espacio.

I. En la "Sección administrativa" se harán las siguientes divisiones:

	Pies cuadrados.
(a) Oficina del Director-----	600
(b) Cuarto guardarropa y para el lavador y retrete (60); cuarto para un secretario, particular y dos empleados (220), y espacio para una caja de caudales pequeña, todos en comunicación con la oficina del Director-----	310
(c) Salón de espera, situado entre las oficinas del Director y del Secretario-----	600
(d) Oficina del Secretario (300), retrete (40), y cuarto para un taquígrafo (150)-----	490
(e) Oficinas del Oficial Mayor (200), y de los auxiliares (400)-----	600
(f) Oficina del traductor y auxiliares-----	400
(g) Cuarto para el editor del Boletín, para el perito en estadísticas, y auxiliares-----	465
(h) Cuarto para el tenedor de libros y un auxiliar (200), y espacio para una caja de hierro para guardar libros, registros, etc. (25)---	225
(i) Cuarto para los archivos de la correspondencia, etc-----	300
(j) Dos cuartos de descanso para el personal, uno para hombres y otro para mujeres, con cuartos tocadores-----	500
(k) Cuarto para la servidumbre-----	100
	<hr/> 4, 590

Considerando la situación de esta sección con referencia á los puntos cardinales, las oficinas principales deberán estar agrupadas en las fachadas este y sur y en la esquina sur, con los cuartos del Director y del Secretario y personal inmediato en el piso segundo.

II. La Sección de la Biblioteca tendrá las divisiones siguientes:

	Pies cuadrados.
(a) Cuarto para la estantería-----	2, 000
(b) Salón público de lectura-----	1, 200
(c) Sala de mapas y fotografías (con mucho espacio en las paredes)---	800
(d) Cuarto para el archivo y circulación de periódicos-----	800
(e) Cuarto, para el recibo y distribución de documentos, etc-----	480
(f) Tres salas de estudio (180 cada una)-----	540
(g) Oficina del Bibliotecario-----	300
(h) Cuarto para el Bibliotecario auxiliar-----	240
(i) Cuarto para catalogar-----	400
(j) Cuarto para el registro de libros, etc-----	800
(k) Guardarropa-----	150
(l) Lavatorios (separados por sexos)-----	200
(m) Bóveda para archivar documentos importantes-----	200

7, 710

La "Sección de la Biblioteca," al par que tendrá el cuarto de la estantería, salón de lectura, etc., agrupados juntamente, deberá estar dispuesto de tal manera pue el personal administrativo, editorial y de estadística tenga fácil acceso á ella. Por ejemplo, el cuarto para el perito en estadísticas y sus auxiliares debe estar próximo á la Biblioteca. Los accesorios permanentes, que serán incluidos en el costo

total del edificio, deberán estar dispuestos de acuerdo con los arreglos más modernos para una biblioteca. El cuarto de la estantería no deberá tener obra de carpintería alguna, y estará dividido en pisos sobre los cuales estarán los estantes; estos serán de acero y estarán provistos de anaqueles adaptables de metal; los pisos serán de cristal ú otro material que proporcione abundancia de luz. La estantería deberá tener capacidad para 200,000 volúmenes.

III. La "Sección de Reuniones" tendrá los siguientes compartimientos:

	Pies cuadrados.
(a) Un espacioso salón de reuniones, de aspecto serio y bóveda alta-----	6,000
(b) Sala de Sesiones del Consejo Directivo-----	1,200
(c) Cuatro cuartos para las comisiones del Consejo, de unos 20' por 20' cada uno-----	1,200
(d) Cuarto para abrigos de caballeros-----	400
(e) Retrete para caballeros-----	100
(f) Cuarto para abrigos de señoras (300) y retrete (100)-----	400
(g) Cuarto para el servicio del encargado de banquetes, etc-----	400
	<hr/>
	9,700
Total general -----	22,000

El Salón de Reuniones debe ser adecuado para Conferencias ó Congresos Internacionales, y para otras convenciones solemnes, tales como recepciones á visitantes distinguidos, y conferencias de hombres eminentes; el decorado y ornamentación de este salón deben estar de acuerdo con el fin de la Unión Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas.

IV. La "Sección de Servicio" tendrá amplios espacios para lo que se detalla á continuación:

Hornos, depósitos de combustible, sistema de alcantarillado, conductores y contadores de electricidad y gas, habitaciones para el conserje, cuarto para las sirvientes, comedor para el personal y empleados, cocina (en conexión con el servicio del encargado de banquetes) retretes para los empleados de menor importancia, cuarto para la distribución de correspondencia, cuarto para bicicletas, cuarto de encuadernación, y cuarto general para distribución, embalaje, y recibo. Habrá un pasadizo cubierto de la calle á la planta baja para que la correspondencia y libros puedan ser recibidos y despachados sin exponerse á la lluvia ó el mal tiempo; este pasadizo debe estar distante del punto en que se recibe el combustible y por donde se remueven las cenizas y basuras.

DATOS ADICIONALES.

Este programa especifica datos completos suficientes sobre el costo y requisitos generales del edificio, sus condiciones, situación, etc., con los cuales los concursantes podrán presentar soluciones satisfactorias

del problema, pero pudieran originarse cuestiones ó tener que hacerse modificaciones. De ser tal el caso, todas las preguntas relativas á datos adicionales deberán dirigirse, por escrito solamente, al Director de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C., y cualquiera respuesta ó modificación esencial será comunicada simultáneamente á cada concursante; pero no se dará informe alguno después del 20 de mayo de 1907.

JOHN BARRETT,
*Director de la Oficina Internacional
de las Repúblicas Americanas.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., 28 de marzo de 1907.

APÉNDICE.

CONSEJO DIRECTIVO DE LA OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS.

Correspondencia y resoluciones referentes al donativo del Sr. ANDREW CARNEGIE, para el edificio de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas y la Biblioteca de Colón.

Resolución del Consejo Directivo y Carta del Secretario de Estado, Señor Root al Sr. Andrew Carnegie aprobadas en la sesión de 19 de diciembre, 1906.

Por cuanto, el Presidente del Consejo Directivo da la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, ha sometido á este Consejo, solicitando su aprobación, la siguiente carta que en su carácter de Presidente ha enviado al Señor ANDREW CARNEGIE:

“DEPARTAMENTO DE ESTADO,
“Washington, diciembre 4, 1906.

“ESTIMADO SEÑOR CARNEGIE: La cooperación tan activa cuanto eficaz que prestasteis al fomento de las comunicaciones entre los países de América, como miembro de la comisión autorizada por la Segunda Conferencia Pan-Americana, que se celebró en México; vuestro patriotismo, como ciudadano de la mayor de las repúblicas de América; vuestra defensa fervorosa y valiosísima de la paz y buena voluntad entre las naciones de la tierra; vuestra acción de proveer un edificio á propósito para el Tribunal Internacional de La Haya, me han animado á exitaros á que contribuyais al desarrollo de la obra benéfica de la Unión de las Repúblicas Americanas, establecida por la Conferencia de Washington de 1889, continuada por la Conferencia de México en 1902 y hoy hecha permanente por la Conferencia de Rio Janeiro en 1906. Es general el sentimiento

de que la Conferencia de Rio, el viaje del Secretario de Estado á Sud-América, y las expresiones de cortesía y de simpatía de que fué objeto han dado impulso poderoso al mayor y más estrecho conocimiento entre los pueblos de todos los países de América, á la mejor inteligencia entre ellos todos, al establecimiento de una corriente de opinión pública común, y al tratamiento razonado y generoso de cuestiones internacionales, en vez del aislamiento, la suspicacia, la irritación, las disputas y la guerra.

“Es también opinión general que, aun cuando la labor de la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas, labor que le ha sido cometida de conferencia en conferencia, ha sido excelente hasta donde ha alcanzado, debería ensancharse el radio de acción de dicha Oficina, aumentando así en mucho su actividad y su eficacia.

“Para alcanzar este fin es indispensable que haya un edificio proporcionado á la magnitud é importancia de tan grande obra. Con esta idea, las naciones que constituyen la Unión han expresado su voluntad de contribuir—y algunas han contribuido ya—y el Congreso de los Estados Unidos en su última sesión votó la cantidad de \$200,000 para ser destinados á la compra del terreno conveniente en la ciudad de Wáshington. Fué con esta misma idea que la Conferencia de Rio Janeiro aprobó con fecha 13 de agosto de 1906, resoluciones tendentes al establecimiento de: ‘un centro permanente de información, de intercambio de ideas entre las repúblicas del continente, y, por la provisión de un local adecuado para la Biblioteca en memoria de Colón,’ expresando la esperanza de que: ‘antes de que se reuna la próxima Conferencia Internacional, la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas esté instalada de tal manera que pueda desempeñar debidamente las importantes funciones que esta Conferencia le ha asignado.’

“Estas funciones son, en resumen, dar cumplimiento á los trabajos de la Conferencia, preparar la labor de las futuras conferencias, diseminar en cada uno de los países de la América el conocimiento de las cuestiones, de los sentimientos y del progreso de cada uno de los otros; propender al desarrollo de medios de comunicación más constantes y mejores, aumentar las relaciones de todas las repúblicas entre sí, en lo referente al comercio, la instrucción, las artes y las ciencias y la vida política y social; y mantener en la ciudad de Wáshington un nucleo, un lugar de reunión, un centro de influencia de la intelectualidad y del criterio sanos, pacíficos é ilustrados de toda la América.

“Abrigo la seguridad de que puedo contar con vuestro apoyo cordial para llevar á cabo esta empresa, tan llena de posibilidades para la paz y la prosperidad de América y del género humano, y me dirijo á vos animado de los mismos sentimientos que han inspirado vuestros grandes beneficios á la humanidad en el pasado, para

que sufragueis los gastos de la construcción, en el lugar que al efecto proporcionará el Gobierno, de un edificio adecuado para los trabajos de la Unión, cuya dirección y administración han sido impuestas por nuestros gobiernos respectivos al Consejo Directivo que tengo el honor de presidir.

“Con el mayor respeto y estimación soy, mi apreciado Señor CARNEGIE, sinceramente suyo,

“ELIHU ROOT,

“*Secretario de Estado y Presidente ex-officio del Consejo*

“*Directivo de la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas.*

“Señor ANDREW CARNEGIE, *Nueva York.*”

Se Resuelve: Aprobar y se aprueba, por la presente resolución, la acción del Secretario de Estado, de enviar la carta que antecede en su carácter de Presidente de este Consejo.

El Sr. Carnegie al Secretario Sr. Root.

NUEVA YORK, 1 de enero de 1907.

HON. ELIHU ROOT,

Secretario de Estado y Presidente ex-Oficio del Consejo Directivo de la Oficina de las Repúblicas Sud-Americanas, Wáshington, D. C.

ESTIMADO SEÑOR: Me siento grandemente complacido del honor que, en unión de vuestros colegas de las Repúblicas Sud-Americanas, me habeis hecho al indicar que yo podría proveer un local conveniente en Wáshington para la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas.

La aprobación de la solicitud por parte del Consejo Directivo de la Unión Internacional, y la expresión sincera de satisfacción del Presidente ROOSEVELT, son para mí de lo más placentero.

Teneis la fineza de recordar que fuí miembro de la Primera Conferencia Pan-Americana y que abagué por el Ferrocarril Pan-Americano cuyas líneas de empalme se van construyendo poco á poco. La importancia de esta empresa crece cada día en mi opinión y espero llegar á verla terminada.

Me complazo, pues, en manifestar, que será uno de los goces de mi vida suministrar á la Unión de todas las repúblicas de este hemisferio los fondos necesarios (\$750,000), de tiempo en tiempo, según se vayan necesitando para la construcción de un edificio internacional en Wáshington.

La cooperación de nuestra república se patentiza en los fondos votados por el Congreso para la compra del terreno; y en el convenio entre las repúblicas para la conservación de la Oficina, tenemos una prueba más de cooperación, de modo que el futuro templo de la Paz

Americana será el producto de todas las repúblicas unidas. Las generaciones venideras deben presenciar el mayor acercamiento de dichas repúblicas.

Causa júbilo pensar que todas, por la primera vez, estarán representadas en la próxima Conferencia de La Haya. En lo futuro serán miembros de aquel cuerpo, cuyo objeto es arreglar disputas internacionales ante aquel "Alto Tribunal de las Naciones," ú otra Corte semejante.

Me permito expresar á todos y á cada uno mi cordial gratitud por haberme ofrecido la oportunidad de hacer un presente de año nuevo como este. Nunca he sentido más íntimamente como en esta mañana de año nuevo cuánto más satisfactorio es dar que recibir, y me considero altamente honrado por haberseme juzgado digno de ofrecer el futuro local de la Unión, donde los representantes acreditados de todas las repúblicas se reunirán, y así confío, estrecharán más á sus respectivas naciones con los lazos de una paz perdurable.

Soy de usted atento servidor,

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

El Exmo. Sr. Presidente al Sr. Carnegie.

CASA BLANCA,

Wáshington, enero 2 de 1907.

MI ESTIMADO SEÑOR CARNEGIE: Me es muy grato saber por el Secretario Root lo que usted se propone hacer por la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas. Usted ha hecho ya prácticamente lo mismo por la causa de la paz en La Haya. Esta nueva dádiva de usted tiene una importancia casi ó enteramente igual, en cuanto atañe á la causa de la paz en el Hemisferio Occidental, puesto que la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas se esfuerza por llevar á cabo en este hemisferio lo que el Tribunal de Paz de la Haya se esfuerza por efectuar en ambos hemisferios. Le doy á usted las gracias de todo corazón.

Deseándole muchos y felices años nuevos, créame de usted sinceramente,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Resoluciones aprobadas por el Consejo Directivo de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas en la sesión de 30 de enero de 1907.

Se resuelve, Que se reciba, se archive y se inserte en el acta del Consejo, la carta del Señor ANDREW CARNEGIE, fechada á 1 de enero de 1907.

Se resuelve, Que el Consejo Directivo de la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas exprese al Señor ANDREW CARNEGIE el aprecio y la gratitud con que acepta su oferta generosa y patriótica de proveer fondas para el edificio futuro de la Unión de las Repúblicas Americanas. El Consejo comparte con el Señor CARNEGIE la esperanza de que la institución cuya labor se estimula así, pueda fomentar la causa de la paz y la justicia entre las naciones, y la amistad sincera, provechosa y mútua de todas las repúblicas de América.

Se resuelve Que el Presidente del Consejo transmita al Señor CARNEGIE copia de la resoluciones que anteceden.

Á propuesta del Ministro del Ecuador.

I. Que la carta del Honorable Secretario de Estado, Señor ELIHU ROOT, dirigida al Señor ANDREW CARNEGIE, la contestación de este distinguido filántropo, y la resolución del Consejo aceptando el espléndido donativo se conserven en el archivo de documentos importantes de la Oficina; y

II. Que el texto de dichas cartas y resoluciones, artísticamente caligrafiado, bajo el título de "Donativo de Carnegie á la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas" y puesto en un marco adecuado forme parte de la instalación de la Oficina en la Exposición de Jamestown.

REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

DISCURSO DEL TENIENTE CORONEL ATWELL.

El dos de marzo de 1907, el Teniente Coronel Don Juan S. Atwell, de la Armada Argentina, pronunció en inglés, ante el Cosmopolitan Club de la Universidad de Cornell, un discurso sobre la República Argentina. En vista del creciente interés que por ese país se observa en los Estados Unidos y del deseo general de conocer su progreso y desarrollo, el BOLETÍN publica á continuación las partes más principales de las manifestaciones del Coronel ATWELL.

"La República Argentina ha dado un nuevo paso hacia adelante en el año de 1906, durante el cual su comercio exterior alcanzó la cifra sin precedente de \$563.000.000, sumando las importaciones \$270.000.000, y las exportaciones \$293.000.000. Cuatro años antes las importaciones y las exportaciones unidas sólo alcanzaron á \$280.000.000. Según este aumento fenomenal, el comercio exterior argentino dentro de ocho años debiera pasar la cifra de \$2.000.000.000.

El presente *record*, sin embargo, basta para colocar á la Argentina muy adelante de otros países de los cuales oímos hablar mucho más en los Estados Unidos. El Dominio del Canadá, por ejemplo, poblado por una raza fuerte, igual en número á la que trabaja en la República Argentina, le falta, sin embargo, alcanzar el comercio exterior de ésta; y el Japón, con su espíritu agresivo, su industriosa y despierta población, ocho veces mayor que la de la Argentina, también le va en zaga en su comercio exterior, como le va en zaga el Imperio de la China con 400,000,000 de habitantes.

“Si nos fijamos en otros países latino-americanos, encontramos que México, limítrofe de los Estados Unidos, y con una población más del doble de la Argentina, tiene un comercio exterior casi tres veces menor que ésta, mientras que el comercio exterior de ese gran imperio de riqueza el Brasil, en 1905 era menos de dos terceras parte del comercio exterior argentino.

“Todos admiramos á los ingleses que han llevado al Canadá á su estado actual de prosperidad; todos admiramos la energía y el espíritu de empresa que distingue á los Japoneses y todos estamos enterados de los grandes progresos realizados por México y el Brasil, así que está muy lejos de mi ánimo referirme en términos que pudieran tacharse de descortesés hacia estos países, ni tengo por un momento la idea de suponer que el hombre nacido en la Argentina es superior al hombre nacido en cualesquiera otro lugar del mundo. Todo depende, entonces, de condiciones de clima y de suelo, que permiten cultivar los frutos más necesarios para alimentar al hombre y al bruto, y sobre todo al hecho que en la Argentina existe una decidida buena voluntad de la naturaleza para responder con amplia generosidad á los trabajos del labrador y del ganadero.

“Es precisamente debido en gran parte á estas buenas condiciones naturales que mientras en 1888 sólo había 6,000,000 de acres cultivados, en 1905 había 30,000,000 de acres bajo cultivo, un aumento que está en evidente desproporción con el aumento total de la población durante el mismo período de tiempo y que no fué mucho mayor de 1,000,000 de habitantes.

“Si tenemos en cuenta la población de diferentes países y sumamos sus importaciones y exportaciones, y después calculamos la proporción del comercio exterior que corresponde á cada habitante, encontramos que esta proporción es de más de \$100 en la República Argentina, de \$35 en los Estados Unidos, de \$20 en el Brazil y de \$15 en México, mientras que en la República del Uruguay, separada de la Argentina únicamente por el Río de la Plata, aquella proporción se eleva á \$75 por habitante.

“Cuando todo el area cultivable de la República Argentina se encuentre labrada, en lugar de 30,000,000 tendremos 300,000,000 de

acres bajo cultivo, dejando cerca de otras 300,000,000 de acres para la procreación de ganados, así que se puede ver que el porvenir de las industrias agrícolas y ganaderas en la República Argentina es prácticamente ilimitado. Se calcula que una población de 300,000,000 podrá vivir y prosperar en las llanuras argentinas, donde ahora sólo hay de dos habitantes por kilómetro cuadrado, mientras que la densidad de la población de la Alemania, por ejemplo, es de 104 personas por cada kilómetro cuadrado.

“La República Argentina ocupa hoy día una posición especial entre las naciones que están atrayendo la atención de la humanidad como países productores de importancia mundial. Su espléndido sistema de ríos navegables, que constituye un magnífico medio de comunicación entre Buenos Aires y el corazón mismo de la América del Sud y cuyas aguas descienden de la región del árbol de la goma y unen el Brasil, el Paraguay y Bolivia con la capital de la República Argentina, lo mismo que las líneas férreas que la cruzan en todas direcciones y unirán á Chile, el Brasil, Paraguay y Bolivia con la boca del Río de la Plata, donde se levanta Buenos Aires, han resuelto el gran problema de los transportes y han contribuido de una manera decisiva á que el país goce ahora de gran prosperidad. El rico suelo, el clima delicioso y los medios de transportes se encuentran allí reunidos y estas ventajas no han sido desperdiciadas por las masas trabajadoras de la Europa, como lo prueba el hecho que más de 2,000,000 de extranjeros hayan ido á la Argentina. La corriente de inmigración nunca ha sido mayor que en la actualidad y el año pasado más de 260,000 inmigrantes entraron al país y se calcula que esta cifra será superada este año con creces, pues 120,000 inmigrantes han tomado pasajes para la Argentina en los primeros tres meses del corriente año. Fuera de los Estados Unidos, con las 80,000,000 de habitantes, sus inmensos recursos y situados como están á una semana de Europa, ningún otro país del mundo está atrayendo el mismo número de hombres que ahora se dirigen á la Argentina, ansiosos de desparramarse sobre las ilimitadas y fértiles llanuras donde la tierra es todavía relativamente barata y no necesita ser irrigada ni abonada artificialmente, y donde los inviernos son tan templados que los pastos no pierden su verdor ni se piensa en construir reparos para nuestra majada de 120,000,000 de ovejas ni para nuestro ganado de 30,000,000 de cabezas.

“El capital extranjero está igualmente entrando al país en proporción creciente y se sabe que cerca de \$1,300,000,000 de capital inglés únicamente ha sido invertido en la Argentina y en empresas relacionadas con la Argentina y más de \$500,000,000 de otros países europeos. La América del Norte solamente se ha mostrado hasta ahora reacia y no ha querido competir con otros países en la demanda de altos y seguros dividendos que la Argentina siempre ha brindado á los

que han invertido su dinero con inteligencia. Corresponde aquí decir que mientras los Argentinos han comprado el año pasado más de \$39,000,000 en mercaderías y máquinas agrícolas en los Estados Unidos, los Norte Americanos sólo compraron lana ordinaria, quebracho y cueros en la República Argentina por valor de \$13,000,000, y sin embargo estamos siempre oyendo, en este extremo de la línea, que la balanza del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América del Sud es decididamente adversa á los primeros. Sucede precisamente lo contrario en el caso de la Argentina. La verdad es que los Estados Unidos venden casi tantas mercaderías á la Argentina solamente (y están aumentando sus ventas á razón de \$10,000,000 por año), como á todas las demás Repúblicas sudamericanas puestas juntas, y por este motivo creemos que tenemos derecho á ser especialmente oídos cuando se trata de mejorar las condiciones que hoy regulan el intercambio comercial entre los dos países. Es también poco sabido que las importaciones norteamericanas en la Argentina sólo son inferiores en valor á las del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña, y por consiguiente superiores á las de Alemania, país al cual enviamos una gran parte de nuestra cosecha de lana, libre de derecho, mientras que la lana está gravada en los Estados Unidos con un impuesto de 11 centavos por libra, estando también los cueros fuertemente gravados.

“Habla muy bien en favor de la industria americana el hecho que, á pesar de la existencia de serias trabas aduaneras en los Estados Unidos, cerca de \$200,000,000 se han dirigido de la Argentina á los Estados Unidos durante el último decenio para el pago de mercaderías norteamericanas, y si tomamos en consideración el rápido aumento de las exportaciones norteamericanas á la República Argentina, es fácil deducir que en un decenio más, alrededor de \$500,000,000 han de salir de la Argentina para ir á parar á las arcas de los fabricantes de los Estados Unidos, mientras que sólo unos \$150,000,000 han de ir á la Argentina durante el mismo tiempo en pago de las importaciones de aquel país, dejando así un balance favorable á los Estados Unidos de más de \$350,000,000. No se trata de teorías, sino de hechos, y estas cifras prueban elocuentemente cuan necesario es mejorar los medios de comunicación entre los dos países, así como establecer bancos para manejar las grandes sumas de dinero que se cruzan entre ambos, sin necesidad de depender de casas bancarias inglesas y de compañías inglesas de navegación como ha ocurrido hasta ahora, y seguirá ocurriendo hasta que los norteamericanos se resuelvan á hacer algo más que vender al contado sus mercaderías al persistente comprador argentino.

“Dejaré la descripción de la ciudad de Buenos Aires á la pluma de inteligentes escritores de revistas norteamericanas que se han ocupado de ella y sólo diré de paso que Buenos Aires tiene ahora más de

1,100,000 habitantes, siendo por lo tanto más grande que Boston y Baltimore unidas, y siendo también la segunda ciudad con puerto de mar del Hemisferio Occidental. Como una indicación de su actividad comercial basta decir que las transacciones en bienes raíces durante el año 1906, alcanzaron á más de \$100,000,000, y que más de \$25,000,000 fueron invertidos únicamente en la construcción de casas particulares.

“ El país en general se ha dado cuenta de su valor y el precio de las tierras se ha multiplicado durante los últimos cinco años, el costo de la vida se ha aumentado y la mano de obra escasea desde el Atlántico hasta los Andes y desde Tierra del Fuego hasta el límite boliviano. Nuestros puertos son ya chicos para las crecientes necesidades del comercio y nuestros ferrocarriles necesitan más tren rodante para acarrear nuestras cosechas, siendo estos indicios de prosperidad similares á los que se notan en los Estados Unidos.

“ Tenemos capital, tenemos mano de obra, y tenemos hombres de empresa, pero necesitamos más capital, necesitamos más mano de obra, y necesitamos más hombres de empresa para ayudarnos á conducir la nave del estado por la senda de la prosperidad. Más ferrocarriles deben construirse, canales deben abrirse, más buques deben ser destinados á la navegación de nuestros ríos y nuevas avenidas y subterráneos deben ser abiertos en nuestras congestionadas ciudades. El grito del progreso es siempre más progreso y sentimos que recién hemos entrado en el camino de la acumulación de la riqueza, quizá porque recién ahora estamos palpando sus responsabilidades, las cuales, por supuesto, estamos muy lejos de no querer asumir, y estamos al contrario, procurando solucionarlas de la mejor forma posible. Los hombres de estado y los hombres de trabajo tienen el país en sus manos y están esforzándose por colocarlo y mantenerlo á la cabeza de las naciones que tienen la suerte de poder contribuir con los productos necesarios para vestir y alimentar á una gran parte de la humanidad.

COMERCIO EXTERIOR EN 1906.

Las estadísticas relativas al comercio exterior de la República Argentina en el año 1906, recibidas en la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas el 27 de marzo de 1907, demuestran que las importaciones alcanzaron un valor de \$269,970,521, y las exportaciones \$292,253,829, oro, como se dijo en el BOLETÍN correspondiente al mes de marzo.

Las procedencias y destinos durante el año de que se trata fueron los siguientes:

País.	Importaciones.	Exportaciones.
	<i>Oro.</i>	<i>Oro..</i>
Africa.....	\$32, 269	\$3, 958, 031
Alemania.....	38, 416, 259	39, 417, 196
Bélgica.....	12, 228, 040	25, 621, 395
Bolivia.....	134, 112	328, 598
Brasil.....	6, 641, 025	11, 891, 315
Cuba.....	679, 581	247, 391
Chile.....	528, 215	1, 358, 537
España.....	7, 368, 269	2, 572, 576
Estados Unidos.....	39, 474, 894	13, 332, 112
Francia.....	26, 744, 875	35, 763, 354
Italia.....	24, 123, 636	6, 906, 124
Holanda.....	1, 511, 744	2, 975, 238
Paraguay.....	1, 308, 972	205, 014
Reino Unido.....	94, 829, 938	43, 224, 038
Uruguay.....	1, 835, 241	5, 054, 440
Varios.....	14, 115, 451	3, 776, 722
Órdenes.....		95, 614, 748

El promedio del valor del comercio de 1906, correspondiente á cada uno de los países principales y comparado con el del año anterior, fué como sigue: Las importaciones de Alemania aumentaron el 32 por ciento, y las exportaciones 6.3 por ciento; las importaciones de Bélgica aumentaron 40.1 por ciento, y las exportaciones 23.3; las importaciones del Brasil aumentaron 24.6 por ciento, y las exportaciones disminuyeron el 9.6 por ciento; las importaciones de España aumentaron el 28.7 por ciento y las exportaciones 10.1 por ciento; las importaciones de los Estados Unidos aumentaron 36.4 por ciento, y las exportaciones disminuyeron 4.8 por ciento; las importaciones de Italia aumentaron 18.9 por ciento y las exportaciones 6.7 por ciento; las importaciones del Reino Unido aumentaron 38.6 por ciento, y las exportaciones disminuyeron 3.5 por ciento. En el valor total la merma de 9.4 por ciento que sufrieron las exportaciones ha sido contrarrestada con el aumento de 31.5 que tuvieron las importaciones.

Las clases de las mercancías importadas durante 1906, con sus respectivos valores y comparadas con las del año anterior, fueron las siguientes:

Artículos.	Valor.	Comparaciones.
Animales.....	\$2, 526, 602	—\$1, 218, 794
Comestibles.....	17, 662, 048	+ 3, 926, 623
Tabaco en rama y elaborado.....	4, 911, 079	+ 455, 671
Vinos, licores, etc.....	11, 794, 039	+ 2, 626, 197
Tejidos:		
Seda.....	3, 701, 422	+ 1, 098, 864
Lana.....	10, 695, 037	— 272, 225
Algodón.....	31, 670, 629	+ 4, 603, 887
Varios.....	8, 062, 951	+ 2, 480, 562
Total.....	54, 130, 039	+ 7, 911, 088
Aceites y grasas.....	7, 880, 973	+ 2, 321, 181
Substancias químicas.....	7, 582, 859	+ 1, 307, 073
Colores y tintes.....	1, 640, 435	+ 198, 709
Maderas y sus fabricaciones.....	5, 612, 222	+ 1, 071, 399
Papel y sus fabricaciones.....	4, 914, 737	+ 750, 895
Cuero y sus fabricaciones.....	2, 314, 551	+ 517, 707
Ferretería.....	34, 942, 308	+11, 133, 039
Artículos de metal.....	8, 592, 130	+ 2, 588, 256
Instrumentos agrícolas.....	17, 158, 545	+ 626, 993
Locomotoras.....	35, 055, 364	+11, 303, 015
Artículos de porcelana, cristal, etc.....	20, 910, 800	+ 7, 229, 860
Materiales de construcción.....	22, 001, 698	+ 6, 615, 307
Aparatos eléctricos.....	3, 430, 031	+ 1, 395, 357
Varios.....	6, 909, 561	+ 1, 589, 947

Las exportaciones durante los años que se comparan fueron como sigue:

	Valor.	Comparaciones.
Productos pecuarios	\$124, 136, 439	—16, 906, 547
Productos agrícolas	157, 654, 692	—12, 580, 543
Productos forestales	5, 321, 859	— 1, 203, 473
Productos minerales	273, 816	+ 12, 300
Productos de la caza	1, 098, 500	+ 307, 766
Varios	3, 168, 523	— 219, 515

Los derechos de importación (no los hay de exportación) produjeron la suma de \$59,277,050 oro y \$1,821,990 papel, que, comparadas con las de 1905 arrojan un aumento de \$8,687,726 oro y \$596,556 papel.

En el epígrafe de “Varios,” en la lista de los países de procedencia y destino, están englobados los siguientes: Procedencias—Australia, \$117,848; Austria-Hungría, \$1,723,761; Bulgaria, \$125; Canadá, \$1,220,964; Colombia, \$1,315; China, \$507,140; Dinamarca, \$26,161; Ecuador, \$44,932; Egipto, \$18,618; Grecia, \$71,869; Japón, \$229,530; México, \$11,204; Noruega, \$468,042; Panamá, \$1,787; Persia, \$1,313; Perú, \$694; Portugal, \$327,043; posesiones alemanas, \$408; posesiones holandesas, \$82,242; posesiones inglesas, \$4,429,988; posesiones norte-americanas, \$26,227; posesiones francesas, \$11,804; Rumania, \$227,766; Rusia, \$515,711; Salvador, \$2,598; Santo Domingo, \$2,750; Suecia, \$293,018; Suiza, \$3,033,143; Turquía, \$58,982; y Venezuela, \$15,523. Destinos: Austria-Hungría, \$46,328; Noruega, \$10,687; Perú, \$76,154; posesiones alemanas, \$155,444; posesiones inglesas, \$4,480; posesiones rusas, \$164,094; Rusia, \$119,301; Suecia, \$307,656.

Durante los diez años de 1897–1906 las importaciones han aumentado de \$98,283,948 á \$269,970,521, y las exportaciones de \$101,169,299 á \$292,253,829.

El grande incremento que han tomado las importaciones indica de una manera evidente que los medios de adquisición del país han aumentado del mismo modo; la disminución que han sufrido las exportaciones es debida en parte á la demora de las consignaciones de lana y de maíz.

PATENTES DE INVENCION Y MARCAS DE FÁBRICA EMITIDAS EN 1906.

La Oficina de Patentes y Marcas de la República Argentina ha publicado el informe correspondiente al año de 1906, y según él las transacciones de la Oficina durante el año mencionado fueron las siguientes: Sección de Patentes—Patentes solicitadas, 670; concedidas, 637; denegadas, 46; trasferidas, 34; expedientes varios, entrados y despachados, 42; oficios judiciales informados, 22; títulos

y certificados expedidos, 771; actas labradas, 670; decretos expedidos, 1,491; notas é informes varios, 357. Sección de marcas: Marcas solicitadas, 2,565; concedidas, 2,107; denegadas, 64; transferidas, 143; testimonios expedidos, 163; testimonios de actas, 61; títulos y certificados expedidos, 2,413; actas labradas, 2,574; expedientes varios y protestas, 952; oficios judiciales entrados y despachados, 89; informes, notas y decretos, 2,619. Renta total de la Oficina, \$201,696.77.

EXPORTACIONES DE LANAS, 1900-1906.

El cuadro que se publica á continuación fué publicado por el Ministerio de Agricultura de la República Argentina, y demuestra las exportaciones de lana desde 1900 hasta 1905:

Año.	Toneladas.	Valor oficial en oro.	Año.	Toneladas.	Valor oficial en oro.
1900.....	101, 113	\$27, 991, 561	1903	192, 989	\$50, 424, 168
1901.....	228, 358	44, 666, 483	1904	168, 599	18, 355, 002
1902.....	197, 936	45, 810, 749	1905	191, 007	64, 312, 927

Las exportaciones durante 1906 ascendieron á 394,253 fardos (1 fardo=400 kilos), no habiendo constancia de su valor oficial.

LÍMITES ENTRE EL BRASIL Y LA ARGENTINA.

El Gobierno Argentino ha aprobado las actas finales suscritas por la Comisión mixta internacional de la demarcación de la linea divisoria del Brasil y de la República Argentina.

Por las actas aprobadas queda trazada y descrita esa linea divisoria en la forma siguiente: Desde la boca del Cuareim hasta la del Pepirí Guazú; desde la boca de éste hasta la cabecera principal del Río San Antonio, y de ahí siguiendo su álveo, hasta su desembocadura en el Río Iguazú, y desde la boca del Río San Antonio hasta su desembocadura en el Paraná.

Se ha aprobado igualmente el plano general de la demarcación firmado por los miembros de la comisión.

El Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores celebrará los acuerdos necesarios para tomar posesión, en forma, de las islas que dichos planos y actas declaran argentinos y para la entrega de las que por igual concepto pertenecen al Brasil.

RENTA ADUANERA DE BUENOS AIRES.

Según estadísticas oficiales, la renta aduanera del Puerto de Buenos Aires durante el año de 1906 ascendió á la cantidad de 111,508,871.96 pesos, en moneda nacional, y á la de 3,310,991 pesos oro. Comparando estas cifras con las del año anterior se observa un aumento á favor de 1906 de 6,643,894.64 pesos oro.

BOLIVIA.

DISCURSO DEL MINISTRO DE BOLIVIA EN LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

El BOLETÍN MENSUAL, en su número correspondiente al mes de marzo de 1907, publicó los últimos párrafos del discurso pronunciado por el Ministro de Bolivia, Señor Don IGNACIO CALDERÓN, ante la Sociedad Geográfica Nacional el 25 de enero de 1907. Los párrafos publicados encerraban solamente declaraciones sobre el progreso de la América del Sur. Como desde entonces se han recibido tantas cartas pidiendo informes sobre las riquezas materiales de Bolivia, el BOLETÍN tiene el gusto de reproducir la parte del excelente discurso del Ministro CALDERÓN que trata sobre las condiciones generales, y progreso y desarrollo de su país.

“Las grandes transformaciones geológicas que en épocas remotas sacudieron el continente sud americano y produjeron el levantamiento de los Andes, han dejado huellas muy marcadas sobre todo en Bolivia. Esta gran cadena de montañas que atraviesa todo el continente, se divide en Bolivia en dos ramas principales: la del oeste que forma una especie de muralla entre el mar y los territorios interiores, sigue muy próxima á la costa y si bien ofrece picos elevados, es inferior á la otra rama, conocida con el nombre de Cordillera Real, que se extiende hacia el este. En esta sección se ostentan los picos más altos é importantes, eternamente coronados de nieve, como el Illimani que llega á más de 21,000 pies sobre el nivel del mar; el Illampu con más de 21,700 y otros igualmente majestuosos.

“Del tronco de las mencionadas cadenas se desprenden diversas ramificaciones ó contrafuertes que se extienden al través de la altiplanicie boliviana, la que se encuentra en el espacio que separa las dos grandes cadenas de los Andes y mide una extensión de más de 66,000 millas cuadradas, con una altura media de 10,000 á 13,000 pies sobre el nivel del mar.

Es difícil decir si las obstáculos que las grandes masas de cerros ofrecen al libre tráfico y la comunicación de las poblaciones, no está más que compensada por la prodigiosa cantidad de minerales que encierran en sus entrañas y hacen de Bolivia uno de los países más ricos del globo.

“Los bosques y vastos llanos que se extienden hacia el este, regados por rios cuadalosos y navegables en una extensión de casi 7,000 millas, contienen igualmente un caudal de riqueza vegetal de inapreciables proporciones, sobre una extensión de 304,000 millas cuadradas.

“El area total de Bolivia está calculada en más ó menos 709,000 millas cuadradas, y es por lo mismo la tercera nación en Sud América

como territorio; pero desgraciadamente la población no corresponde aún á tan grande extensión, siendo el total de algo más de 2,250,000.

“ Como los españoles se establecieron de preferencia en los centros mineros, la sección de Bolivia situada al este de la Cordillera Real, que comprende los extensos territorios regados por los tributarios del Amazonas y el Plata, es la menos poblada.

“ Allí se ostentan bosques llenos de maderas finas y resistentes como el acero, ó apropiadas para todas las necesidades de la industria; durmientes de ferrocarriles y muebles de lujo.

“ La goma elástica, la cinchona, y multitud de plantas útiles para la salud abundan en ese suelo, cuya fertilidad asombrosa puede alimentar muchos millones de habitantes. El café y el cacao son apreciados como de primera calidad; las frutas y todos los productos tropicales se ofrecen en marcada abundancia.

“ El clima por lo general es sano y apropiado para colonización de las razas europeas.

“ La temperatura media en la hoya del Amazonas es de 74° hasta una altura de 2,000 pies sobre el nivel del mar; de 66° hasta una altura de 8,000 pies de 50° en los llanos centrales hasta una elevación de 10,000 á 12,000 pies.

“ A medida que se asciende en las montañas la diferencia de temperatura se hace más sensible, y cambia desde 80° al pie de las cordilleras á 20° y aún menos en las alturas. Se ha calculado que sobre cada 181 metros de ascenso hay una diferencia de un grado menos en la temperatura.

“ Puede decirse que no hay en realidad en Bolivia más que dos estaciones: la de lluvias que corresponde al verano y se extiende de diciembre á mayo, y la seca ó el invierno que dura de mayo hasta diciembre. En estos meses llueve poco y por lo general el cielo se muestra claro y azul. Las lluvias son mas copiosas en el oriente, y á veces los rios se desbordan, llegando á subir hasta 10 metros de altura sobre su nivel ordinario.

“ Los ríos navegables de Bolivia corren casi todos al Amazonas siendo los más importantes: el Beni, que recibe el Madre de Dios, el Orton y otros hasta llegar á su confluencia con el Mamore, y entonces toma el nombre de río Madera, uno de los más poderosos tributarios del Amazonas. Desgraciadamente la navegación de este gran río está obstruida por una serie de cachuelas ó rompientes muy peligrosos.

“ El Gobierno de Brasil se ha comprometido por un tratado á construir un ferrocarril que salve esas cachuelas y haga expedita la vía del Amazonas.

“ El Pilcomayo y el Bermejo son también ríos de consideración que van hácia el sudeste y desembocan en el Paraguay.

“ El Lago de Titicaca, en la línea divisoria con el Perú, es notable por la gran altura á que se encuentra; por las tradiciones incasicas,

llenas de romance y los monumentos de esa lejana época, que aún se conservan en las islas del lago, cuya superficie es de 8,340 kilómetros cuadrados, ó sean 5,200 millas.

“La región oriental de Bolivia es rica también en grandes campos de pastales, donde la crianza del ganado está llamada á ser una industria sumamente lucrativa. Hoy existen grandes partidas de ganado salvaje, esparcido en esas praderas.

“Así como las riquezas de una naturaleza exuberante y fértil hacen de la sección oriental de Bolivia el centro de variados y ricos productos; la sección del antiplano y de las cordilleras es, diré así, el gran almacén (storehouse) de una riqueza mineral inagotable. Las minas de plata de Potosí, Oruro, Colquechaca, Hunanchaca y muchas otras han contribuido á la riqueza del mundo con cientos de millones. No son menos abundantes los criaderos de cobre, bismuto, cinc, cobalto, oro y estaño. Luego haré mención del movimiento comercial de Bolivia y entonces he de enumerar las cantidades que hoy representa la exportación de estos minerales.

“Tres causas poderosas han impedido hasta hoy el desarrollo de las riquezas minerales de Bolivia: La dificultad y costo de los trasportes y la falta de brazos y capitales. Una tonelada de carbón en la costa vale por lo regular de 18 á 25 shillings, ó sean más ó menos de \$4 á \$6. Puesto el carbón en las minas del interior de Bolivia, según la distancia, aún cuando esta no sea mayor de unas 500 millas, llega á costar de \$40 á \$80 la tonelada, y á pesar de este enorme costo la falta de medios de transporte, impide su mayor consumo. Trátase de aprovechar la fuerza hidráulica y la electricidad para salvar este inconveniente.

“Gran número de las empresas mineras, así como las diversas instituciones bancarias, son formadas con capitales nacionales. Últimamente se han establecido dos bancos alemanes en La Paz y en Oruro.

“La constitución boliviana es muy liberal, y está basada en el sistema unitario de gobierno central. El Presidente es elegido cada cuatro años por elección directa. El poder legislativo se ejerce por dos cámaras—de senadores y diputados—y el judicial por la corte suprema, cuyos vocales nombra el senado, y las cortes y tribunales inferiores.

“Los extranjeros gozan de las mismas franquicias que los nacionales y pueden poseer propiedades inmuebles, trabajar minas, etc., todo conforme a las leyes.

“La instrucción primaria es obligatoria y las municipalidades así como el Gobierno nacional atienden de preferencia al sostenimiento y fundación de escuelas.

“Bolivia es el único país de Sud América que está sujeto á tem-

blores, y cuando estos se han sentido no han pasado de un movimiento casi imperceptible, pero sin importancia alguna.

“El comercio internacional de Bolivia ha tomado en los últimos años un incremento notable. El año de 1905 ascendió á \$69,665,000 en moneda boliviana, lo que importa un aumento de 30 por ciento sobre las cifras del año anterior, y según lo dice el Presidente MONTES en su Mensaje al Congreso, el año que acaba de pasar alcanzará á \$80,000,000 y cuando los ferrocarriles, que se están construyendo, se terminen, estas cifras podran doblarse fácilmente en corto tiempo.

“El comercio con los Estados Unidos ha aumentado en los últimos años considerablemente y está llamado á crecer con motivo de la construcción de los ferrocarriles. El total de las importaciones á Bolivia fué el año 1905 de \$1,720,000, y aunque esta suma es pequeña, muestra el aumento que ha habido respecto de los años anteriores.

“Por otro lado las exportaciones á los Estados Unidos de productos bolivianos apenas alcanzan á \$60,000, y entre tanto Bolivia produce estaño, cacao, coca, goma elástica, cascarilla y muchos otros artículos de gran consumo en los Estados Unidos, que los recibe por vía de Europa.

“Las exportaciones de plata alcanzan á un término medio de 13,000,000 de onzas; las de cobre representan más ó menos 5,000 toneladas y la del estaño aumenta año por año, de manera que desde 1897, ó sea hace diez años, en que la producción fué de unas 3,000 toneladas al año, en 1905 llegó á 17,000 toneladas y el año 1906 es indudable que llegará á 20,000 toneladas de estaño puro.

“El maravilloso impulso que tiene que dar á esta industria la facilidad de trasportes que ofrezcan los ferrocarriles es imposible calcular.

“El bismuto, el cobre y el oro representan cantidades no despreciables.

“A pesar de todos los obstáculos que encuentran los industriales bolivianos para exportar la goma por el Amazonas, el año 1905 Bolivia mandó á los mercados europeos 1,700,000 kilos de goma. Este es un producto cuya exportación ha de duplicarse fácilmente cuando estén en función los ferrocarriles que se trabajan. Sir MARTIN CONWAY calcula como probable en 50 millones los árboles de goma sólo en la región del alto Beni. La producción anual es de tres á siete libras por árbol.

“Bolivia exporta también una grande cantidad de lana de alpaca, los cueros más finos de chinchilla, pieles de vicuña y otros productos nacionales.

“Ahora pasará á dar una idea de los medios de comunicación de mi país y de los ferrocarriles cuya construcción está ya en activo trabajo.

“La importancia comercial é internacional de Bolivia en Sud América nace de su posición en el corazón del continente y aun cuando ha sido privada de su costa sobre el Pacífico, está en inmediato contacto con cinco de las repúblicas más adelantadas, á quienes interesa prestarle toda clase de facilidades, para que su comercio pueda beneficiar el país por donde se desarrolla. Y no sólo es esto, pero la línea principal en construcción es de importancia continental, porque los ferrocarriles argentinos, que se extenderán por arreglos vigentes hasta el interior de Bolivia, no tardarán en ligarse á los ferrocarriles bolivianos y ha de unir ambos sistemas de vías al de los ferrocarriles peruanos, que también están en construcción; de manera que Lima en el Perú, La Paz en Bolivia, y Buenos Aires en la Argentina, en pocos años más estarán unidas por una red continua de caminos de hierro, que hará desaparecer la distancia de más ó menos dos mil quinientas millas que separan las capitales del Perú sobre el Pacífico, de la capital Argentina sobre el Atlántico. Se habrá así dado un paso importante en el ferrocarril panamericano.

“Por primera vez en la historia de la construcción de ferrocarriles en esta sección de Sud América, tomarán parte capitales americanos. Los ferrocarriles argentinos se deben al capital inglés, igualmente que los del Brasil y Chile, donde la mayor parte son propiedad nacional. El Perú construyó los suyos con fondos nacionales y tuvo que cederlos temporalmente á sus acreedores ingleses en pago de su deuda. Bolivia es, pues, el primer país donde, en cooperación con recursos nacionales, van á invertirse capital americano.

“Ha sido mi empeño y tocóme la suerte de interesar banqueros respectables de Nueva York en la gran obra de dar vida á mi país por medio de caminos que crucen sus ricos depósitos de minerales y abran al comercio sus bosques vírgenes. Mi gobierno ha celebrado con ellos directamente un contrato que hoy se ejecuta.

“Las líneas que el sindicato americano debe construir son: de La Paz hasta Tupiza 530 millas; de Oruro á Cochabamba 133 millas y de La Paz á Puerto Pando 200 millas; en todo 863 millas.

“De estos ferrocarriles, el de La Paz, pasando por Oruro y Potosí hasta Tupiza, es el que ha de formar la cadena de unión de las repúblicas del pacífico con las del Atlántico, y además atravesará la zona metálica más rica que exista tal vez en el mundo. La línea de Oruro á Cochabamba abrirá al comercio interior los grandes y fértiles valles de esa sección, la más poblada de Bolivia y facilitará el acceso por ese lado á los ríos navegables que forman el Mamoré.

“El ferrocarril de La Paz á Puerto Pando, puerto situado en las cabeceras del Beni, está llamado á hacer accesibles los vastos territorios del Beni, donde crecen en tanta abundancia la goma elástica, el café y todos los productos tropicales más preciosos. así como maderas de

toda clase. Este ferrocarril tendrá la gran peculiaridad de atravesar en un par de horas de la zona frígida del altiplano, donde la vegetación es casi nula á la región tropical del naranjo y de la caña de azúcar. En una distancia de menos de treinta millas el viajero se encuentra trasportado, como por encanto, de una temperatura de 40° á una de 70° ó más, á medida que descienda al otro lado de la gran cadena oriental, atravezando magníficos paisajes.

“Pero no son estos los únicos ferrocarriles que están llamados a transformar en algunos años más su vida económica y dar á Bolivia la importancia que por su territorio y su posición le tocan.

“Por el tratado de paz con Chile, celebrado hace poco, esta República se ha comprometido, y los trabajos están ya empezados, á construir un ferrocarril de Arica á La Paz, en una distancia de unas 309 millas, que unirá las poblaciones bolivianas con la costa del Pacífico por un camino mucho más directo que el que hoy ofrecen las ferrocarriles de Antofagasta á Oruro, que tiene 575 millas, ó el de Mollendo á La Paz, vía del Lago Titicaca que tiene 563 millas.

“Construido el ferrocarril de Arica, la ciudad de La Paz quedará á ocho á diez horas de la costa.

“El Congreso Boliviano autorizó hace más de un año la construcción de un ferrocarril que partiendo de las orillas del río Paraguay termine en Santa Cruz, una de las ciudades más mediterráneas y llamada á tomar gran importancia. Los empresarios han depositado ya la suma de 100 mil pesos en garantía de ejecución del contrato y los materiales de construcción empiezan á ser trasportados por la vía de los ríos Plata y el Paraguay. La extensión de esta linea será de 497 millas. Una vez construida ella la libre comunicación de la rica zona oriental de Bolivia con el Paraguay y el Plata, abrirá á la inmigración y el progreso un territorio de más de 242 mil millas cuadradas, cruzado por grandes ríos y de una fertilidad inagotable.

“El progreso es como el aceite, que se difunde y se esparce sin cesar. Unos años más de trabajo y de esfuerzo habrán preparado, por las facilidades de los trasportes y la benéfica influencia del vapor, la electricidad y la inmigración, la grandeza futura de Bolivia.”

EXPORTACIONES DE ESTAÑO EN 1906.

Según un informe presentado al Ministro de Hacienda é Industria de Bolivia el 14 de febrero de 1907, y facilitado á la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas por el Ministro boliviano en los Estados Unidos, la exportación de estaño durante 1906 fué de 638,486 quintales 26 libras, ó 39,370,267.096 kilos de barrilla de estaño de ley media de 60 por ciento, ó sea 17,622,220.776 kilos de estaño puro.

El total de derechos de exportación, asciende á la suma de 1,561,740.53 bolivianos, recaudada por las Aduanas y Oficinas de Recaudación en esta forma:

	Bolivianos.
Aduana de Oruro.....	817, 007. 39
Aduana de Uyuni.....	193, 544. 66
Aduana de Tupiza.....	88, 547. 29
Aduana La Paz.....	68, 132. 97
Recaudadora de Potosí.....	356, 276. 32
Recaudadora de Colquechaca.....	38, 221. 90
Total	1, 561, 740. 53

Los Departamentos de la República productores de este metal son los de Potosí, Oruro, La Paz y Cochabamba, en la proporción siguiente:

Departamento de Potosí, que comprende Uyuni,
Tupiza, Colquecheaca y parte se exporta por la

Aduana de Oruro.....	340, 756. 69=	15, 674, 807. 74
Departamento de Oruro.....	258, 923. 42=	11, 910, 477. 32
Departamento de La Paz.....	38, 004. 15=	1, 748, 190. 90
Departamento de Cochabamba.....	802. 00=	36, 892. 00
		638, 486. 26=29, 370, 367. 96

El promedio del precio del estaño Straits que es el regulador en Europa ha sido en el año £179,12.05, por tonelada de 1,000 kilos de estaño puro, que corresponde al de Bolivia, de ley media de 60 por ciento, £108, y que al cambio medio reinante el año 1906 de 19½ d. por boliviano y deducidos gastos en Europa, dá un producto líquido de bolivianos 1.20 por kilo; precio muy remunerativo para los industriales de Bolivia.

La producción en el año 1905 fué de 601,948 quintales 28 libras ó 27,689,621 kilos, con valor comercial de 26,205,140.95 bolivianos.

BRASIL.

COMERCIO EXTERIOR DE 1906.

Los datos publicados por el *Serviço de Estadística Commercial* del Brasil demuestran que el comercio exterior de la República durante el año de 1906 alcanzó la suma de £86,296,271, en comparación con £74,473,033 en 1905.

Las importaciones se hallan divididas en cuatro clases generales, en £53,092,230 contra £44,652,983 en 1905; las importaciones fueron por valor de £33,204,041 contra £29,830,050 en 1905.

Los productos exportados durante los años que se comparan fueron los siguientes, con sus valores respectivos:

Valor en milreis oro.

Artículos.	1905.	1906.	Compara- ción.	1905.	1906.	Compara- ción.
Algodón	1, 157, 714	1, 656, 730	+ 499, 016	10, 290, 790	11, 726, 492	+ 4, 435, 702
Arena monazita	100, 038	99, 143	- 893	889, 231	881, 280	- 7, 942
Azúcar	405, 954	606, 217	+ 200, 263	3, 608, 476	5, 388, 596	+ 1, 780, 120
Semillas de ricino	24, 017	37, 491	+ 13, 414	214, 016	333, 250	+ 119, 235
Goma mangabeira	144, 751	154, 802	+ 10, 051	1, 286, 672	1, 376, 014	+ 89, 382
Goma maniçoba	834, 588	825, 285	- 9, 303	7, 418, 550	7, 355, 870	- 82, 689
Goma seringa	13, 436, 432	13, 075, 824	- 360, 608	119, 434, 947	116, 229, 540	- 8, 205, 398
Cacao	1, 039, 535	1, 386, 441	+ 346, 906	9, 240, 313	12, 323, 922	+ 3, 083, 609
Café	21, 420, 515	27, 615, 894	+ 6, 195, 369	190, 404, 576	245, 474, 525	+ 55, 069, 949
Semillas de algodón	108, 458	122, 034	+ 13, 579	964, 074	1, 084, 742	+ 120, 668
Nueces de Pará	232, 206	133, 895	- 98, 311	2, 064, 040	1, 190, 177	- 873, 872
Cera de Caranuba	207, 818	420, 016	+ 212, 198	1, 847, 273	3, 733, 478	+ 1, 886, 205
Cuernos	31, 069	31, 217	+ 148	276, 172	277, 488	+ 1, 316
Cueros			+ 301, 577	7, 010, 498	9, 691, 180	+ 2, 680, 682
Mojados	788, 681	1, 090, 258		5, 330, 460	7, 675, 715	+ 2, 345, 275
Secos	599, 674	863, 518	+ 263, 844	307, 565	403, 511	+ 96, 030
Crin	34, 594	45, 395	+ 10, 801	81, 607	110, 925	+ 29, 318
Extracto de carne	9, 181	12, 479	+ 3, 298	1, 490, 312	1, 128, 761	- 361, 551
Afrecho	167, 660	126, 986	- 40, 674	692, 079	789, 913	+ 97, 834
Harina	77, 859	88, 863	+ 11, 006	55, 855	69, 318	+ 13, 463
Hierbas y raíces medicinales	6, 284	7, 799	+ 1, 515	606, 678	714, 332	+ 107, 654
Frutas	68, 250	80, 362	+ 12, 112	7, 335, 168	8, 283, 150	+ 947, 987
Tabaco	825, 206	931, 854	+ 106, 648	11, 088, 108	16, 502, 881	+ 5, 414, 733
Hierba mate	1, 286, 550	1, 856, 574	+ 570, 024	135, 679	193, 819	+ 58, 140
Ipecacuaná	15, 264	21, 805	+ 6, 541	142, 414	354, 045	+ 211, 631
Lana	16, 022	39, 831	+ 23, 809	390, 070	318, 873	- 71, 197
Maderas	43, 883	35, 874	- 8, 009	2, 958, 452	1, 594, 485	- 1, 363, 976
Manganeso	332, 827	179, 380	- 153, 447	263, 506	382, 073	+ 118, 567
Metales viejos	29, 644	42, 983	+ 13, 339	3, 734, 169	4, 379, 160	+ 644, 991
Oro en barras	420, 128	492, 656	+ 72, 528	633, 916	1, 480, 260	+ 846, 344
Piedras preciosas	71, 316	166, 529	+ 95, 213	4, 117, 590	4, 639, 512	+ 521, 922
Pielés	463, 229	521, 945	+ 58, 716	336, 668	347, 323	+ 10, 655
Piassava	37, 875	39, 074	+ 1, 199	2, 177, 512	2, 225, 163	+ 47, 651
Varios productos	244, 970	250, 332	+ 5, 362			
Total productos	44, 632, 252	53, 059, 480	+ 8, 427, 228	396, 827, 679	471, 689, 822	+ 74, 862, 143
Exportación de metálico	10, 731	32, 750	+ 22, 019	95, 384	291, 107	+ 195, 723
Total general	44, 642, 983	53, 092, 230	+ 8, 449, 247	396, 923, 063	471, 980, 929	+ 75, 057, 866

La clasificación de las exportaciones mencionadas, sin incluir las de metálico, es como sigue:

	Milreis.	Libras esterlina.
Animales y sus productos	40.954:605	2,732,270
Minerales	15.372:563	1,028,521
Productos agrícolas y forestales	743.345:124	49,298,689
Total	799.070:295	53,059,480

Las importaciones se hallan divididas en cuatro clases generales, cuyos valores en los dos años que se comparan fueron como sigue:

	1905.	1906.
Animales	£313,806	£141,535
Materias primas	5,031,863	6,385,800
Productos manufacturados	14,203,319	16,426,019
Productos alimenticios	10,281,062	10,250,687
Total	29,830,050	33,204,041

El mayor aumento que se experimentó en las exportaciones fué el de las de café, el cual constituye más del 50 por ciento del total. Despues le sigue la goma, con un promedio de 24.6 por ciento. Ocupa el tercer lugar en la lista de exportaciones la hierba mate, con 3.4 por ciento; le siguen el algodón, 3.1 por ciento; el cacao, 2.6 por ciento; tabaco, 1.7 por ciento; y los demás artículos con 13.5 por ciento.

Los aumentos de las importaciones fueron en las de materias primas y artículos manufacturados en parte, pero en cambio las de comestibles y ganado vacuno sufrieron una disminución, lo cual demuestra que el suelo la República puede suministrar esos artículos.

DETALLES DEL COMERCIO EXTERIOR DE 1905.

La Oficina de Estadísticas Comerciales de Rio Janeiro acaba de publicar estadísticas detalladas del comercio exterior del Brasil durante el año de 1905, en comparación con el de 1904. Según esas cifras, el valor total del comercio exterior de 1905 fué de 661,983,684 milreis, oro, contra 580,849,415 milreis, oro, en 1904, ó sea, un aumento en 1905 de 81,134,269 milreis oro.

Las importaciones de 1905 ascendieron á 263,156,005 milreis, oro, contra 230,359,319 milreis, oro, en 1904, es decir, un aumento de 34,796,686 milreis oro. El detalle de este aumento es como sigue: Ganado vacuno, de 939,896 milreis, oro, en 1904 á 2,198,858 milreis en 1905; caballos, mulas y asnos, de 271,825 milreis en 1904 á 350,052 milreis en 1905. Bajo la clase II del Arancel (artículos para artes é industrias), el aumento fué de 3,397,176 milreis, oro, debido al incremento que hubo en las importaciones de los siguientes artículos: Plomo, estaño y sus aleaciones, cobre y sus aleaciones, pesuñas, cuernos, etc., de animales, hierro y acero, yute y cáñamo, lana, perfumería, substancias tintóreas, piedras, tierras, carbón y cemento, pieles y cueros. Las importaciones de hilos de algodón tuvieron una merma considerable.

Las importaciones de artículos manufacturados aumentaron en 17,933,140 milreis, oro. Hubo un aumento de 798,279 milreis, oro, en las importaciones de municiones de guerra y caza; de 688,701 milreis en las de carros y otros vehículos; de 5,098,265 milreis en las de hierro y acero; de 366,843 milreis en instrumentos musicales; de 653,401 milreis en tejidos de lana; de 254,868 milreis en las de lino, yute, y cáñamo; de 732,917 milreis en los artículos de barro, porcelana y cristal; de 3,840,638 milreis en las de maquinaria, aparatos, instrumentos y herramientas; de 1,071,594 milreis en las de papel y sus fabricaciones; de 1,004,000 milreis en las de piedras, tierras, ladrillos, y baldosas de mármol; de 762,486 milreis en pro-

ductos farmacéuticos y químicos, y de 255,381 milreis en tejidos de sera. Hubo un pequeño aumento en las importaciones de varios artículos.

En las importaciones de productos alimenticios hubo un aumento de 11,103,704 milreis. oro. de los cuales 1.097.602 milreis fueron por harina; 566,971 milreis por mantequilla; 1,185,241 milreis por trigo; y 3,960,016 milreis por carne seca: este último aumento fué debido principalmente á la subida del precio de este artículo. Las importaciones de arroz, manteca y patatas sufrieron una disminución considerable en 1905.

Las importaciones de metálico y billetes de banco extranjeros, tuvieron un aumento de 18.707,380 milreis sobre las de 1904.

La clasificación de las importaciones es como sigue:

	1904.	1905.
	<i>Por ciento.</i>	<i>Por ciento.</i>
Clase I. Animales.....	0.02	1.05
Clase II. Materias primas.....	17.51	16.87
Clase III. Artículos manufacturados.....	47.02	47.61
Clase IV. Comestibles, etc.....	34.85	34.47

Los países principales de donde procedieron las importaciones de 1905 fueron los siguientes:

	1904.	1905.
	<i>Milreis oro.</i>	<i>Milreis oro.</i>
Alemania.....	29,208,817	35,253,966
Argentina.....	23,702,232	31,210,143
Bélgica.....	7,465,071	9,660,183
Estados Unidos.....	25,642,448	27,400,623
Francia.....	20,593,542	23,883,265
Gran Bretaña.....	63,914,377	70,499,955
Italia.....	8,375,551	8,835,506
Portugal.....	16,872,618	19,411,497
Uruguay.....	11,282,814	13,079,362

Las exportaciones de mercancías nacionales y las reexportaciones de mercancías extranjeras, en 1905, demuestran un aumento de 46,377.609 milreis. oro. sobre las de 1904.

El cuadro siguiente demuestra las clases de las exportaciones durante los dos años que se comparan:

	1904.	1905.
	<i>Milreis oro.</i>	<i>Milreis oro.</i>
Clase I. Productos animales.....	23,545,573	18,514,112
Clase II. Productos minerales.....	8,337,646	8,753,846
Clase III. Productos vegetales.....	318,606,877	369,559,214

En la exportación de animales y sus productos se nota una disminución contra 1905 de 5.031.461 milreis. oro. En las de productos minerales se observa un aumento de 416,200 milreis. oro.

Las exportaciones de productos vegetales tuvieron un aumento de 50,952,844 milreis sobre las de 1904. Notáronse los mayores aumentos en los siguientes artículos:

Artículos.	Cantidad.		Valor en milreis oro.	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Algodón en rama	13,262	24,081	7,346,728	10,290,790
Azúcar de distintas calidades	7,861	37,746	831,004	3,608,476
Goma de diferentes calidades	31,865	35,393	99,730,031	128,140,178
Café	10,024,536	10,820,661	177,400,617	190,403,576
Semilla de algodón	26,601	37,494	791,498	964,074
Castañas	92,580	198,226	953,878	2,064,049
Afrecho	21,152	26,432	797,279	1,490,312

En las exportaciones de cacao y tabaco hubo una merma, como se verá de las siguientes cifras:

Artículos.	Cantidad.		Valor en milreis oro.	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Tabacco	23,963	20,390	7,453,477	7,325,103
Cacao	23,160	21,090	9,738,002	9,240,313

Los países principales de destino de las exportaciones fueron los siguientes:

Países.	Valor en milreis oro.		Tanto por ciento del total.	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Alemania	48,825,562	60,001,034	13.931	15.120
Argentina	9,920,568	12,103,502	2.830	3.050
Austria-Hungría	9,826,860	13,621,325	2.804	3.433
Bélgica	5,834,261	8,033,252	1.665	2.025
Estados Unidos	176,640,681	163,203,995	50.398	41.127
Francia	17,767,385	29,028,512	5.069	7.315
Gran Bretaña	56,663,964	72,967,401	16.167	18.388
Colonias británicas	1,531,850	2,104,678	.437	.531
Holanda	6,793,901	11,773,480	1.938	2.967
Italia	3,318,340	3,682,399	.947	.928
Portugal	3,073,234	2,324,792	.877	.586
Uruguay	5,066,962	6,487,014	1.446	1.635

Comparando el movimiento marítimo de 1905 con el de 1904, se nota un aumento de 1,289 en el número de vapores nacionales, con un tonelaje de 564,525 toneladas, y una disminución en el número de buques de vela de 1,079, ó 60,455 toneladas.

EL MERCADO DE TEJIDOS.

Un informe consular alemán de fecha reciente dice que la fabricación de tejidos de algodón en el Brasil se está desarrollando de una manera sorprendente, hecho que motiva la disminución en las importaciones de géneros extranjeros. Añádense á esta circunstancia los

clevados derechos que se imponen sobre los tejidos de algodón y la admisión libre de maquinaria y aparatos para el cultivo de la planta y la fabricación de sus tejidos. Quedan así, pues, casi obstruídas las importaciones de esta clase.

Las estadísticas publicadas por los Gobiernos Británico y Americano, relativas á las exportaciones de sus respectivos países en 1906, vienen á ser una prueba adicional de la disminución en la importación de tejidos en el Brasil. En el año de 1906 los Estados Unidos exportaron para el Brasil tejidos de algodón por valor de \$479,338, en tanto que en 1905 esas exportaciones ascendieron á \$743,492; las exportaciones de ropa de algodón sufrieron también una merma de \$65,323 en 1905 á \$54,928 en 1906. Las exportaciones británicas de dichos géneros permanecieron casi estacionarias, siendo su valor en 1906 £1,611,580, y en 1905 £1,675,596. En la exportación de tejidos de estambre se nota una ligera disminución de £83,137 en 1905 á £71,625 en 1906, en tanto que en la de tejidos de hilo y lana se ve un pequeño aumento.

EL PUERTO DE SANTOS EN 1906.

El número total de toneladas que entraron en el Puerto de Santos durante el año de 1906 fué de 2,120,781; en comparación con 1,694,641 en 1905. Las salidas durante los dos años mencionados ascendieron á 2,122,950 toneladas, y 1,687,468 toneladas, respectivamente. La nacionalidad de los buques, con sus respectivas cargas, fué como sigue:

	Entradas.		Salidas.	
	No.	Toneladas.	No.	Toneladas.
Británicos.....	267	695, 777	269	698, 362
Alemanes.....	130	352, 226	129	349, 568
Italianos.....	122	317, 657	122	317, 657
Franceses.....	129	299, 861	129	299, 861
Brasileños.....	468	295, 773	471	297, 966
Otros.....	75	159, 487	93	159, 536

Se vé, pues, que á pesar de que el número de vapores brasileños fué el mayor, los británicos llevaron mayor número de toneladas de carga.

Los artículos exportados por Santos fueron los siguientes, expresándose los valores en milreis:

	Milreis.
Café.....	306, 355, 949
Cueros salados.....	428, 513
Goma mangabeira.....	334, 377
Afrecho.....	413, 546
Piñas.....	46, 731
Plátanos.....	184, 472

Las importaciones fueron como sigue:

	Milreis.
Algodón en rama y manufacturado.....	6, 565, 511
Hierro y acero y sus manufacturas.....	10, 990, 084
Maquinaria industrial.....	925, 557
Maquinaria agrícola.....	333, 803
Papel y sus fabricaciones.....	1, 646, 407
Sustancias químicas.....	1, 968, 898
Cuero.....	2, 414, 697
Tejidos de yute.....	4, 702, 314
Lana.....	2, 990, 143
Carbón.....	3, 530, 981
Petroleo.....	1, 760, 030
Arroz.....	2, 400, 616
Bacalao.....	1, 728, 480
Harina de trigo.....	6, 695, 830
Trigo.....	8, 220, 852
Vinos.....	6, 886, 563
Varios comestibles.....	7, 758, 917
Metales preciosos.....	6, 269, 766

El valor oficial del milreis está fijado en \$0.546, pero el local es de unos \$0.35, moneda americana.

Los países de origen y destino de las importaciones y exportaciones fueron los siguientes:

Países.	Importaciones.	Exportaciones.
	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>
Alemania.....	16, 138, 691	83, 119, 401
República Argentina.....	15, 907, 874	2, 393, 159
Austria Hungría.....	965, 309	22, 583, 100
Bélgica.....	4, 541, 859	11, 003, 473
Canadá.....	1, 166, 658	.....
Estados Unidos.....	8, 407, 821	92, 062, 529
Francia.....	7, 346, 783	53, 142, 947
Gran Bretaña.....	22, 338, 053	4, 694, 329
España.....	720, 344	.....
Holanda.....	626, 907	27, 294, 981
India.....	1, 764, 757	.....
Italia.....	8, 954, 595	5, 402, 477
Portugal.....	4, 934, 398	.....
Suecia.....	459, 985	.....
Noruega.....	545, 269	.....
Suiza.....	709, 267	.....
Otros países.....	840, 825	6, 408, 207

Se calcula que el Estado de São Paulo, cuyo puerto de mar es Santos, recibe el 20 por ciento de las importaciones totales de la República del Brasil, y exporta el 40 por ciento de todas las exportaciones. Del valor total de las exportaciones de São Paulo en 1906, el 99 por ciento correspondió á las de café, habiéndose registrado 10,166,257 sacos para la exportación.

COLOMBIA.

FERROCARRIL DEL GOLFO DE URABÁ Ó DARIÉN Á LA CIUDAD DE MEDELLÍN.

La Asamblea Nacional de Colombia Decreta :

ARTÍCULO ÚNICO. Apruébase en todas sus partes el contrato celebrado por el Ministerio de Obras Públicas con el Señor HENRY GRANGER, para la construcción y explotación de una línea de ferrocarril del Golfo de Urabá ó Darién á la ciudad de Medellín, contrato que á la letra dice:

Los suscritos, á saber: MODESTO GARCÉS, Ministro de Obras Públicas, debidamente autorizado por el Señor Presidente de la República, á nombre del Gobierno, por una parte, que en el texto de este contrato se donominará *el Gobierno*; y HENRY G. GRANGER, en su propio nombre, por la otra, que en lo sucesivo se llamará *el Contratista*, han convenido en celebrar el siguiente contrato:

“ART. 1º. El Gobierno concede al Contratista privilegio por el término de noventa y nueve años para la construcción, equipo y explotación de una línea de ferrocarril desde un punto del Golfo de Urabá ó Darién á la ciudad de Medellín, con las condiciones establecidas por el artículo 45 de este contrato.

“ART. 2º. El Contratista tendrá derecho á construir ramificaciones de la vía férrea principal á las poblaciones intermedias cuyas industrias lo merezcan y que no estén excluidas por privilegios anteriores.

“ART. 3º. El Gobierno concede el derecho para construir las líneas telegráficas y telefónicas que requiera el servicio de la empresa, sujetándose á las prevenciones y reglamentos que haya dado el Gobierno. El concesionario podrá hacer uso gratuito, durante la construcción del ferrocarril, de los telégrafos y teléfonos nacionales en los asuntos que se relacionen con el ferrocarril.

“ART. 4º. El Gobierno garantiza al Contratista que durante el término del privilegio no permitirá la construcción de ninguna otra vía férrea paralela en una zona de cincuenta kilómetros á lado y lado de la vía; pero sí podrán cortar ó atravesar esta zona los ferrocarriles ó caminos que gocen de privilegio posterior, siempre que no estén destinados á ligar entre sí los extremos ó puntos intermedios de la línea de que trata esta concesión.

“ART. 5º. Para todos los efectos legales se declara obra de utilidad pública la construcción del ferrocarril á que se refiere este contrato, y en tal virtud el Contratista gozará de todos los derechos y acciones que conceden las leyes á las empresas de esta clase.

“ART. 6º. El Contratista podrá hacer uso de las vías públicas en los lugares en donde esto sea indispensable para la construcción de la carrilera, quedando en la obligación de construir para el público otro

camino en las mismas condiciones. En el caso de que el ferrocarril atravesase alguna población y sea obligado el paso por alguna de sus calles, el Contratista no estará obligado á reponer la calle que haya sido ocupada por la carrilera.

ART. 7º. Queda igualmente autorizado el Contratista para tomar en los terrenos de propiedad nacional las zonas ó fajas de terreno que necesite para la carrilera, estaciones y anexidades del ferrocarril, así como también para tomar en tales terrenos las maderas, materiales, etc., que pueda necesitar para las obras de que se trata.

“ART. 8º. En los terrenos de propiedad de la nación el Contratista podrá hacer uso de las caídas y caudales de agua que encuentre en las inmediaciones de la línea, para destinarlas á la producción de energía eléctrica ó de fuerza motriz para el ferrocarril.

“ART. 9º. El Gobierno concede exención de derechos de importación á Colombia ó de exportación en el país de su origen, durante la construcción del ferrocarril, sin perjuicio de pagar los derechos consulares ordinarios, para todos los materiales, herramientas, útiles, maquinarias, instrumentos, aparejos, toldos de campaña, alambres para telégrafos y cercas, aparatos telegráficos y telefónicos, mobiliario para las estaciones y demás objetos que requiera la construcción y conservación de la obra. Para la conservación, la franquicia será únicamente para reposición de material rodante y material fijo.

ART. 10. Queda exenta la empresa del pago de todo impuesto nacional, departamental ó municipal que exista ó pueda existir respecto de los bienes que posea la empresa destinados al ferrocarril, así como los productos de éste.

“ART. 11. Los empleados, operarios y demás personal al servicio de la empresa quedan exentos de servicio militar en tiempo de paz y en caso de guerra, salvo el caso de guerra exterior, y de cualquier otro cargo oneroso, civil ó de policía.

“ART. 12. El Gobierno se obliga á suministrar gratuitamente la policía ó fuerza militar que sea necesaria para la seguridad de las personas ó de las propiedades en cualquier punto de la línea.

“ART. 13. La Empresa se denominará Colombia Central Railroad.

“ART. 14. Los trabajos empezarán seis meses después de aprobado este contrato por el Señor Presidente de la República, y quedarán terminados seis años después. Pero si la obra hubiere sido adelantada en más de la mitad de su extensión, tendrá derecho á una prórroga de cuatro años más.

“ART. 15. El Contratista levantará á su costa, en el puerto en que empieza el ferrocarril y en condiciones adecuadas, los edificios necesarios para la Aduana y resguardos nacionales, tan pronto como la línea llegue á la frontera del Departamento de Antioquia.

“ART. 16. El lugar donde principie la línea en el golfo de Urabá se denominará Ciudad Reyes, en él se reservará espacio suficiente y

gratis para el fomento de industrias y fábricas, y para escuelas y oficinas públicas.

“ART. 17. En los terrenos de propiedad particular el Contratista obtendrá á su costa las zonas necesarias para la vía y sus anexidades. En caso de que no pueda arreglar con los particulares la adquisición de aquella zona, el Gobierno promoverá los correspondientes juicios de expropiación, pero los gastos que estas diligencias demanden serán de cargo del Contratista.

“ART. 18. El Contratista tendrá el uso exclusivo de las hulleras y fuentes de petróleo libres que se encuentren en una zona de 10 kilómetros á cada lado de la vía férrea, con la condición de pagar al Gobierno el 15 por 100 del producto neto, como derecho nacional.

“ART. 19. El Gobierno concede al Contratista una subvención de treinta mil pesos (\$30,000) oro americano por cada kilómetro que construya y dé al servicio público. Esta subvención se pagará, á opción del Gobierno, en dinero ó en tierras baldías, suelo y subsuelo, á razón de tres pesos (\$3) oro por cada hectárea, á cada lado de la vía, al ponerse al servicio público cada sección de 3 kilómetros. Al efecto el Gobierno suspenderá la adjudicación de baldíos en la región á que se refiere este contrato.

“ART. 20. Las tierras baldías serán entregadas de acuerdo con los planos levantados á costa del Contratista, después de concluído cada trayecto de 3 kilómetros. El Contratista podrá ocupar, y el Gobierno le adjudica provisionalmente en virtud de este contrato, las tierras correspondientes á 3 kilómetros de vía férrea. Dicha adjudicación se hará definitiva y perpetua, de acuerdo con las obligaciones legales de cultivarla cuando se entregue terminado el trayecto correspondiente. Los lotes serán adjudicados así: Diez mil (10,000) hectáreas al este del golfo del Darién, donde se situará Ciudad Reyes, entre el riachuelo Bobal y el punto de Caimán Nuevo; cinco mil (5,000) hectáreas en el bajo Atrato, entre las quebradas Gertrudis y Pelle, donde el Contratista tiene establecida su finca Jankolomba; quince mil (15,000) hectáreas en la banda occidental del Golfo entre el riachuelo La Miel y el punto del Tolo, en donde está fundando la finca denominada La Carolina. Todo sin lesión ó perjuicio de los derechos de terceros.

“ART. 21. De acuerdo con el Gobierno, el Contratista fomentará la inmigración europea y americana. Los colonos que se naturalicen en Colombia gozarán de los derechos de sufragio municipal, etc., desde que tengan un año de residencia, estarán exentos del servicio militar y gozarán de garantías en sus propiedades contra expropiaciones militares. Los naturales de Colombia serán preferidos para la colonización y desarrollo de las industrias en las tierras baldías que se adjudican al Contratista.

“ART. 22. El Contratista se compromete á cultivar en el término de veinticinco años (25) la mitad de las tierras baldías que se le adjudiquen en virtud de este contrato; el excedente del doble del terreno cultivado volverá entonces á ser propiedad de la Nación, sin remuneración alguna.

“ART. 23. Ninguna empresa nueva manufacturera ó agrícola que se sirva de este ferrocarril será gravada con un derecho de exportación superior al dos por ciento (2 por 100) de su valor de origen, durante veinticinco años (25). La industria bananera pagará en este punto, como en toda la República, un derecho de tres centavos (0.03) oro americano por cada racimo que se exporte, con lo cual se considerarán cubiertos los derechos de puerto, tonelaje de las embarcaciones de alta mar dedicadas al comercio de bananas con el puerto de Ciudad Reyes, de modo que ese comercio no tenga allí otro gravamen de exportación.

“ART. 24. El Gobierno podrá cubrir toda deuda que por cualquier motivo contraiga con el Contratista en la forma estipulada para el pago de la subvención á que se refiere el artículo 19.

“ART. 25. El ferrocarril se construirá con sujeción á las prevenciones de policía y seguridad de ferrocarriles actualmente vigentes ó que se expidan en lo futuro.

“ART. 26. El ferrocarril podrá construirse, en todo ó en parte, con una ó más vías, según lo exija el servicio de la línea y de las estaciones.

“ART. 27. Si respecto de alguna línea fuere necesario separarse de las prevenciones de los reglamentos, las modificaciones técnicas se harán con aprobación del Ministerio de Obras Públicas.

“ART. 28. El Contratista deberá terminar el estudio definitivo de la línea hasta Medellín dentro del término de dos años contados desde la fecha en que este contrato sea aprobado.

“ART. 29. Los planos con los estudios del trazo general de toda la línea, los perfiles y los planos de construcción de las estaciones serán suministrados en copia al Ministerio de Obras Públicas, el cual los aprobará si están de conformidad con las estipulaciones de este contrato, debiendo quedar en el archivo de este despacho dicha copia de dichos planos.

“ART. 30. Las modificaciones que posteriormente se hagan á los trazos y perfiles, planos, obras de ingeniería, etc., se someterán á las mismas condiciones.

“ART. 31. El ancho de la vía será de un metro entre rieles, si se adopta la vía angosta, ó de cuatro pies ocho y dedia pulgadas ($4.8\frac{1}{2}$) si se adopta la vía ancha. Los rieles deberán ser de acero del tipo americano, y pesarán por lo menos de 18 á 25 kilos por metro lineal.

“ART. 32. Las traviesas ó durmientes serán de buena madera, extranjera ó del país, tendidas á razón de 1,650 por kilómetro por lo menos.

“ART. 33. El desmonte se hará sobre una anchura que permita la

fácil construcción de banqueros y cortes con sus zanjias. La anchura de la plataforma en la corona será de 3 metros lo menos, y de 3 metros 70 centímetros en la base de los cortes.

“ART. 34. El balasto se hará con cascajo, piedra ú otro material apropiado, con una anchura suficiente para cubrir las traviesas.

“ART. 35. Las pendientes máximas no podrán pasar del tres por ciento (3 por 100), y las curvas no serán de un radio menor de 100 metros, excepto en las estaciones y porciones donde se usa electricidad, donde padrán disminuirse hasta donde lo permita la seguridad y el buen servicio.

“ART. 36. El material rodante será de buena clase y en cantidad suficiente para el tráfico. En ningún caso el ferrocarril tendrá un número de locomotoras menor de dos por cada 50 kilómetros, y un servicio para pasajeros de 1^a, 2^a, y 3^a clases y carros de transportes suficientes para un doble tráfico después de terminado el ferrocarril.

“ART. 37. Las estaciones principales se construirán con materiales de hierro, mampostería ó madera fina.

“ART. 38. El Gobierno nombrará un inspector con el objeto de examinar las obras y recibir las secciones de kilómetros que se den al servicio público y entregar los baldíos correspondientes.

“*Parágrafo.* Se entiende que una sección 10 kilómetros ha sido entregada al servicio público, cuando la línea construída de una manera definitiva, sin obras de carácter transitorio, sea recorrida por una locomotora cuyo esfuerzo de tracción á nivel sea de seiscientos (600) á mil (1,000) toneladas y arrastre un tren ordinario compuesto de diez carros con peso de noventa (90) toneladas y á una velocidad no menor de treinta (30) á cuarenta (40) kilómetros á nivel por hora, sin tropiezo.

“ART. 39. Las tarifas para los transportes las fijará el Contratista con la aprobación del Gobierno.

“ART. 40. Los empleados públicos que viajen por orden de autoridad competente, y los individuos del Ejército en iguales condiciones pagarán la mitad de los precios de la tarifa.

“ART. 41. Los correos de primera clase, con sus conductores y escoltas, serán transportados gratuitamente.

“ART. 42. El Contratista podrá fijar su residencia en el lugar pue á bien tenga, pero mantendrá pemanentemente en Bogotá un representante provisto de poderes suficientes para que pueda entenderse con el Gobierno, en todos los asuntos relacionados con la presente concesión.

“ART. 43. El presente contrato podrá ser traspasado á la Compañía original que organdice el Contratista, pero todo traspaso futuro tendrá que someterse á la aprobación del Gobierno, y en ningún caso podrá verificarse el traspaso en favor de Nación ó Gobierno extranjero.

“ART. 44. El Concesionario acepta desde ahora en todas sus partes lo dispuesto por el artículo 15 de la Ley 145 de 1888 ‘sobre extranjería y naturalización,’ por el cual se declara que los contratos celebrados en Colombia entre el Gobierno y personas extranjeras se sujetarán á la ley colombiana; por consiguiente es condición expresa de este contrato que el Concesionario renuncie, como en efecto renuncia, á intentar reclamación diplomática en lo tocante á los deberes y derechos que se originen del mismo contrato, salvo en el caso de denegación de justicia.

“*Parágrafo.* Se extiende únicamente por denegación de justicia el hecho de que el Gobierno impida al Concesionario ó á quien sus derechos represente el derecho de arbitramento sobre los puntos de diferencia de este contrato.

“ART. 45. El Gobierno se reserva el derecho de comprar el ferrocarril de que se trata, con todos sus ramales, dependencias y accesorios, y el Contratista ó quienes sus derechos represente tendrán obligación de vendérselo en cualquiera época, después de transcurridos los primeros cuarenta (40) años subsiguientes á la aprobación definitiva de este contrato.

“*Parágrafo.* Si el Gobierno ó el Contratista no se ponen de acuerdo sobre el precio de la venta, el precio será fijado por peritos avaluadores, nombrados uno por el Gobierno y otro por el Contratista, los cuales nombrarán un tercero en caso de discordia.

“ART. 46. Vencido el término del privilegio, el ferrocarril con todas sus anexidades y dependencias, y libre de todo gravamen ó hipoteca, pasará á poder del Gobierno, sin indemnización alguna á favor del Contratista ó de quien sus derechos represente.

“ART. 47. El presente contrato quedará caducado de hecho, y así podrá declararlo administrativamente el Gobierno por conducto del Ministerio de Obras Públicas, en cualesquiera de los siguientes casos:

“1º. Si no se da principio á los trabajos dentro del plazo fijado por el artículo 14;

“2º. Si no se terminan los planos conforme á lo estipulado por el artículo 28;

“3º. Si no se entrega terminada la línea hasta Medellín dentro del plazo señalado por el artículo 14, no impidiéndolo caso fortuito;

“4º. Si la construcción no se sujeta á las condiciones técnicas fijadas por este contrato.

“ART. 48. Declarada la caducidad del contrato por cualesquiera de las causas indicadas, el Contratista quedará dueño de las obras construídas; pero con la condición de venderlas al Gobierno al precio de avalúo, practicado por peritos nombrados uno por el Gobierno y otro por la compañía, los cuales en caso de discordia nombrarán un tercero.

"ART. 49. El Contratista se obliga á construir un muelle de madera en el puerto de Ciudad Reyes, en condiciones de capacidad y resistencia para el arribo de buques de alta mar, á fin de hacer cómodo el embarque y desembarque de las mercancías de importación y exportación, y á conservarlo en buen estado durante el privilegio. En compensación el Gobierno le abonará, después de construído, al precio de la subvención de que habla este contrato, el equivalente al de dos y medio ($2\frac{1}{2}$) kilómetros del ferrocarril; igual concesión se le otorga para la construcción de un puente sobre el río Cauca, que atravesará la carrilera para llegar á Medellín, siempre que dicho puente sea de hierro ó acero, con las condiciones de resistencia y estabilidad necesarias para el tráfico por ferrocarril.

"ART. 50. El ferrocarril debe quedar construído hasta Medellín en el término de seis (6) años. Si el Contratista cumple esta obligación tiene derecho á continuar la vía hasta el sur de Antioquia, en las condiciones de este contrato. Construída esta nueva sección en un plazo de otros seis (6) años, tendrá opción de la manera dicha para prolongar el ferrocarril hasta la frontera sur del Departamento del Cauca.

"*Parágrafo.* En caso de caducidad, se deducirá del valor en que se estime la Empresa el de las tierras baldías, al precio fijado en este contrato.

"ART. 51. El presente contrato requiere para su validez la aprobación del Sr. Presidente de la República.

"En constancia se firma el presente contrato en doble ejemplar, en Bogotá, á veinte de febrero de mil novecientos cinco.

"MODESTO GARCÉS,

"HENRY G. GRANGER.

"Poder Ejecutivo nacional—Bogotá, 27 de febrero de 1905. Aprobado.

"R. REYES.

"El Ministro de Obras Públicas,

"MODESTO GARCÉS."

Presentado á la Honorable Asamblea Nacional, en 30 de marzo de 1905, por el infrascrito Ministro de Obras Públicas.

"MODESTO GARCÉS."

SECRETARÍA DE LA ASAMBLEA,

Marzo 30, de 1905.

En la facha se dió primer debate al proyecto anterior, y fué aprobado.

Regístrese, repártase y publíquese.

D. RUBIO PARÍS.

CUBA.

EL COMERCIO EXTERIOR EN 1906.

La Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Hacienda de la República Cubana acaba de publicar los datos relativos al comercio exterior del país durante el año de 1906, juntamente con las cifras correspondientes al año anterior, por vía de comparación. Según esos datos el valor total de las importaciones de 1906 ascendió á la suma de \$98,530,622, contra la de \$94,971,518 del año anterior, un aumento de \$3,570,104. Las exportaciones se avaluaron en \$106,258,618 en 1906, en comparación con \$110,167,484 en el año anterior, ó sea, una disminución de \$3,908,867.

Los principales países de origen fueron los siguientes:

Países.	1906.	1905.
Estados Unidos	47,717,618	43,118,040
Reino Unido	14,321,054	13,508,273
España	9,167,669	10,179,558
Alemania	6,414,694	5,915,920
Francia	5,598,984	5,242,901

Los principales países de destino fueron los siguientes:

Países.	1906.	1905.
Estados Unidos	88,175,451	95,330,475
Reino Unido	5,899,734	5,793,350
Alemania	3,671,198	3,905,471
España	2,234,279	786,344
Francia	1,198,652	1,513,129

Las importaciones y exportaciones de dinero durante los años que se comparan fueron como sigue:

Países.	Importación.		Exportación.	
	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.
Estados Unidos	\$6,800	\$552,348	\$4,464,112	\$1,194,360
España	73,589	317,672	685,679	916,854
Francia	1,264,232	7,372,357	36,654	570
Total	1,344,621	8,241,407	5,286,445	2,111,784

LA ZAFRA DE AZÚCAR DE 1906 Y 1907.

La Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Hacienda de la República de Cuba acaba de publicar las cifras relativas á la producción azucarera del país en 1905-6, y los cálculos de la de 1906-7. La cosecha total de 1905-6 fué de 8,561,017 sacos, ó sea, 1,225,799 toneladas, en comparación con 1,183,347 toneladas del año anterior.

Los cálculos para 1906-7, basados en el área en cultivo y teniendo en cuenta las dificultades que se originan de la escasez de braceros y medios de transporte, fijan la producción en 10,979,517 sacos, ó 1,539,648 toneladas, un aumento sobre la de 1905-6 de 313,849 toneladas; sin embargo, se considera que este cálculo es algo excesivo.

REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA.

MENSAJE QUE EL PRESIDENTE PRESENTA AL CONGRESO NACIONAL EN LA LEGISLATURA DE 1907.

* * * * *

RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES.

Las relaciones internacionales de la República se mantienen bajo el pie de la más perfecta cordialidad con todas las naciones de Europa y de América.

Dentro de nuestros escasos medios nos hemos esforzado en comparecer con honra á algunos de los diversos actos de cultura y de civilización para los cuales hemos sido galantemente invitados.

Asistimos al Congreso Pan-Americano celebrado en Rio Janeiro en julio del año próximo pasado, representados por nuestro Ministro Residente en Wáshington, el Licenciado Sr. DON EMILIO C. JOUBERT, quien aun no ha podido remitir el informe al Departamento, relativo á los trabajos de la Conferencia, debido á la penosa enfermedad que desde entonces le aqueja.

CONFERENCIA DE LA HAYA.

Actualmente está la República comprometida á hacerse representar en la futura Conferencia de La Haya, pero es conveniente que toméis en consideración las insinuaciones que hace el Gobierno Ruso por medio de su Embajador en Wáshington, de que da cuenta el Ministro DEL RAMO en su Memoria, á fin de orientar la conducta del departamento sobre la aceptación ó nó de las convenciones á que hace referencia.

EXPOSICIONES EXTRANJERAS.

También hemos concurrido con nuestros productos á algunas exposiciones en miras de extender nuestras relaciones comerciales, haciendo conocer la variedad de nuestra producción y la exhuberancia en todo los órdenes de nuestro rico suelo que tan ópimos frutos brinda á la inmigración, remunerando ventajosamente al capital que en su explotación se emplee.

LÍMITES CON HAITÍ.

Otro punto que someto á vuestra ilustrada consideración es el que se refiere á límites con Haití acerca del cual se extiende largamente en su Memoria el Secretario DEL RAMO, urgiendo por su pronta resolución en esta legislatura, ya que ese punto interesa tan poderosamente á la ciudadanía, y el cual conviene dejar resuelto para la mayor consolidación de la amistad y la fraternidad entre pueblos hermanos.

UNIFICACIÓN DE LA DEUDA.

En los actuales momentos ningún asunto parece revestir tanta importancia como el que ha ocupado la atención pública en estos días. Me refiero al Contrato de empréstito celebrado á fines del año último con banqueros americanos, con el fin de unificar la deuda de la Nación.

En fecha 9 de junio fué encargado el ciudadano FEDERICO VELÁZQUEZ H., Ministro de Hacienda y Comercio, por el Poder Ejecutivo, de pasar á los Estados Unidos á convenir esta negociación, recibiendo también la comision de entenderse con los acreedores de la República, tanto extranjeros como nacionales, en miras de lograr la reducción de toda la deuda, ya que en su mayor parte, como originada en tiempos de perturbaciones y de desorden, debía su acrecentamiento á inconsideradas transacciones y á usureros intereses acumulados.

El empréstito ha sido realizado en las condiciones que detalladamente podréis ver en las Memorias respectivas que presentan los Secretarios de Estado de Relaciones Exteriores y de Hacienda y Comercio.

Complemento de esa negociación es el Tratado que en fecha 8 de este mes fué firmado entre esta República y la Gran República de Norte América por los representantes de los Gobiernos de ambos países nombrados al efecto. Ese Tratado sustituye al firmado en fecha 7 de febrero del año 1905 y que en aquel entonces fué sometido á vuestra alta consideración.

La negociación en su conjunto, el tratado que se acaba de firmar y todo lo referente á la reducción de la deuda serán objeto de un Mensaje especial, que os someteré oportunamente.

RAMO DE HACIENDA.

La obra realizada en Ramo de Hacienda sólo requiere cifras para poner de manifiesto que sin orden, sin organización, sin asidua dedicación al encauzamiento de ramo no hubiera sido posible obtener el resultado de que paso á daros cuenta. Ella por sí sola revela la incesante labor con que se ha atendido á sus necesidades, evidenciando la capacidad de la República para salvarse por su propio esfuerzo y

da á conocer las causas que arruinaran la Hacienda Pública, atrayendo el descrédito sobre el país. Orden, economía en el manejo de las rentas nacionales y la República puede considerarse salvada. Es la consigna de la actual situación política que se cumple y ha de seguirse cumpliendo mientras sigan á su frente hombres que todo lo sacrifican á su anhelo de servir debidamente á la patria.

ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS.

Los ingresos hasta el 31 de diciembre del año último han ascendido á más de \$3,800,000.

La suma depositada en el Banco Nacional de la ciudad de New York, en virtud del decreto del 31 de marzo de 1905 montaba, con sus intereses á la misma fecha, á \$2,317,607.40.

Las sumas en caja en la Contaduría, en las Administraciones de Hacienda y en otras oficinas públicas se elevaban aún montante de más de \$280,000.

Es la primera vez que el balance anual del Tesoro Público de la Nación se cierra con una suma igual á la expresada en la Memoria del Ministro de Hacienda, garantía segura de lo inconvencible de la paz y del crédito que hemos de alcanzar como base de la futura redención económica de la República, encontrando en ellos los medios de libertarse de su deuda y de emprender todas las mejoras que han de impulsar su capacidad productiva de que depende el seguro adelanto de su prosperidad material y de su estabilidad política.

EXPORTACIONES.

Las exportaciones en el año representan un valor de \$6,543,872 y las importaciones un valor de \$4,281,337.

FUTURO DE LA REPÚBLICA.

La era que se abre ante la República es, pues, brillante. Á los dominicanos toca llevarla hasta sus últimas consecuencias, ejercitando para mantenerla y secundarla las virtudes del trabajo y abominando de las disensiones políticas de que solo saca partido el peculado y en las que se consumen las fuerzas de la patria atrayendo sobre ella la ruina y la desolación.

DEPARTAMENTO DE JUSTICIA É INSTRUCCIÓN PÚBLICA.

El Departamento de Justicia é Instrucción Pública reclama tal vez más que ningún otro vuestra perseverante atención.

La legislación necesita reformarse en el sentido de purgarla de muchos errores de que adolece, y sobre los cuales llama la atención el Secretario de Estado en su memoria.

Mi gobierno aspira á que el ramo de justicia alcance su más completa organizacion para lo cual cuenta con que vosotros, cuya ingerencia en él es tan directa, le hagáis objeto de especial estudio en todo cuanto de vosotros dependa á fin de que responda á la alta misión que le está encomendada en la sociedad.

La reforma radical de la actual organización judicial se impone.

Lo mismo hay que decir de la ley de instrucción pública.

Son dos puntos esenciales para la vida de los pueblos. Sin justicia cesa el orden social, y la sociedad se bambolea por su base, hundiéndose en manos de la corrupción y del desorden. Sin instrucción reinan las tinieblas, en vez de ciudadanos solo se encuentran parias, y la libertad cae ahogada sin defensa en brazos de la tiranía. Si queremos hombres libres, República en vías de prosperidad, hemos de cuidar de la instrucción, y basarla sobre una ley liberal, equitativa y justa que responda á los adelantos y altas concepciones modernos.

ASUNTOS INTERIORES.

Como consecuencia natural de las enormes é imprescindibles erogaciones impuestas al Tesoro Público por la guerra que casi ha durado todo el año en algunos puntos de la República, hubo de verse desatendido el Ramo de Fomento, con gran pesar del Gobierno que no sólo ve en sus trabajos el medio de propender al ornato de las poblaciones y á dar impulso á servicios útiles, sino al alivio de la miseria pública, hallando en ellos muchas familias el necesario y honrado sustento. De lamentar es que el extravío de unos pocos sea causa de tantos perjuicios deteniendo el adelanto y siendo origen de muchas calamidades públicas.

Eso no obstante, utilizando los medios á su alcance procedió el Ministerio á la realización de varias obras, algunas de ellas en el Distrito de Monte Cristy, últimamente, y otras en esta capital y otros puntos de la República.

Hay en proyecto la construcción de varios puentes que indudablemente se realizara el en año corriente y se están construyendo los ferrocarriles de Santiago á Moca y del Seybo á la Romana en los que se emplea gran parte de la interna.

Bajo mejores auspicios se presenta el año corriente y es desde luego la intención del Gobierno atender eficazmente al formento de la República en todos sus órdenes y manifestaciones procurando dar impulso al trabajo en todas sus formas, propendiendo no tan sólo á aliviar la condición del jornalero y del obrero, sino á aumentar la producción, que es la fuente de que se mantiene el Estado.

CORREOS Y TELÉGRAFOS.

Obra del tiempo es la definitiva organización del Ramo de Correos y Telégrafos, en el cual la experiencia no cesa de demostrar la necesidad de reformas por los mismos de que su importancia crece con el desarrollo industrial y comercial á que tiende, siendo el vehículo de sus transacciones, no puedo asegurar aquí, á pesar de los esfuerzos desplegados en su favor por la Secretaría, que ha alcanzado la organización deseada.

* * * * *

Mi gobierno tiene fe en el porvenir de la República que en día como éste surgió á la vida por la decisión y patriotismo de nuestros padres, y sin odios y sin prevenciones cuenta con la cooperación de todos los dominicanos para que le apoyen en la obra de mantenerla en sus libertades, rescatando cuanto antes su independencia económica por medio de la paz, del orden y del trabajo.

EL COMERCIO EXTERIOR DURANTE 1906.

Que el año de 1906 ha sido próspero para la República Dominicana, queda atestiguado con el hecho de que tanto el comercio como la industria han sobrepasado á los de cualquier otro año en la historia del país. La producción y el consumo aumentaron en grande escala.

La vigencia general de las leyes sobre contribuciones ha facilitado al Gobierno los fondos necesarios para llevar á cabo muchas mejoras que eran verdaderamente necesarias, sobre todo en la construcción de caminos. Las empresas particulares de importancia, especialmente las dedicadas á la agricultura, prosperaron y extendieron su esfera de acción. Se ha efectuado un marcado progreso en todos los ramos del comercio hacia el estado ordenado y natural de los negocios. Mayor número de personas que en los años anteriores se han empleado en trabajos lucrativos, ó dedicado á ellos, y la creciente demanda de suministros estimuló, tanto el tráfico interior como las importaciones extranjeras.

El valor total del comercio exterior de la República durante el año de que se trata, sin incluir las importaciones y exportaciones de oro y plata, y de papel moneda, fué de \$10,601,815, un aumento de un millón de dollars próximamente sobre el del año de 1905, que tambien fué mayor que los anteriores.

El valor de las mercancías compradas en el extranjero é importadas en el país ascendió á la suma de \$4,065,437, y el de las exportaciones de productos del país fué de \$6,536,378, estando, por lo tanto, la balanza comercial inclinada á favor de la República por la cantidad de \$2,470,941.

Los créditos resultantes de este balance acumulativo permitieron al Gobierno depositar en el extranjero, durante el año, sin incluir la exportación de moneda, la cantidad de \$1,476,116 á cuenta de la deuda pública. Además de esto, la cantidad de moneda americana en circulación en el país aumentó con a importación neta de \$208,406, dejando todavía un crédito extranjero aparente á favor de la República de \$786,424.

Todos los principales productos locales aumentaron tanto en cantidad como en valor sobre los años anteriores, excepto el azúcar que, aún cuando la producción fué mayor que la de 1905 en 7,781 toneladas, sufrió una baja considerable en su valor. Así es que, en tanto que las exportaciones de azúcar en 1905, de 47,309 toneladas, proujeron un promedio de precio neto de \$3.10 por quintal, ó sea, un total de \$3,292,470, las 55,090 exportadas durante 1906 no rindieron más que \$1.93 por quintal, ó sea, \$2,392,406 por toda la exportación, indicando una disminución en valor, por mayor cantidad exportada, de \$900,064, la cual ha contrarrestado los aumentos en los valores de otros productos exportados, y reducido el valor total de las exportaciones á \$6,543,872, contra \$6,896,098 en 1905, una disminución líquida de \$352,226. Como casi toda la exportación de azúcar fué para los Estados Unidos, como de costumbre, la disminución principal en los valores de exportación se observa en las destinadas á dicho país, al par que recibió la mayor cantidad de los productos exportados, y más de la mitad del valor total de las exportaciones.

La producción de cacao tuvo un aumento constante que fué durante 1906 de unos tres millones de libras, alcanzando la exportación total la cifra de 14,295 toneladas. Los precios generales obtenidos por este producto han sido también buenos, alcanzando un promedio de un poco más de \$7 por quintal y subiendo hasta terminarse el año á \$11 por quintal, lo cual coloca este artículo, por el presente, á la cabeza de la lista como el producto nacional de más valor. En vista de que el suelo y el clima son especialmente apropiados para la producción de los grados más superiores de este artículo, que hasta el presente no ha recibido mucha atención, y de que la demanda del mismo es creciente tanto en Europa como en América, está destinado á ocupar un puesto permanente como el producto de más valor y más lucrativo de la República.

La producción de tabaco, plátanos, café, pieles y cueros, cera, y maderas de tinte ha aumentado tambien de un modo considerable, siendo los precios más subidos que los de 1905.

El rasgo más saliente del comercio de 1906 fué el marcado incremento que se efectuó en las importaciones, que fueron considerablemente mayores que las de cualquier otro año, consistiendo exclusivamente de mercancías principales y productos alimenticios. Esto

demuestra que los medios de adquisición del pueblo han aumentado considerablemente.

El valor total de las importaciones, sin incluir las de moneda, fué de \$4,281,337, contra \$2,736,828 de 1905, un aumento de \$1,328,609 ó sea del 49 por ciento.

El aumento de las compras hechas á los Estados Unidos fué de \$685,938, las cuales consistieron en mercancías en general, y especialmente tejidos de algodón, que fueron más del doble. El aumento de las importaciones de Alemania fué de 382,676, más de cuya mitad fué debida á las importaciones de arroz. La Gran Bretaña tuvo un aumento en sus importaciones de \$160,143, consistiendo principalmente en géneros de algodón. Las importaciones de Francia aumentaron un 25 por ciento, ó sea \$59,196, y las de España \$50,315. Verificáronse también otros cambios de menor importancia, los cuales se indican en los cuadros que se dan en las páginas 596-602.

El valor total de las transacciones comerciales de la República con países extranjeros durante 1906 se distribuye del modo siguiente:

	Valores.	Tanto por ciento del total.
Estados Unidos	\$6, 252, 707	57.8
Alemania	2, 923, 942	27.0
Francia	771, 916	7.2
Gran Bretaña	572, 714	5.2
España	93, 732	.9
Italia	50, 842	.5
Cuba	47, 751	.4
Puerto Rico	32, 936	.3
Otros países	78, 669	.7
Total	10, 825, 209	100.0

La mayor parte de las importaciones de 1906 consistió en tejidos ordinarios, ferretería de varias clases, productos alimenticios, y otras mercancías semejantes de primera necesidad.

Constituyen el 74 por ciento del valor total de las mercancías importadas los siguientes artículos por orden de importancia relativa: Géneros de algodón, fabricaciones de hierro y acero, arroz, harina de trigo, productos alimenticios, incluyendo carnes y productos de lecherías, aceites, productos de fibras vegetales, pescado y productos del mismo, y artículos de madera y cuero; el 25 por ciento restante lo representan varios artículos de todas clases.

Las importaciones principales, es decir, las de géneros de algodón, fueron por valor de \$1,136,358, contra \$552,774 en 1905, siendo debido el aumento á las consignaciones recibidas de los Estados Unidos é Inglaterra.

Por más que los Estados Unidos enviaron más de la mitad del valor de las importaciones de artículos de hierro y de acero, sus consignaciones de 1906 sufrieron una merma, en tanto que las de la Gran

Bretaña, Francia, y Alemania aumentaron en considerables proporciones. El valor total de las importaciones bajo este epígrafe fué de \$474,200, de los cuales \$283,561 vinieron de los Estados Unidos, \$86,789 de la Gran Bretaña, \$57,161 de Alemania, y \$34,736 de Francia.

El arroz fué el producto alimenticio principal que se importó durante 1906, siendo la cantidad recibida 18,874,116 libras valuadas en \$370,668, indicándose un aumento sobre 1905 de 8,857,000 libras. La mayor parte de las importaciones de este artículo provino de Alemania, que envió la cantidad de 15,390,595 libras, dividiéndose el resto principalmente entre la Gran Bretaña y los Estados Unidos.

Casi toda la harina importada procedió de los Estados Unidos, consistiendo las importaciones de este artículo en 58,622 barriles valuados en \$250,390, en comparación con 41,172 barriles importados durante 1905 á un costo total de \$208,968.

También los Estados Unidos enviaron la mayor parte de carne y productos de vaquería, siendo el valor de las importaciones procedentes de dicho país de \$117,546, ó sea, \$35,512 más que el año anterior. Las importaciones de este clase de Alemania, Francia y Puerto Rico también aumentaron. El valor total de carne y productos de vaquería importados fué de \$226,855 en comparación con \$138,195.

Los Estados Unidos fueron, como de costumbre, el origen principal de las importaciones de aceite mineral, que alcanzaron un valor de \$202,378, ó sea, 38 por ciento más que en 1905. Las importaciones de aceite de oliva de España aumentaron de \$2,013 en 1905 á \$7,738 en 1906, en tanto que las procedentes de la Gran Bretaña, Francia, Italia y otros países fueron un poco mayores que las del año anterior.

Los tejidos de fibras vegetales comprados por la República de otros países consistieron principalmente en sacos, para empacar productos del país y cordelería, cuyo valor total fué de \$149,027, contra \$85,721 en 1905. En tiempos anteriores el Reino Unido ocupaba el puesto principal en el mercado de este producto, pero en 1906 el valor de los tejidos fibrosos recibidos de dicho país sufrieron una pequeña merma, así como también los de Francia, pero los de los Estados Unidos, Francia, y España aumentaron el doble.

Entre los productos alimenticios importados había cantidades relativamente numerosas de pescado y productos del mismo, siendo la mayor parte pescado seco y salado de los Estados Unidos, cuyo valor fué de \$126,299, ó sea \$16,844 más que en 1905. Las importaciones de este género de Alemania y Francia aumentaron también, pero las de otros países son aún de poca importancia.

El valor total de los artículos de cueros recibidos de los distintos países fué de \$118,579, contra \$72,964 de 1905, aumento debido á casi todos los países que suministraron estos productos, pero en especial

los Estados Unidos, cuyas importaciones fueron por valor de \$101,883, un aumento de 68 por ciento sobre el año anterior.

Los Estados Unidos enviaron también la mayor parte de los artículos de madera, cuyas consignaciones se avaluaron en \$95,780, de un total de \$110,925. El resto fué suministrado por Alemania principalmente. Las importaciones que se incluyen bajo este epígrafe consistieron en su mayoría en duelas y fondos de barril, y bocoyes, para empacar productos destinados á la exportación.

El resto de las importaciones de 1906 consistió en mercancías de varias clases y de menor importancia, que se distribuyen entre unos treinta artículos diferentes, como se podrá ver en los cuadros que comienzan en la página 596. La mayor parte de dichos artículos procedió de los Estados Unidos, por más que Alemania siguió ocupando el primer puesto en la importación de cerveza, lanas, y objetos de porcelana; España en la de frutas secas y nueces; Italia en la de sombreros y gorras, y Francia en la de vinos y licores.

Los principales productos vendidos por la República á otros países fueron, por orden de importancia relativa, azúcar, cacao, tabaco, plátanos, café, pieles y cueros, cera, maderas duras tropicales, y materias primas para la fabricación de drogas y tintes.

De los 123,401,271 libras de azúcar exportadas, con un valor de factura de \$2,392,406, la mayor parte fué destinada á los Estados Unidos, alcanzando las exportaciones de este artículo á dicho país la cantidad de 117,491,975 libras, valoradas en \$2,291,527. Del resto, 1,754,175 libras se enviaron á la Gran Bretaña, 801,876 libras á Alemania, 304,605 libras á Francia, y cantidades menores que hacen un total de 348,640 libras á otros países.

El cacao se exportó por la cantidad de 32,022,460 libras, avaluadas en \$2,262,912, de las cuales Alemania tomó 17,502,961 libras, los Estados Unidos 9,821,512 libras, y Francia el resto.

La cantidad total de tabaco exportado fué de 14,955,799 libras, avaluadas en \$837,057, que se distribuye entre los distintos países que la tomaron, en la siguiente forma: Alemania, 8,946,053 libras, por valor de \$528,897; Estados Unidos, 3,746,162 libras, por valor de \$189,279, y Francia, 2,273,584 libras, por valor de \$118,897.

La mayor parte de los 669,100 racimos de plátanos, por valor de \$334,005, exportados fueron á los Estados Unidos.

De café se exportaron 2,916,727 libras, con un valor declarado de \$220,051. De esa cantidad, 1,562,193 libras, por valor de \$98,997, fueron para Alemania; 569,215 libras, por valor de \$50,030, á Francia; 564,291 libras, por valor de \$49,556, para los Estados Unidos, y 86,608 libras, valoradas en \$7,957, para Cuba; el resto, ó sea 134,442 libras, por valor de \$13,511, para otros países.

Las pieles vacunas y cabrias exportadas al extranjero alcanzaron un valor de \$150,440, siendo los principales países de destino—los Estados Unidos, \$78,335; Alemania, \$60,849, y Francia, \$7,521.

El valor de las 514,825 libras de cera exportada fué de \$125,599. De este producto Alemania tomó 281,288 libras, 154,233 los Estados Unidos, 65,584 Francia, y otros países 13,720.

Las exportaciones de madera dura á los Estados Unidos alcanzaron la cifra de \$27,773, y las enviadas á la Gran Bretaña, Francia y otros países tuvieron un valor de \$72,859.

El resto del valor total de las exportaciones fué representado por las siguientes partidas: Ganado, \$12,359; materias primas para la fabricación de drogas y tintes, \$56,061; fibras vegetales, \$20,630; miel de abeja, \$15,985; cocos, \$5,814, y otros productos tropicales de menor importancia y que se detallan en los cuadros que aparecen en las páginas 602-604.

El movimiento marítimo por medio del cual se efectuó el comercio exterior del país durante el año que se revisa estuvo representado por 1,538 entradas y salidas de buques en los ocho puertos de entrada de la República; el tonelaje total registrado de dichos buques fué de 1,656,002 toneladas.

Cargamentos de importaciones por valor de \$2,445,429, ó sea 57 por ciento del valor total de las importaciones, fueron transportados en buques americanos; en buques alemanes, por valor de \$1,308,338, ó 32 por ciento; en buques franceses por valor de \$272,111; en buques británicos por valor de \$95,680, y en buques noruegos \$55,241. Buques cubanos, holandeses, y dominicanos transportaron importaciones por valor de \$29,628, \$13,316, y \$11,246, respectivamente, en tanto que el resto estuvo distribuído entre buques de otras nacionalidades.

Los cargamentos de exportación trasportados en buques alemanes tuvieron un valor de \$2,102,519, ó sea 32 por ciento del total; en buques americanos, \$2,091,480, aproximadamente el 32 por ciento del total; en buques noruegos, \$1,412,623, ó 21 por ciento; en buques franceses, \$579,723; en buques británicos, \$311,931; en buques holandeses, \$23,496, y en buques dominicanos el resto.

En el comercio de cabotaje se registraron 6,657 entradas y salidas durante el año en los diferentes puertos de la República, con una carga local de 122,219 toneladas. El 74 por ciento de este cargamento fué trasportado en pequeños buques de vela, y el resto en vapores de menos de 60 toneladas de carga. Este ramo del comercio ha aumentado para hacer frente á las exigencias del país.

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 901 aparece la última reacción del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América latina, tomada de la compilación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo de los Estados Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionado. La estadística corresponde al mes de febrero de 1907, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los ocho meses que terminaron en febrero de 1907, comparados con igual período de 1906. Debe explicarse que las estadísticas de las importaciones y exportaciones de las diversas aduanas referentes á un mes cualquiera no se reciben en el Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo hasta el 20 del mes siguiente, necesitándose algún tiempo para su compilación é impresión. De suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de febrero, por ejemplo, no se publican hasta abril.

EL COMERCIO EXTERIOR EN FEBRERO DE 1907.

Las cifras publicadas recientemente por la Oficina de Estadística de los Estados Unidos, correspondientes al mes de febrero de 1907 y á los ocho primeros meses del año económico de 1906-7, indican un aumento considerable, tanto en las importaciones como en las exportaciones, en comparación con el mismo mes y período del ejercicio anterior. El valor total de las importaciones hechas durante el período de ocho meses en 1906-7 fué de \$932,736,826, en comparación con \$799,957,520 en igual período de 1905-6. Las exportaciones del período que se examina alcanzaron á \$1,289,240,378, contra \$1,198,391,383, á que ascendieron las del mismo período correspondiente al año económico anterior. Las importaciones hechas durante febrero de 1907 estuvieron avaluadas en \$123,007,650, en comparación con \$104,232,879 del mismo mes de 1906; las exportaciones de febrero de 1907 ascendieron á \$159,542,728 comparados con \$141,766,558 de igual mes del año anterior.

Los detalles de las importaciones hechas durante los períodos que se comparan fué como sigue:

	Febrero—		Ocho primeros meses del año fiscal—	
	1906.	1907.	1905-6.	1906-7.
Productos alimenticios sin preparar, y animales	\$10, 152, 528	\$10, 973, 261	\$93, 880, 008	\$98, 876, 074
Productos alimenticios parcial ó totalmente preparados	11, 107, 151	14, 580, 150	89, 781, 713	96, 485, 612
Materias primas para fábricas	39, 687, 084	45, 725, 409	262, 576, 801	307, 397, 965
Materias preparadas para fábricas	17, 299, 979	21, 224, 517	140, 512, 395	179, 222, 065
Artículos manufacturados	25, 040, 412	29, 206, 057	206, 531, 298	243, 103, 883
Artículos varios	945, 725	1, 298, 256	6, 675, 305	7, 651, 227
Total	104, 232, 879	123, 007, 650	799, 957, 520	932, 736, 826

La clasificación de las exportaciones hechas durante los períodos de que se trata fué como sigue:

	Febrero—		Ocho primeros meses del año fiscal—	
	1906.	1907.	1905-6.	1906-7.
Productos nacionales:				
Productos alimenticios sin preparar, y animales.....	\$19,085,945	\$14,243,048	\$128,227,693	\$112,576,045
Productos alimenticios parcial ó totalmente preparados.....	30,350,087	30,062,446	238,512,933	230,910,456
Materias primas para fábricas.....	35,436,805	55,155,271	372,054,901	447,073,527
Materias preparadas para fábricas.....	19,493,220	19,127,654	143,811,399	168,398,442
Artículos manufacturados.....	34,981,159	38,402,316	295,877,809	309,978,384
Artículos varios.....	416,091	529,490	3,033,025	4,133,749
Total, productos nacionales.....	139,763,307	157,520,225	1,181,517,760	1,273,070,603
Productos extranjeros:				
Libres de derechos.....	1,009,143	972,068	8,334,353	8,346,466
Sujetos á derechos.....	994,108	1,050,435	8,539,270	7,823,309
Total, productos extranjeros.....	2,003,251	2,022,503	16,873,623	16,169,775
Total de exportaciones.....	141,766,558	159,542,728	1,198,391,383	1,289,240,378

La exportación é importación de oro y plata durante los períodos comparados fué como sigue:

	Febrero—		Ocho primeros meses del año fiscal—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Oro:				
Importaciones.....	\$2,079,683	\$3,329,867	\$38,369,344	\$99,641,974
Exportaciones.....	8,486,330	1,127,059	21,190,872	18,675,575
Plata:				
Importaciones.....	4,480,449	3,721,988	29,932,872	27,930,042
Exportaciones.....	6,435,129	4,843,970	46,383,633	37,130,799

La procedencia de las importaciones y el destino de las exportaciones fueron como sigue:

Países.	Febrero—			
	Importaciones.		Exportaciones.	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Europa.....	\$50,469,860	\$61,887,825	\$101,104,113	\$113,820,054
América del Norte.....	21,007,029	24,002,445	22,642,082	26,060,781
América del Sur.....	14,659,758	14,551,731	5,861,820	7,248,987
Asia.....	14,529,582	15,917,451	7,934,348	7,442,149
Oceanía.....	2,097,276	3,577,785	2,101,347	3,373,005
África.....	1,469,374	3,070,413	2,222,848	1,597,752
América Central:				
Costa Rica.....	558,902	536,734	131,913	211,172
Guatemala.....	475,767	678,467	146,710	230,797
Honduras.....	160,013	113,647	138,855	116,236
Nicaragua.....	105,132	90,913	157,171	157,189
Panamá.....	91,684	132,984	979,692	1,826,436
Salvador.....	210,615	243,068	103,156	159,642
México.....	3,848,184	5,208,912	4,788,748	5,342,050
Antillas:				
Cuba.....	9,064,094	11,555,072	3,720,410	4,036,882
Haití.....	98,600	83,873	254,766	168,516
Santo Domingo.....	470,039	293,563	150,509	120,143
América del Sur:				
Argentina.....	3,129,939	1,828,477	2,942,345	2,691,428
Bolivia.....			5,803	276,133
Brasil.....	7,458,786	9,525,422	1,192,712	1,117,563
Chile.....	1,471,542	1,029,965	403,495	1,090,727
Colombia.....	551,191	475,315	172,904	232,494
Ecuador.....	242,432	181,613	124,797	138,505
Paraguay.....			9,011	31,667
Perú.....	203,011	418,310	393,916	964,500
Uruguay.....	591,837	289,117	223,051	226,356
Venezuela.....	946,879	770,793	218,234	203,733

Países.	Ocho primeros meses del año fiscal.			
	Importaciones.		Exportaciones.	
	1905-6.	1906-7.	1905-6.	1906-7.
Europa.....	\$415,426,884	\$499,462,542	\$840,724,674	\$915,742,771
América del Norte.....	141,330,101	153,278,060	196,698,428	220,418,863
América del Sur.....	97,669,922	106,596,564	50,144,186	55,758,974
Asia.....	121,624,932	144,498,850	75,126,508	58,200,974
Oceania.....	15,260,448	16,212,052	22,239,472	27,435,363
África.....	8,645,233	12,688,758	13,458,115	11,683,586
América Central:				
Costa Rica.....	2,345,298	2,086,330	1,425,759	1,629,772
Guatemala.....	1,736,858	1,528,274	1,746,154	1,891,284
Honduras.....	972,790	1,422,947	980,722	1,233,292
Nicaragua.....	845,561	684,481	1,203,251	1,389,921
Panamá.....	627,090	1,114,061	6,843,028	9,528,012
Salvador.....	381,460	521,300	963,511	951,222
México.....	32,951,617	35,905,876	37,142,376	42,199,540
Antillas:				
Cuba.....	44,712,809	49,963,712	32,464,841	32,197,225
Haití.....	831,369	717,759	2,325,574	2,077,610
Santo Domingo.....	1,396,127	1,576,444	1,302,140	1,692,296
América del Sur:				
Argentina.....	11,509,717	9,610,793	22,871,359	23,504,309
Bolivia.....			92,367	468,196
Brazil.....	58,493,781	67,546,662	8,858,046	11,205,798
Chile.....	11,251,688	12,007,492	5,582,755	6,939,931
Colombia.....	4,504,226	4,164,649	2,475,093	2,041,449
Ecuador.....	1,583,270	2,194,432	1,304,579	1,116,979
Paraguay.....	750	1,174	15,792	115,030
Perú.....	1,696,646	2,721,996	3,300,740	4,206,833
Uruguay.....	1,829,253	1,828,080	1,897,270	2,189,325
Venezuela.....	5,474,596	4,979,114	2,030,439	2,089,854

CENSO GANADERO, 1907.

La Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos ha publicado el siguiente censo del número de animales existentes en las haciendas y ganaderías del país en el 1° de enero de 1907:

Animales.	Número.	Valor.	Por ciento comparado con el 1° de enero de 1906.
Caballos.....	19,747,000	\$1,846,578,000	100.9
Mulas.....	3,817,000	428,064,000	102.5
Vacas.....	20,968,000	645,497,000	102.4
Otros animales vacunos.....	51,566,000	831,557,000	98.0
Ovejas.....	53,240,000	204,210,000	103.0
Cerdos.....	54,794,000	417,791,000	99.5

EXPORTACIONES DE CARNE Y DEMÁS PRODUCTOS PECUARIOS, 1906.

Las exportaciones de carne y productos pecuarios tuvieron en 1906 un valor de más de \$250,000,000. Más del 60 por ciento de este total enorme fué destinado á la Gran Bretaña.

De este valor de \$250,000,000 de carne y productos pecuarios, \$40,000,000 fueron por animales vivos, \$58,000,000 por manteca, \$36,000,000 por tocino, \$25,000,000 por carne fresca, \$21,000,000 por jamón, \$18,000,000 por oleomargarina, \$14,000,000 por otras carnes de puerco, \$4,500,000 por mantequilla, y \$2,500,000 por queso.

De los \$40,000,000 de animales vivos exportados, \$38,250,000 fué el valor de ganado vacuno; de este total la Gran Bretaña compró por valor de \$35,000,000, Cuba por más de \$1,000,000, Belgica por \$1,000,000 aproximadamente, y Canadá por \$500,000, más ó menos. De los \$58,000,000 en que se avaluaron las exportaciones de manteca, \$20,000,000 correspondieron á la Gran Bretaña, \$17,500,000 á Alemania, \$6,000,000 á Holanda, un poco menos de \$3,000,000 á Bélgica, y otro tanto á Cuba, mientras que el resto fué distribuído principalmente entre México, Centro y Sur América, y las Antillas. Del valor de \$36,000,000 de tocino exportado, \$29,000,000 se enviaron al Reino Unido, más de \$2,000,000 á Bélgica, un poco menos de \$1,000,000 á Holanda y otro tanto al Imperio Alemán, mientras que el resto fué distribuído entre varios países. De los \$21,000,000 de jamón exportado, \$18,000,000 se exportaron á la Gran Bretaña, y los \$3,000,000 restantes se repartieron entre otros países. La mayor parte de los \$25,000,000 de carne fresca exportada se envió á la Gran Bretaña.

Se verá de estas cifras que el Reino Unido, no solamente es el mayor comprador de carnes y productos pecuarios de los Estados Unidos, sino que también toma una cantidad considerablemente mayor que la mitad del total.

De los \$250,000,000 á que ascendieron las exportaciones de que se trata, el Reino Unido tomó el 61.6 por ciento, pero, comparando las cifras de 1906 con las de 1896, se ve que el tanto por ciento de las compras hechas en 1906 por la Gran Bretaña es menor que el de hace diez años que fué de 71 por ciento; sin embargo, el valor de estas exportaciones ha aumentado considerablemente desde entonces, pues en 1896 ascendieron á \$174,000,000 y en 1906 á \$250,000,000, como ya se ha dicho. El valor total de las mercancías de este género que se enviaron á la Gran Bretaña en 1896 fué de \$123,000,000, y el de las de 1906 \$154,000,000. El total enviado á las demás partes del mundo en 1896 fué de \$50,000,000, y el de 1906 de \$96,000,000. Durante el decenio de que se trata, el aumento de estas exportaciones ha sido de 45 por ciento, 25 por ciento las del Reino Unido, y 90 por ciento las destinadas á otras partes del mundo.

IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES DE TABACO EN 1906.

Las cifras que se dan á continuación, compiladas por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo los Estados Unidos, demuestran las importaciones y exportaciones de tabaco en rama y elaborado, durante el año de 1906, juntamente con las cifras correspondientes al año anterior:

Importaciones de tabaco en rama y elaborado.

	1905.	1906.
Tobaco en rama:		
Para envolver cigarros.....	\$5,514,042	\$7,974,338
Otras clases	13,162,097	18,652,809
Total, tabaco en rama	18,676,139	26,627,147
Importado de—		
Alemania	522,564	1,493,092
Holanda	5,310,691	7,556,097
Otros países de Europa.....	493,866	1,451,313
Norte América Británica	191,638	171,810
México.....	11,121	54,604
Cuba	11,879,938	15,333,786
Asia y Oceanía.....	262,054	543,804
Otros países	4,267	22,641
Tabaco elaborado:		
Cigarros, cigarrillos, etc	3,943,613	4,588,779
Otras clases	93,954	120,190
Total, tabaco elaborado.....	4,037,567	4,658,969

Exportaciones de tabaco en rama y elaborado.

	1905.	1906.
Tabaco en rama	\$26,623,136	\$31,866,196
Tallos y recortes	178,064	254,302
Exportado á—		
Reino Unido.....	7,563,563	11,492,733
Bélgica	1,367,195	834,537
Francia	2,966,750	3,121,117
Alemania	3,849,693	4,117,763
Italia	2,355,779	4,382,429
Holanda	1,213,341	1,433,253
España	1,318,614	577,275
Otros países europeos	431,914	460,061
Norte América Británica	1,488,100	1,563,582
América Central	70,115	68,427
México	108,980	110,086
Antillas y Bermuda.....	232,694	217,972
República Argentina	58,596	31,454
Colombia	10,617	15,128
Otros países de Sud América.....	79,981	88,689
Japón	962,180	629,427
Australasia Británica.....	1,068,047	1,286,602
Asia y Oceanía	703,947	443,456
África Británica	608,778	727,527
Otros países del África.....	343,316	518,967
Tabaco elaborado—		
Cigarros.....	51,148	41,853
Cigarrillos	2,689,887	2,649,470
Curado.....	7,243,688	1,904,539
Otras clases	990,277	954,833
Total, tabaco elaborado.....	5,475,339	5,550,695

CÁLCULOS SOBRE LA POBLACIÓN EN 1906.

Según cálculos hechos por la Oficina del Censo de los Estados Unidos, la población del país era en 1906, sin incluir Alaska y las posesiones insulares, de 83,941,510 habitantes, la cual indica un aumento sobre la de 1900 de 7,946,935. La población total, incluyendo Alaska y las posesiones insulares, era de 93,182,240. El crecimiento de la población de 1905 á 1906 en el continente de los Estados Unidos solamente fué de 1,367,315.

Computada sobre la base de los cálculos, la densidad de población en el continente de los Estados Unidos en 1906 era de 28 habitantes por milla cuadrada, en comparación con 26 en 1900.

Las cinco ciudades principales, en 1906, con sus respectivas poblaciones fueron las siguientes: Nueva York, 4,113,043; Chicago, 2,049,185; Filadelfia, 1,141,735; San Luis, 649,320, y Boston, 602,278.

GUATEMALA.

MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE Á LA ASAMBLEA NACIONAL LEGISLATIVA EN SUS SESIONES ORDINARIAS DE 1907.

ESTADO DE PAZ.

El estado de completa paz en que la República se encuentra, desde que terminaron felizmente los sucesos del año próximo pasado, permite al Gobierno seguir dedicando toda su atención y solícito empeño al fomento de la evolución progresiva que viene acentuando cada día más en Guatemala.

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ESCUELAS PÚBLICAS.

Funcionaron, el año anterior, 1,276 escuelas elementales en toda la República, empenándome en que las autoridades hicieran efectiva la asistencia ed alumnos, conforme á la ley del ramo; y en los exámenes de fin de curso, por lo general, se procedió imparcialmente, pudiendo verse en ellos que no fueron estériles los sacrificios en favor de la regeneración del pueblo, y sirviendo el resultado obtenido de mayor estímulo para proseguir con toda perseverancia en la obra patriótica emprendida.

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SALUBRIDAD PÚBLICA.

La salubridad pública ha merecido la atención debida, y gracias á la organización que se ha dado por medio del Consejo Superior á todas sus ramificaciones en la República, el estado sanitario del país ha sido bueno, pues aunque aparecieron algunas enfermedades en Chimaltenango, Baja Verapaz, Zacapa é Izabal, se dictaron tan oportunas medidas, que aquéllas terminaron pronto sin graves perjuicios para dichas poblaciones.

Por el decreto número 659 se promulgó el Código Orgánico del Servicio de Salubridad Pública, en el cual se reglamenta este im-

portante servicio y se adaptan los acuerdos de la Convención Sanitaria de Wáshington emitidos el 14 de octubre de 1906.

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RELACIONES EXTERIORES.

En más de una ocasión en este mismo lugar, al daros cuenta de los actos del Ejecutivo en el ramo de Relaciones Exteriores, me he complacido en declarar, públicamente, que aquéllos habían tenido por único objeto el ensanche de las que Guatemala cultiva con todos los países de América y de Europa, sin que de él me apartara ninguna circunstancia desgraciada.

Ahora, al tocar ese mismo punto en el presente Mensaje, lamento no poder expresarme de igual manera, porque, bien sabéis, á mediados del año próximo pasado, el aparecimiento de una facción en la frontera de El Salvador, que luego se extendió á la de Honduras; el apoyo que sus cabecillas arteramente lograron obtener en aquellas Repúblicas y las complicaciones que con esto se originaron, dieron lugar, primero á la suspensión de relaciones y luego á la ruptura completa de las hostilidades entre Guatemala y El Salvador, acontecimiento que nunca será lamentado lo bastante por los buenos centroamericanos, pero inevitable, ya que todos mis esfuerzos por impedirlo se estrellaron ante la actitud ofensiva que mantuvieran los ejércitos enemigos de entonces.

Por fortuna el espectáculo desagradable que Centro-America presentaba ante el mundo en aquella época, fué relativamente de corta duración, terminando de modo decoroso para Guatemala, con el Tratado de Paz de 20 de julio de 1906, firmado á bordo del crucero norteamericano *Marblehead*, el cual aprobó la Honorable Asamblea Legislativa en sus sesiones extraordinarias celebradas en agosto del mismo año.

Ni el Gobierno ni el pueblo guatemaltecos olvidarán que á la celebración de aquel pacto contribuyó, de manera muy eficaz, la mediación interpuesta por los Excelentísimos Señores Presidentes Roosevelt y General Díaz, quienes, dedicados al engrandecimiento de sus respectivos países, Estados Unidos y México, al amparo de la paz, que ambos procuran mantener en ellos inalterable, ven siempre con disgusto la presencia de dificultades serias entre los pueblos hermanos de Centro-America, con quienes les ligan vínculos de sincera amistad.

La Secretaría de Estado os dará cuenta del tratado de paz, amistad y comercio, que, de acuerdo con él á que antes he aludido, y del cual es una ampliación, celebróse en San José de Costa Rica el 25 de septiembre último, por Delegados de Guatemala, Costa Rica, El Salvador y Honduras.

Debo manifestaros, Señores Diputados, que una de las cosas que me causaron grandísima satisfacción, fué el haber podido comunicar al

Congreso Pan-Americano que por tercera vez se reunía en Río de Janeiro el 23 de julio del año próximo anterior, la noticia de que la paz se restablecía en Centro-América cuando aquél inauguraba sus sesiones; porque, lo digo con franqueza, me preocupaba sobremanera ver á mi patria envuelta en una guerra fratricida en los momentos precisos en que dicho Congreso daba comienzo á sus trabajos, y recordar que en la conferencia de 1902 Guatemala tanto figuró como defensora del arbitraje obligatorio, obteniendo, como bien recordaréis, el más lisonjero éxito.

Cómo fué acogida en el seno de la Conferencia de Río de Janeiro aquella noticia, y cuantas manifestaciones de simpatía recibió Guatemala y su Gobierno por medio de sus Delegados, con ese motivo, sabido es de vosotros; y me complazco en creer que si halláis que mi conducta ofrece un contraste notable ya mostrándome enérgico cuando se trató de defender la honra de Guatemala, ya siendo el primero en recocijarme por el restablecimiento de la paz, encontraréis también, que esa conducta mía no se aparta en nada de la que debo observar como gobernante de un pueblo cuya dirección, por voluntad suya, se encuentra en mis manos, y que he procurado cumplir con mi deber.

Para terminar con los asuntos referentes á Centro-América, tengo, desgraciadamente, que aludir al conflicto actual surgido entre Honduras y Nicaragua, en el que, desde un principio, interpose mi mediación amistosa, obedeciendo al mismo sentimiento que me hizo seguir igual conducta, allá cuando acabando de hacerme cargo de la Presidencia de la República, se vieron en dificultades Costa Rica y Nicaragua.

Los Excelentísimos Señores Presidentes ROOSEVELT y DÍAZ, consecuentes una vez más con su política de paz, dispusieron mediar también, de acuerdo con los Gobiernos de Guatemala, El Salvador y Costa Rica, á fin de evitar la guerra entre las Repúblicas contendientes; y si bien hasta hoy no se ha obtenido el resultado satisfactorio que de tal mediación amistosa se esperaba, los esfuerzos en pro de la paz se multiplican al presente y creo, tanto como lo anhele, que Honduras y Nicaragua concluirán por arreglar amigablemente sus diferencias en beneficio del bienestar y buen nombre de Centro-América.

Fácil es comprender que los asuntos en que hasta aquí he venido ocupándome, han absorbido buena parte de la atención del Ejecutivo, mas no por eso ha dejado de atender á todo lo demás que atañe al importante y delicado ramo de Relaciones Exteriores. Así, la Secretaría respectiva va á someter, muy en breve, á la consideración de la Honorable Asamblea, varios tratados y convenciones, tales como el ya referido de paz, amistad, etc., de San José de Costa Rica, la Convención sobre protección recíproca de Patentes con los Estados Unidos de América, y la de Ginebra de 6 de julio de 1906, relativa al mejoramiento de la suerte de los heridos en campaña. Asimismo

os dará cuenta de lo resuelto en la Tercera Conferencia Internacional Americana de Río de Janeiro.

Robustecidas nuestras relaciones con los Estados Unidos y con México, cuyos Gobiernos no dejan de dar pruebas de su amistad y simpatía hacia Guatemala, el mío se empeña porque aquéllas se mantengan en buen pie, haciendo lo propio con los demás Gobiernos de las otras Repúblicas de América y los de las Potencias Europeas, procurando que reine siempre la mayor cordialidad.

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VÍA FÉRREA INTEROCEÁNICA.

La llegada de la locomotora del Atlántico á la Capital, con la terminación de nuestra vía férrea interoceánica, asumirá, en el curso del presente año, las proporciones de un acontecimiento que vendrá á transformar radicalmente la faz de la República; y necesario es que prestemos toda atención á las consecuencias inmediatas de tan magno acontecimiento, preparando desde luego al país para que los beneficios que de ellas se derivan no se hagan esperar y antes bien se apresuren felizmente.

Penetrado de ello, he dictado disposiciones conducentes en el ramo de Fomento, ya que de él debe esperarse en gran parte la evolución económica, poderosa é incontrastable á que Guatemala está llamada por su posición, sus elementos naturales y el ferviente anhelo que anima á su Administración.

AGRICULTURA.

La Secretaría respectiva os informará detalladamente sobre la formación de un Código de Agricultura, de un proyecto de ley de trabajadores, de la fundación de una Quinta Normal en la Aurora, de otro proyecto de ley de minería que consulte un eficaz estímulo á esta naciente industria, del perfeccionamiento de las vías rápidas de comunicación, de los comités de ornato y obras públicas mandados establecer en todas las poblaciones de importancia, de la edificación del Palacio del Poder Legislativo y del nuevo Teatro Nacional de Guatemala, y de muchas otras providencias remitidas recientemente con el objeto de poner al país en aptitud de alcanzar, en breve término, todas las ventajas que lógicamente hemos de exigir de la situación privilegiada en que nos encontraremos al estar en mayor contacto con las naciones de América y Europa.

Me complace en manifestaros que la Agricultura, fuente importante de la riqueza del país ha merecido de mi parte, preferente atención, habiéndose dictado cuantas medidas se han considerado útiles para su ensanche y desarrollo, siéndome satisfactorio consignar que las dificultades consiguientes á la pasada emergencia no

perjudicaron en la extensión que era de esperarse, la buena marcha del citado ramo, merced á las disposiciones que el Ejecutivo dictó con toda oportunidad por medio de las oficinas respectivas.

Por lo demás, ha habido empeño en que se mejore y aumente la producción, en que se sustituyan los viejos y rutinarios sistemas por los modernos y científicos, y en que las dificultades entre propietarios y jornaleros se decidan con estricta sujeción á la equidad, teniéndose en estudio la ya indicada ley de trabajadores en la que se procurará satisfacer las necesidades de unos y otros, de acuerdo con los principios de libertad y justicia que la actual Administración profesa.

VÍA FÉRREA DE PUERTO BARRIOS.

Llama ya á las puertas de Guatemala la locomotora que viene de Puerto Barrios y que ha de enlazar, dentro de brevísimo tiempo, los océanos Atlántico y Pacífico, realizándose así una de las más justas y hermosas aspiraciones de los guatemaltecos y uno de mis más fervientes y constantes anhelos, pues con ello se abrirán nuevos y amplios horizontes para la riqueza pública y para el engrandecimiento y progreso de nuestra Patria.

Se ha prestado á la compañía constructora, que hace avanzar los trabajos con notable rapidez, todo género de apoyo y protección siendo de notarse el hecho, muy significativo por cierto, de que el 21 de junio próximo pasado, en medio de los azares de la guerra, se colocó el primero de los rieles que de esta capital conducen hacia el norte para unirse con la vía que de aquel lado viene á esta ciudad, y se pagaron con todo escrúpulo por el Gobierno las expropiaciones de terreno necesarias, según el contrato respectivo, para el ferrocarril ya citado. Las demás empresas ferrocarrileras establecidas en el país, han funcionado con la debida regularidad y el Ejecutivo ha cuidado siempre de que se las atienda como corresponde.

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MOVIMIENTO RENTÍSTICO EN 1906.

Los productos de las rentas nacionales en el año anterior, ascendieron á \$30,500,772.98, dando un aumento de más de seis millones de pesos sobre la suma presupuesta por la Asamblea Nacional Legislativa, no obstante la baja del cambio, que ha venido acentuándose.

Los egresos en los diversos ramos administrativos montaron á \$27,030,761.36, y se destinó, además, é hacer frente á las atenciones del ramo especial del Crédito Público, la cantidad de \$18,702,226.15, con lo que el total de lo pagado en el año de 1906 se eleva á \$45,732,987.51, habiéndose cubierto la diferencia con fondos que el Gobierno tenía depositados en el sindicato americano.

El hecho de haberse pagado durante el año créditos anteriores al de 1898, de los cuales algunos eran en oro, explica suficientemente el

aumento en los egresos, lo mismo que la circunstancia de haberse amortizado gran parte, también en oro, por cuenta del contrato con el sindicato americano, habiéndose también cubierto otras sumas en moneda nacional.

La situación rentística, como se ve, es bastante favorable, puesto que estos resultados se han obtenido sin recargar los impuestos vigentes y no obstante la emergencia á que ya varias veces me he referido.

HAITÍ.

PROPAGANDA PARA PRODUCTOS HAITIANOS.

El General NORD ALEXIS, Presidente de la República Haitiana, ha promulgado la siguiente ley, que dará un grande impulso á las transacciones comerciales del país:

“ARTÍCULO 1. Todos los cónsules y agentes consulares de la República estarán obligados á reservar en sus respectivas oficinas un sitio para la exposición de varias muestras que se les enviarán del país, y especialmente por la Cámara de Comercio.

“ART. 2. Los mencionados funcionarios estarán obligados á transmitir al Departamento de Comercio y á la Cámara de Comercio de Haití todas las comunicaciones, cartas solicitando información, y otros documentos que reciban en relación con las susodichas muestras.”

HONDURAS.

LEY DE EXTRANJERÍA.

MANUEL BONILLA, Presidente de la República de Honduras, en uso de las facultades delegadas al Poder Ejecutivo por el decreto número 76 de la Asamblea Nacional Constituyente, emitido el 19 de enero del corriente año, decreta la siguiente:

“LEY DE EXTRANJERÍA.

“CAPÍTULO PRIMERO.—*De los extranjeros.*

“ARTÍCULO 1. Son extranjeros:

“1°. Los que no hayan nacido en el territorio de la República ni se hayan naturalizado en ella.

“2°. Los hijos de las otras Repúblicas de Centro-América que, hallándose en cualquier punto del territorio de Honduras, no manifiesten (manifiesten?) ante el respectivo Gobernador Político el propósito de conservar su nacionalidad.

“3°. Los hispanoamericanos que, teniendo un año de residencia en Honduras, no hayan manifestado ante la autoridad indicada el deseo de naturalizarse en el país.

“4°. Los hondureños que se naturalizaren en otro país y trasladen á él su residencia.”

“5°. Los que sirvieran oficialmente á Gobiernos extranjeros sin la correspondiente autorización.

“ART. 2. La nacionalidad de los hijos de extranjeros nacidos en territorio hondureño, y la de los hijos de hondureños nacidos en territorio extranjero, será determinada por tratados.

“Cuando no haya tratados, los hijos nacidos en Honduras de padres extranjeros domiciliados en el país son hondureños.

“ART. 3. Para el efecto de determinar el lugar del nacimiento en los casos del artículo anterior se declara que los buques nacionales son parte del territorio de Honduras.

“ART. 4. Los hijos de los Ministros y empleados de las legaciones de la República no se reputarán nacidos fuera de ella para los efectos de esta ley.

“ART. 5. Las hondureñas que contrajeran matrimonio con extranjeros conservarán su nacionalidad, si continuaren residiendo en el país.

“ART. 6. El cambio de nacionalidad del marido no importa el cambio de nacionalidad de la mujer é hijos menores sujetos á la potestad paterna, con tal que residan en Honduras.

“ART. 7. La nacionalidad de las personas jurídicas se regula por la ley que autoriza su formación; en consecuencia, todas las que se constituyan con arreglo á las leyes de la República serán hondureñas, siempre que, además, tengan en ella su domicilio legal.

“ART. 8. Las personas jurídicas extranjeras gozan en Honduras de los derechos que les conceden las leyes del país de su domicilio, siempre que no sean contrarias á las leyes de Honduras y hayan sido reconocidas por el Poder Ejecutivo.

“CAPÍTULO II.—*De la expatriación.*”

“ART. 9°. Así como los hondureños pueden expatriarse naturalizándose en otro país, en virtud de su autonomía individual, los extranjeros pueden adquirir la ciudadanía hondureña de conformidad con las leyes de la República.

“ART. 10. La expatriación y la naturalización consiguiente, obtenida en país extranjero, no eximen al criminal de la extradición, juicio y castigo á que está sujeto según los tratados, las prácticas internacionales y las leyes del Estado.

“ART. 11. Ningún hondureño podrá eximirse de los deberes que le imponen la Constitución y las leyes, aunque haya adquirido nacionalidad extranjera, en tanto que tenga su domicilio en la República.

“ART. 12. Los naturalizados en Honduras, aunque se encuentren en el extranjero, tienen derecho á igual protección que los hondureños por nacimiento, ya sea que se trate de sus personas ó de sus propiedades.

“ART. 13. El Gobierno de la República, á fin de proteger á los hondureños residentes en el extranjero, empleará los procedimientos y los medios establecidos en los tratados, y á falta de éstos se atenderá á los principios del derecho de gentes.

“CAPÍTULO III.—*De la naturalización.*

“ART. 14. Todo extranjero puede adquirir la ciudadanía hondureña, obteniendo carta de naturaleza del Congreso ó del Poder Ejecutivo, no hallándose aquél reunido.

“ART. 15. El extranjero que quiera naturalizarse deberá solicitarlo por escrito, por sí ó por representante, con poder especial, expresando que renuncia á toda sumisión, obediencia y fidelidad á otro Gobierno, y especialmente al del país de que haya sido ciudadano, lo mismo que á toda protección extraña á las leyes y autoridades de Honduras y á todo derecho que los tratados ó la ley internacional concedan á los extranjeros; haciendo, además, protesta de adhesión y obediencia á las leyes y autoridades.

“ART. 16. Se consideran naturalizados en Honduras:

“1º. Los hispanoamericanos que tengan un año de residencia en el país y manifiesten su deseo de naturalizarse en él, ante el Gobernador Político del Departamento en que residan.

“2º. Los demás extranjeros que tengan dos años de residencia en la República y manifiesten su propósito de naturalizarse en ella ante la autoridad expresada en el número precedente, y hayan llenado los requisitos establecidos en el artículo 2º de este capítulo.

“ART. 17. No se concederá carta de naturalización á los súbditos ó ciudadanos de nación con quien la República se halle en estado de guerra.

“ART. 18. Tampoco se dará á los reputados y declarados judicialmente en otros países, piratas traficantes de esclavos, incendiarios, monederos falsos ó falsificadores de billetes de banco ó de otros papeles que hagan las veces de moneda, ni á los asesinos, plagarios y ladrones.

“Es nula de pleno derecho la naturalización que fraudulentamente haya obtenido el extranjero en violación de la ley.

“ART. 19. Las cartas ó certificados de naturalización se expedirán gratuitamente, sin poder cobrar por ellos derecho alguno bajo ningún sentido.

“ART. 20. La naturalización de un extranjero en Honduras produce sus efectos desde el día siguiente al en que se hubieren llenado los requisitos de ley para adquirirla.

“Los derechos perfectos ó adquiridos en la antigua patria se regirán por las leyes de ésta; pero los derechos expectativos se regirán por las de Honduras.

CAPÍTULO IV.—*De la matrícula y sus efectos.*

“ART. 21. La matrícula de los extranjeros consiste en la inscripción de sus nombres y nacionalidades en un libro abierto al efecto en el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de la República.

“ART. 22. El extranjero que desee matricularse y se halle en la capital de la República, debe ocurrir al Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores; pero si se halla fuera, al Gobernador del Departamento respectivo, comprobando en ambos casos su nacionalidad con alguno de los documentos que aquí se expresan:

“I. El certificado del Agente Diplomático ó Consular respectivo, acreditado en la República, siempre que en él se exprese que el interesado es originario del país en cuyo nombre funciona el Agente.

“II. El pasaporte con que el solicitante haya entrado en la República, legalizado en debida forma.

“III. La carta de naturalización, legalizada asimismo; y sólo cuando se justifique suficientemente su destrucción ó pérdida, ó que este documento no es necesario por la ley del país donde hubiera de haberse expedido, podrá admitirse otras pruebas de igual valor, de que el interesado llegó á adquirir legalmente la naturalización de que se hace mérito, sin causarle otro gasto más que el del papel sellado correspondiente.

“ART. 23. La matrícula constituye solamente una presunción legal de que el extranjero tiene la nacionalidad que en ella se le atribuye, admitiéndose, por consiguiente, prueba en contrario.

“ART. 24. La matrícula se prueba con el certificado de ella, que expide y firma el Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, á quien únicamente corresponde hacerlo.

“ART. 25. Ninguna autoridad ó functionario público puede reconocer como individuo de una determinada nacionalidad extranjera á quien no le presente su certificado de matrícula.

“ART. 26. No sirve el certificado de matrícula á su dueño para hacer valer ningún derecho ó gestión que aquél le atribuya, si el pretendido derecho ó gestión son anteriores á la fecha de la matrícula.

“ART. 27. Los derechos del extranjero son:

“1. El de invocar el extranjero los tratados y convenciones existentes entre Honduras y su nación respectiva;

“2. El de recurrir á la protección de su país por la vía diplomática, conforme á los preceptos establecidos por la Constitución; y

“3. El beneficio de reciprocidad.

“ART. 28. La condición jurídica del extranjero matriculado se altera por la renuncia expresa ó tácita del interesado, y por el estado de guerra entre Honduras y el país extranjero.

“CAPÍTULO V.—*Derechos y obligaciones de los extranjeros.*”

“ART. 29. La República de Honduras es asilo sagrado para toda persona que se refugie en su territorio. (Constitución.)

“ART. 30. Los extranjeros están obligados desde su llegada al territorio de la República, á respetar las autoridades y observar las leyes. (Constitución.)

“ART. 31. Los extranjeros gozan en Honduras de todos derechos civiles de los hondureños. (Constitución.)

“ART. 32. Pueden adquirir toda clase de bienes en el país; pero quedarán sujetos, en cuanto á estos bienes, á todas las cargas ordinarias y á las extraordinarias de carácter general á que estén obligados los hondureños. (Constitución.)

“ART. 33. Los extranjeros domiciliados en Honduras pueden desempeñar empleos municipales y de simple administración.

“ART. 34. No podrán hacer reclamaciones, ni exigir indemnización alguna al Estado, sino en los casos y en la forma que pudieran hacerlo los hondureños. (Constitución.)

“ART. 35. Los extranjeros no podrán ocurrir á la vía diplomática, sino en los casos de manifiesta denegación de justicia, retardo anormal ó violación evidente de los principios del derecho internacional. Para este efecto, no se entiende por denegación de justicia, que un fallo ejecutoriado no sea favorable al reclamante. Si contraviniendo á esta disposición no terminaren amistosamente las reclamaciones y se causaren perjuicios al país, perderán el derecho de habitar en él.

“ART. 36. Sólo podrá acordarse la extradición de los extranjeros residentes en Honduras, en virtud de ley ó de tratados, por delitos comunes, pero nunca por delitos políticos, aunque por consecuencia de éstos, resulte un delito común.

“ART. 37. Los extranjeros residentes en Honduras gozan como los nacionales de las siguientes garantías:

“1ª. Inviolabilidad de la vida humana;

“2ª. La seguridad individual;

“3ª. La libertad;

“4ª. La igualdad; y

“5ª. La propiedad.

“ART. 38. Pueden, en consecuencia, emitir y publicar sus ideas, con las limitaciones impuestas por las leyes, así de palabra como por escrito. Podrán también ser gerentes, dueños ó representantes responsables de diarios ó publicaciones periódicas, sea cual fuese su naturaleza; mas, en otro caso, deberán sujetarse á las leyes del país, equiparándose, para el efecto, á los nacionales, sin poder recurrir á la vía diplomática por las responsabilidades en que incurran.

“ART. 39. Los extranjeros pueden, sin perder su nacionalidad, domiciliarse en la República para todos los efectos legales. La adquisición, cambio ó pérdida del domicilio, se rige por las leyes de Honduras.

“Pueden, asimismo, adquirir vecindad en cualquier municipio de la República, cumpliendo los requisitos de la ley, y, en consecuencia, tendrán los derechos y obligaciones correspondientes.

“ART. 40. Los transeuntes están exentos de toda contribución meramente personal; pero no lo están de las contribuciones é impuestos sobre su propiedad, comercio, profesión é industria.

“ART. 41. Declarada la suspensión de las garantías individuales, en los términos permitidos por la Ley de Estado de Sitio, los extranjeros quedarán, como los hondureños, sujetos á las prevenciones de la ley que decreta la suspensión, salvo las estipulaciones de los tratados preexistentes.

“ART. 42. Los extranjeros no gozan de los derechos políticos que competen á los hondureños; en consecuencia, no pueden ejercer el sufragio ni optar á los cargos públicos, ni asociarse para tratar de los asuntos políticos del Estado, ni tomar parte alguna en ellos, ni ejercer el derecho de petición en esta clase de negocios.

“ART. 43. El extranjero que voluntariamente use de los derechos expresados en el artículo precedente, será por el mismo hecho responsable de sus actos y consecuencias, como todo hondureño, sin entenderse por ello naturalizado.

“ART. 44. Los extranjeros están exentos del servicio militar; pero los domiciliados están sujetos en todo tiempo á los cargos concejiles que no tienen anexa autoridad, jurisdicción ni voto deliberativo; y deben prestar su servicio de policía armada cuando se trate de la seguridad de sus propiedades y de la conservación del orden de la misma población en que estén radicados.

“ART. 45. Todo extranjero está obligado á respetar la neutralidad del Gobierno de la República, en caso de guerra exterior. Si la quebrantare de cualquier manera, incurrirá en responsabilidad como los naturales.

“ART. 46. Los extranjeros no tomarán parte en las disenciones civiles del país, y los que contravengan á esta prohibición podrán ser expulsados gubernativamente del territorio por el Poder Ejecutivo, como extranjeros perniciosos, quedando, además, sujetos á las leyes de la República por los delitos que contra ella cometan y sin perjuicio de que sus derechos y obligaciones, durante el estado de guerra, se reglen por la ley internacional y por los tratados.

“ART. 47. Los delitos continuos que, cometidos antes en el extranjero, se siguen cometiendo en la República, se castigarán con arreglo á las leyes de ésta, sean nacionales ó extranjeros los delinquentes, con tal que éstos sean aprehendidos dentro del territorio hondureño.

“ART. 48. Los delitos cometidos por extranjeros ó nacionales, en el territorio de la República, serán perseguidos y castigados de conformidad con las leyes de la República.

“ART. 49. Se considerarán ejecutados en el territorio de la República los delitos cometidos:

“1. En alta mar, á bordo de buques nacionales de guerra ó mercantes.

“2. Á bordo de un buque de guerra hondureño, en puerto ó aguas extranjeras.

“3. Á bordo de un buque mercante hondureño, en puerto ó aguas extranjeras, cuando el delito afecte la disciplina ó el gobierno interior de la nave; á no ser que se reclamare el auxilio de las autoridades de dicho puerto.

“CAPITULO VI.—*De la expulsión.*

“ART. 50. Por motivos de orden público ó de moralidad social, y cuando lo demanden los intereses nacionales, podrá negarse á los extranjeros la entrada en el territorio de Honduras ú ordenarse su expulsión.

“ART. 51. Si los extranjeros refugiados en Honduras, abusando del asilo, conspirasen contra ésta ó trabajasen para destruir ó modificar sus instituciones, ó para alterar de cualquier modo la tranquilidad pública y la paz en una nación amiga, podrá el Gobierno ordenar su expulsión.

“ART. 52. El extranjero transeunte ó emigrado á quien se haya perseguido ó condenado en otro país por crímenes ó delitos graves, y que sea una amenaza para la sociedad, podrá ser expulsado de la República.

“También podrá serlo el extranjero, que no pudiendo identificar su persona, se presentare con nombre supuesto ó con estado, profesión ú oficio que no posee; sin perjuicio de someterlo, previamente, al respectivo enjuiciamiento penal.

“ART. 53. Sólo el Poder Ejecutivo podrá negar á los extranjeros la entrada en el territorio de la República ú ordenar su expulsión.

“ART. 54. Para acordar ésta, por cualquiera de los motivos consignados en los artículos precedentes, á excitativa del Presidente de la República, el Gobernador Político del Departamento en que resida el extranjero, instruirá una información sumaria á fin de hacer constar los hechos ó motivos en que se ha de basar la expulsión, y una vez terminada la remitirá al Ministerio de Gobernación para que en su vista y por su mérito se resuelva lo conveniente.

“El procedimiento para la expulsión será gubernativo y discrecional, pudiendo recibirse en la sumaria el testimonio de extranjeros.

“ART. 55. La orden de expulsión será notificada á la persona á quien se refiera, dándole veinticuatro horas, por lo menos, para su cumplimiento.

“DISPOSICIONES FINALES.

“ART. 56. Las prescripciones de esta ley no alterarán en manera alguna las inmunidades y garantías que el Derecho Internacional y los tratados ó convenios que el Gobierno haya celebrado, reconocen á los Representantes Diplomáticos y al Cuerpo Consular ni los derechos que en esos mismos tratados se hayan concedido, en particular á los extranjeros de una nación determinada.

“ART. 57. Esta ley comenzará á regir el 1º de marzo del corriente año; quedando derogadas desde esa fecha las anteriores que reglamentan este ramo, en cuanto se opusieren á la presente.

“Dado en Tegucigalpa, á 8 de febrero de mil novecientos seis.

“MANUEL BONILLA.”

LEY DE INMIGRACIÓN.

CAPÍTULO I.—*De la inmigración en general y de las diferentes clases de inmigrantes.*

ARTÍCULO 1º. La inmigración se verificará y reglamentará conforme á las disposiciones de esta ley.

ART. 2º. El Poder Ejecutivo promoverá y facilitará la inmigración de extranjeros aptos para la agricultura, el comercio, la ganadería, para las artes y oficios y toda clase de industria.

ART. 3º. No se contratarán ni aceptarán como inmigrantes los individuos mayores de 60 años, á menos que sean el padre ó la madre de una familia que venga con ellos, ó que se encuentre ya establecida en el país.

ART. 4º. No se aceptarán tampoco los individuos que no reúnan las condiciones de buena salud y moralidad.

ART. 5º. Se reputará como inmigrante todo extranjero que, antes de emprender su viaje á esta República, manifieste ante el Agente de Información ó ante el respectivo Cónsul, su voluntad de acogerse á los beneficios que concede esta ley, y de cumplir todas las obligaciones que impone.

ART. 6º. Los inmigrantes se dividen en las siguientes clases:

1ª. Inmigrantes sin contratos, en solicitud de colocación en el país.

2ª. Inmigrantes contratados por el Gobierno.

3ª. Inmigrantes contratados por particulares, sociedades ó compañías para colonización ó para ocuparlos en cualquiera empresa.

CAPÍTULO II.—*Junta de inmigración y agricultura.*

ART. 7º. Se crea una Junta que se compondrá de los siguientes miembros: el Ministro de Fomento, el Ministro de Gobernación, un experto en ganadería, un agrónomo y un comerciante. Estos tres últimos serán nombrados por el Poder Ejecutivo.

Dicha Junta nombrará un Presidente, un Vicepresidente y un Secretario Prosecretario de entre los Vocales designados por el Poder Ejecutivo.

Esta corporación celebrará sesiones ordinarias el 1º y el 15 de cada mes, y extraordinarias siempre que lo disponga el Presidente.

ART. 8º. La Junta funcionará conforme á esta ley y á los reglamentos que se expidan sobre inmigración, y tendrá las siguientes atribuciones:

1ª. Dar al Poder Ejecutivo su dictamen, siempre que lo pidiere, sobre proyectos ó asuntos relativos á inmigración.

2ª. Tratar, de acuerdo con el Ejecutivo, de establecer en esta capital y otras localidades granjas-modelo, en que se ensayen instrumentos de agricultura modernos y se cruce ganado del país, vacuno y de otras especies, con ganados extranjeros.

3ª. Formular proyectos de inmigración y colonización, y someterlos á la consideración del Gobierno.

4ª. Reunir semillas de granos y plantas útiles, y vástagos para cultivarlos en las granjas-modelo y distribuirlos á personas dedicadas á labores agrícolas.

5ª. Mantener constantes relaciones con las Juntas de las granjas-modelo que se establezcan en los Departamentos, á fin de auxiliarse mutuamente en sus trabajos.

6ª. Recabar informes de los Departamentos sobre las industrias que en ellos convenga establecer ó mejorar, y sobre los terrenos nacionales que existan, determinando su extensión y cualidades en relación con los cultivos á que puedan destinarse y todas las particularidades de los mismos en orden á minas, materiales de construcción y especialmente sobre maderas de tinte y ebanistería.

7ª. Vigilar la marcha de la inmigración y colonización y el cumplimiento de las obligaciones consiguientes de parte de los colonos é inmigrantes, lo mismo que de los empresarios y autoridades, para dar cuenta á quien corresponda.

8ª. Indicar al Poder Ejecutivo las reformas que de tiempo en tiempo deban hacerse para el régimen de las colonias, para estimular la inmigración y para garantizar el goce de las franquicias y derechos otorgados á los colonos é inmigrantes.

CAPÍTULO III.—*De las franquicias, auxilios y garantías que el Gobierno presta á los inmigrantes de la primera clase.*

ART. T.—A los inmigrantes de la primera clase el Gobierno prestará los auxilios, franquicias y garantías siguientes:

(a) Exención de derechos de importación sobre sus ropas de uso, enseres domésticos, semillas, animales útiles, maquinaria, herramientas é instrumentos de su profesión.

(b) Exención de pago de los derechos consulares, inclusive el de la expedición, por el Cónsul respectivo, del pasaporte de que deberán venir provistos y en que se expresará su condición de inmigrantes.

(c) El Gobierno asignará á cada inmigrante, sea ó no cabeza de familia, lotes de tierras nacionales de tres ó más hectáreas, según las condiciones de fertilidad, salubridad y distancias de los centros de población, siempre que se comprometan á cultivar, por lo menos, la tercera parte de dichos terrenos, con plantaciones de utilidad industrial ó de cualquiera otra clase, en el preciso término de dos años, á contar del día en que se les diere posesión de los terrenos. Cumplidas estas condiciones, el Gobierno se los dará en propiedad, expidiéndoles el título respectivo sin costo alguno.

(d) Los inmigrados concesionarios podrán servirse de las aguas, maderas y otros materiales de construcción que necesiten para sus trabajos, habitaciones, oficinas y vías de comunicación y que se encuentren en terrenos nacionales ó ejidales de las aldeas ó municipios en que estén radicados, sin deber indemnización de ninguna especie.

Del mismo derecho usarán cuando hubiesen adquirido el título definitivo de los terrenos cedidos.

(e) Los inmigrados no podrán traspasar, por contrato entre vivos, los derechos que les otorgue el Ejecutivo, conforme á esta ley, mientras no hayan adquirido el dominio pleno de los terrenos cedidos para los objetos y en los términos indicados. Caso de muerte, sus sucesores quedarán sujetos á las mismas prescripciones.

Si los inmigrados, antes de adquirir el dominio pleno de los terrenos cedidos, abandonaren los trabajos por espacio de un año, sin la aquiescencia del Gobierno, los perderán con las plantaciones y mano de obra, quedando todo á beneficio del Estado, sin obligación de indemnizarles valor alguno.

El Gobierno podrá autorizar la suspensión de dichos trabajos por el tiempo que juzgue conveniente, tomando en cuenta las causas ó motivos que invoquen los interesados.

CAPÍTULO IV.—*De las franquicias, auxilios y garantías que el Gobierno presta á los inmigrantes de la segunda clase.*

ART. 10. Los Cónsules acreditados en los Estados de América y Europa podrán celebrar, en nombre y con instrucciones del Gobierno, contratos de inmigración y colonización con súbditos ó ciudadanos de aquellos Estados.

ART. 11. El Poder Ejecutivo podrá igualmente celebrar tratados de inmigración y colonización con los mismos Gobiernos, siempre que lo estime oportuno.

ART. 12. Los derechos y obligaciones de las partes contratantes y los de los inmigrados ó colonos serán los que se determinen en las respectivas contratas.

ART. 13. En las que el Gobierno celebre, podrá conceder las mismas franquicias, auxilios y garantías otorgados á los inmigrantes de la primera clase, y ampliarlos, según convenga, sin más limitaciones que las establecidas por la Constitución y las leyes.

CAPÍTULO V.—*De las franquicias, auxilios y garantías que el Gobierno presta á los inmigrantes de la tercera clase.*

ART. 14. Los empresarios en el ramo de agricultura ó de cualquiera clase de industria podrán contratar extranjeros para el sostenimiento y ensanche de sus trabajos, con autorización del Gobierno, á quien, al efecto, se dará conocimiento de la empresa, del número de inmigrantes que necesiten, de la nacionalidad á que pertenecieren y de los trabajos á que los destinaren, lo mismo que de las condiciones en que fueren contratados. El Gobierno intervendrá también, en los términos indicados, en la organización de las colonias que se establezcan por particulares.

ART. 15. El Gobierno, por medio de los respectivos empleados subalternos, se informará sobre el estricto cumplimiento de las obligaciones contraídas por los empresarios y por los inmigrados.

ART. 16. Los inmigrados de que trata este capítulo gozarán de las mismas garantías, franquicias y exenciones acordadas á los inmigrantes de la primera clase.

ART. 17. Si estos inmigrados, cumplido el tiempo de sus contratas ó por haberlas rescindido, resolvieren quedarse en el país, como colonos, gozarán de los mismos favores y privilegios que los inmigrados de la primera clase, pudiendo también, si así lo desean, comprometerse con otros empresarios, sin que por esto pierdan la protección acordada por el Gobierno al ingresar al país.

ART. 18. El Gobierno, para el mejor cumplimiento de la presente ley, podrá dictar los reglamentos, instrucciones y ordenanzas que estime conveniente.

ART. 19. Esta ley comenzará á regir el 1º de marzo del corriente año, quedando desde esa fecha derogadas las anteriores que reglamentan este ramo, en cuanto se opusieren á la presente.

Dado en Tegucigalpa, á ocho de febrero de mil novecientos seis.

MÉXICO.

COMERCIO EXTERIOR EN EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1906-7.

La Secretaría de Hacienda de México acaba de publicar los datos relativos al comercio exterior de la República durante el primer semestre del año económico de 1906-7, es decir, durante los meses comprendidos del 1º de julio al 31 diciembre de 1906.

Las importaciones durante el período de referencia tuvieron un valor de \$108,598,506.04, en comparación con \$87,495,560.85 á que ascendieron en el primer semestre de 1905-6. Las exportaciones estuvieron avaluadas en \$117,883,937.18, contra \$131,864,507.96 del primer semestre del año fiscal anterior. El valor del tráfico total en los semestres que se comparan fué de \$226,482,443.22 en el de 1906-7 y de \$219,360,068.81 en el de 1905-6.

Estas cifras demuestran que el comercio general del primer semestre de 1906-7 aumentó en la cantidad de \$7,122,374.41 sobre el de igual período del año anterior. Examinando separadamente las cifras de las exportaciones y de las importaciones, se ve que éstas aumentaron en la cantidad de \$21,102,945.19, en tanto que las exportaciones disminuyeron en \$13,980,570.78.

Los detalles de las importaciones en el período de que se trata fueron los siguientes:

Materias animales	\$10, 013, 379. 29
Materias vegetales	13, 471, 596. 62
Materias minerales	37, 028, 191. 07
Tejidos	13, 240, 840. 87
Productos químicos	4, 145, 493. 60
Bebidas	3, 372, 205. 48
Papel	2, 992, 831. 28
Maquinaria y aparatos	13, 661, 040. 53
Vehículos	4, 090, 064. 94
Armas y explosivos	2, 058, 156. 83
Varios	4, 524, 705. 53
Total	108, 598, 506. 04

Los países de procedencia de las importaciones fueron los siguientes:

Estados Unidos	\$67, 275, 176. 63
Alemania	12, 573, 055. 12
Gran Bretaña	10, 303, 207. 60
Francia	8, 891, 869. 10
España	3, 817, 785. 60
Bélgica	1, 434, 761. 94
Otros países	4, 302, 650. 05
Total	108, 598, 506. 04

Las exportaciones de productos minerales durante el período que se revisa fué como sigue:

Oro:

En monedas mexicanas	\$29, 990. 00
En otras formas	2, 822, 062. 47
En monedas mexicanas	29, 990. 00
En monedas extranjeras	7, 269. 00

Total	12, 756, 603. 41
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Plata:

En monedas antiguas mexicanas	\$11, 566, 774. 00
En monedas extranjeras	64, 891. 00
En pasta	31, 751, 759. 35
En otras formas	5, 362, 215. 30
Total	48, 745, 639. 65

Otros minerales:

Antimonio	687, 778. 00
Cobre	13, 335, 173. 00
Mármol	21, 080. 00
Plombagina	45, 820. 00
Plomo	1, 875, 124. 56
Cinc	623, 221. 12
Otros productos minerales	1, 055, 196. 38
Total	79, 145, 636. 12

Comparado este total con el de \$95,227,111.04 en que se avaluaron las exportaciones de minerales del primer semestre de 1905-6, se observa una disminución contra el de 1906-7 de \$16,081,474.92.

El valor de los productos vegetales exportados durante el primer semestre de 1906-7 fué como sigue:

Café	\$1, 711, 055. 00
Cortezas para curtir	7, 824. 00
Caucho	2, 070, 499. 00
Chicle	633, 070. 00
Frijol	374, 943. 00
Frutas	169, 068. 48
Garbanzo	2, 603, 581. 00
Guayule	8, 599. 00
Haba	2, 550. 00
Henequén en rama	17, 097, 429. 77
Ixtle en rama	2, 144, 861. 00
Maderas	1, 029, 390. 50
Maíz	3, 038. 80
Palo de moral	39, 210. 00
Palo de tinte	208, 438. 12
Raíz de zacatón	854, 117. 00
Tabaco en rama	867, 125. 35
Vainilla	910, 100. 00
Otros productos vegetales	980, 324. 20
Total, primer semestre de 1906-7	31, 715, 224. 17
total, primer semestre de 1905-6	29, 363, 577. 40
Aumento en 1906-7	2, 351, 646. 77

El principal artículo de exportación entre los productos vegetales, como se verá, es el henequén. Las exportaciones de este artículo en el primer semestre de 1905-6 ascendieron á \$15,467,436, siendo, por lo tanto, el aumento en 1906-7 de \$1,629,993.77.

Las exportaciones de productos animales durante el período que se examina fueron como sigue:

Ganados	\$757, 379. 00
Pieles sin curtir.....	4, 232, 428. 03
Otros productos animales.....	303, 031. 99
Total, primer semestre de 1906-7.....	5, 292, 839. 02
Total, primer semestre de 1905-6.....	5, 607, 898. 24
Disminución en 1906-7	315, 859. 24

Las exportaciones de artículos manufacturados en el primer semestre de 1906-7 ascendieron á la cantidad de \$1,366,966.22, en comparación con \$1,315,186.06, un aumento de \$51,780.16. Las exportaciones de artículos varios estuvieron avaluadas en \$363,271.65, contra \$350,735.20 en período correspondiente al año económico anterior, un aumento de \$12,536.45 en 1906-7.

RENTAS ADUANERAS, FEBRERO DE 1907.

Las rentas recaudadas durante el mes de febrero de 1907 por las diferentes aduanas de la República de México alcanzaron la suma de \$4,321,988.54, de los cuales \$4,224,684.64 fueron por derechos de importación y \$97,303.90 por derechos de exportación.

RENTAS ADUANERAS EN LOS PRIMEROS SIETE MESES DE 1906-7.

Según los últimos datos oficiales, las aduanas de la República Mexicana recaudaron durante los primeros siete meses de 1906-7 las cantidades que se expresan en el cuadro siguiente:

	Siete primeros meses de—	
	1906-7.	1905-6.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Derechos de importación.....	29, 203, 319. 31	24, 574, 548. 26
Derechos de exportación.....	630, 713. 38	561, 850. 49
Derechos de puerto.....	608, 396. 88	510, 841. 14
Total.....	30, 442, 429. 57	25, 677, 239. 89

LA PRODUCCIÓN DE AZÚCAR EN 1906.

Según la "Revista Azucarera," la producción total de azúcar en la República durante el año 1906-7 ha sido calculada en 115,000 toneladas; la de 1905-6 fué de 107,500 toneladas.

Morelos es el centro productor principal, hallándose acreditado con 35,661,720 kilogramos de azúcar y 21,256,962 kilogramos de melaza.

La siguiente es la lista de los estados productores de azúcar, con las cuotas correspondientes á cada uno en la cosecha de 1905-6:

Estado.	Melaza.	Azúcar.	Estado.	Melaza.	Azúcar.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
Campeche.....	653, 913	542, 159	Puebla.....	6, 037, 000	16, 549, 000
Chiapas.....	621, 700	371, 700	San Luis Potosí.....	3, 594, 000	1, 925, 000
Colima.....	1, 330, 060	1, 740, 000	Sinaloa.....	3, 860, 000	8, 540, 000
Guerrero.....	2, 652, 200	2, 096, 450	Tabasco.....	1, 064, 500	1, 967, 000
Jalisco.....	6, 448, 060	6, 196, 400	Tamaulipas.....	1, 529, 500	1, 694, 000
México.....	747, 480	157, 720	Tepic.....	2, 000, 000	3, 500, 000
Michoacán.....	13, 674, 986	6, 658, 723	Veracruz.....	9, 312, 166	16, 296, 934
Morelos.....	21, 256, 962	35, 661, 720	Yucatan.....	2, 130, 304	1, 241, 041
Nuevo León.....	350, 000	913, 918			
Oaxaca.....	2, 133, 913	1, 477, 320	Total.....	79, 396, 684	107, 529, 085

CONCESIÓN DE PESCA OTORGADA Á UNA COMPAÑÍA NORUEGA.

Según informes oficiales británicos de Cristiania, una compañía noruega de México, "La Compañía Noruega Mexicana," ha obtenido del Gobierno de la República una concesión valiosa por la que se le da el privilegio exclusivo para explotar las pesquerías de todas clases en el Golfo de México, por espacio de quince años.

Esta compañía además de suministrar pescado fresco para el consumo local, intenta establecer fábricas de conservas, criaderos de ostras, y pesquerías de langostas y camarones. El equipo necesario para esta empresa será comprado en Noruega.

CONVENCIÓN PARA EL CAMBIO DE GIROS POSTALES CON ITALIA.

El "Diario Oficial" del 7 de marzo de 1907 contiene el texto de la convención relativa al cambio de giros postales entre México é Italia, aprobado por el Senado Mexicano en 24 de octubre de 1906, ratificado por el Presidente DIAZ el 31 de enero de 1907, y ratificado también por el Gobierno Italiano.

Las oficinas de cambio en México estarán en la ciudad de México, Nuevo Laredo, y Tamaulipas, y la de Italia en Nápoles.

La cantidad máxima de los giros postales será 200 pesos, y 500 liras, respectivamente.

EXPORTACIONES DE MAQUINARIA DE HARINA Á LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

La "Torreon Star" dice que una fábrica de Durango ha comenzado recientemente la manufactura de molinos de acemite y de nixtamal. Se dice que los molinos de acemite suplantarán á los de harina porque, según se alega, ejecutan la misma cantidad de trabajo con una cuarta parte de la fuerza motriz que se requiere para éstos, con la gran ventaja de que pueden moler acemites gruesos. Se cree que esta invención llegará á ser un factor de importancia en la industria harinera del mundo.

Los molinos de nixtamal se venden en gran número; están contruidos de tal modo que puedan llenar el fin á que estan destinados de la manera más perfecta. Estos dos molinos en combinación son excelentes para moler productos alimenticios, tales como acemite, nixtamal, especias, malta, semillas de algodón, sal, azúcar, chili, café, etc.

Una compañía de Austin, Texas, Estados Unidos, acaba de hacer un pedido de estos molinos. Esta compañía tiene una fábrica que produce diariamente 20.000 latas de chili con carne, y 10,000 latas de tamales.

LOS AGENTES VIAJEROS.

Los siguientes son los reglamentos sobre agentes viajeros en los varios Estados de la República Mexicana.

AGUASCALIENTES.—Todo agente ó negociante viajero que se presente á casas particulares á procurar efectuar ventas de cualquier artículo de comercio, pagará al municipio de \$50 á \$100, efectúe ó no la operación.

CAMPECHE.—Los agentes viajeros no pagan ningún impuesto.

COAHUILA.—Este Estado cobra diversas contribuciones, según sea el municipio en que operen los viajeros.

Saltillo.—Agentes que llevando consigo la mercancía verifiquen ventas de alhajas, géneros ú otra clase de artículos no especificados, en casas particulares, \$50 á \$100. Agentes de sel de goma ó artículos de escritorio, \$2 á \$3.

Agentes de máquinas de coser, \$30 á \$40.

Agentes de seguros de todas clases \$10.

Agentes de loterías \$2 á \$5.

Monclova.—Agentes viajeros \$5 á \$10, por mes ó fracción.

Parras.—Igual impuesto. Si no hacen la manifestación, multa de \$10 á \$25.

Ciudad Porfirio Diaz.—Igual impuesto á los viajeros comerciales. Agentes de loterías \$2 á \$5. Agentes de publicaciones \$3 al mes.

Torreón.—Agentes viajeros \$5 á \$50, según el artículo que vendan y la importancia de la casa que representen. La cuota la fijará el presidente municipal.

CHIAPAS.—No pagan impuesto los agentes viajeros.

CHIHUAHUA.—Los agentes que llevan únicamente muestras para referencia no pagan ninguna contribución; pagan solamente los que venden mercancías, y en ese caso se consideran como mercaderes ambulantes, y la cuota es de dos por ciento sobre el importe de las ventas, más la contribución Federal.

DISTRITO FEDERAL Y TERRITORIOS.—Las agencias y comisiones por medio de simples muestras, de \$3 á \$75 mensuales según calificación de la sección de Empadronamiento y Ajustes. Como en los

territorios rige, con pocas diferencias, la legislación del Distrito Federal, es de suponerse que los agentes viajeros tengan contribución semejante.

DURANGO.—No pagan contribución los agentes viajeros.

GUERRERO.—Los agentes viajeros están obligados á manifestar al ayuntamiento, en cada municipio que visiten, la casa que representen y la clase de mercancías que propongan poner en venta. El presidente municipal expide una licencia valiosa por 30 días, y una fija cuota de \$5 á \$10 por ella.

HIDALGO.—Según los informes que tome la administración de rentas, los agentes pagan de \$1 á \$100 y este pago le da derecho á trabajar durante un mes.

JALISCO.—No hay impuesto para los agentes.

MÉXICO.—Los agentes viajeros no pagan contribución. Necesitan sólo licencia que debe expedirles la Dirección General de Rentas. Los mercaderes ambulantes que andan ofreciendo su mercancía á los particulares tienen que hacer una manifestación, y pagan el diez por ciento sobre el valor de la mercancía.

MICHOACÁN.—Contribución de \$5 á \$30 mensuales á los agentes viajeros, según la importancia de la casa que representan.

MORELOS.—Nada se cobra á los agentes viajeros. La ley sólo comprende á los mercaderes ambulantes, aunque no expresamente, y en el año actual probablemente será reformada.

NUEVO LEÓN.—Los agentes viajeros pagan \$10, más 25 por ciento Federal, ó sean \$12.50, impuesto que les permite trabajar en cualquiera localidad del Estado, por el término de un mes.

OAXACA.—La ley municipal obliga á los agentes viajeros á hacer una manifestación de la mercancía que van á vender, y á dejar una fianza, para que, al terminar las operaciones, se pague el uno y medio por ciento sobre ventas.

PUEBLA.—Hay una junta calificadora que se encarga de imponer á los agentes viajeros la contribución que deben satisfacer, según los casos y la importancia de los negocios que representan.

QUERÉTARO.—Prevía manifestación á la Administración de Rentas del Estado, se impone una contribución de uno por ciento sobre el importe de las ventas efectuadas en el territorio del mismo.

SAN LUÍS POTOSÍ.—Los agentes viajeros de casas establecidas fuera del Estado, pagan un impuesto de \$5 á \$25, según la importancia de sus negocios.

SONORA.—Contribución de \$50 á \$150 mensuales, impuesta á los agentes, según la calificación hecha por el presidente municipal de cada localidad visitada.

SINALOA.—Hay un impuesto para los agentes viajeros, el cual califica el recaudador de rentas de cada lugar, previa declaración del agente y según la importancia de las operaciones de éste, de \$2 á \$10.

TABASCO.—No tiene impuestos para los agentes.

TAMAULIPAS.—La ley fiscal del Estado impone una cuota de \$5 á \$15 mensuales á los agentes y comerciantes viajeros que recorran las poblaciones del mismo, haciendo operaciones mercantiles. La ley municipal de Tampico grava, además, á los agentes dichos, con un impuesto de \$5 á \$10 mensuales.

VERACRUZ.—No cobra contribución á los agentes.

YUCATÁN.—No tiene ninguna contribución sobre agentes viajeros.

ZACATECAS.—Los agentes viajeros de casas comerciales operan libremente en el Estado. Los que satisfacen un impuesto son los mercaderes ambulantes, que pagan el uno un cuarto por ciento más el tanto Federal, sobre el importe de las ventas, y en cualquiera plaza del mismo Estado.

NICARAGUA.

EL IMPUESTO SOBRE LA EXPORTACIÓN DE CAFÉ.

El siguiente decreto fué dictado por el Presidente de la República de Nicaragua el 24 de febrero de 1907, y es relativo á la exportación de café:

“El Presidente de la República, considerando la baja accidental que ha sufrido el precio del café en los mercados extranjeros, en uso de sus facultades, decreta:

ARTÍCULO 1. Desde la publicación del presente decreto, el impuesto sobre la exportación de cada quintal de café será de dos pesos en billetes nacionales en lugar de cuarenta centavos oro que se paga actualmente.

“ART. 2. Esta disposición estará en vigor mientras subsista la causa que lo motiva.

“ART. 3. Para los efectos de este decreto, los bonos existentes con valor de oro, para este impuesto, serán reducidos por su equivalente en billetes nacionales al cambio de 630 por ciento.

“ART. 4. Quedan en vigor todos los requisitos reglamentarios que establecen los decretos de 27 de enero de 1894 y 22 de octubre de 1904.”

PANAMÁ.

LA LEY MONETARIA.

La ley que implanta el patrón oro en la República de Panamá y que dispone la acuñación de monedas de oro y plata, fué aprobada por la convención Nacional el 26 de junio de 1904 y promulgada por el Presidente AMADOR el 28 del mismo mes y año (ley 84 de 1904); el

decreto presidencial de 6 de diciembre de 1904 (decreto 74 de 1904), dictado de conformidad con la mencionada ley, también se refiere al sistema monetario de la República. Publíquense ambos á continuación.

“Ley 84 de 1904 de 28 de junio.

“La convención Nacional de Panamá, decreta:

“ARTÍCULO 1º. La unidad monetaria de la República será el Balboa ó sea una moneda de oro de un gramo seiscientos setenta y dos miligramos (1,672) de peso de novecientos milésimos (0.900) de fino, divisible en cien centésimos (100/100).

“Parágrafo. El actual dollar de oro de los Estados Unidos de América y sus múltiples, serán de curso legal en la República, por su valor nominal, equivalente á un Balboa.

“ART. 2º. Cuando el Poder Ejecutivo disponga la acuñación de las monedas nacionales de oro, esta acuñación podrá hacerse en piezas de *uno*, de *dos y medio*, de *cinco*, de *diez* ó de *veinte* Balboas, escogiendo aquella ó aquellas de mayor circulación en el mercado.

“ART. 3º. Las monedas de plata tendrán una aleación de novecientos milésimos de plata pura y cien milésimos de cobre.

“ART. 4º. La nomenclatura, peso, diámetro y equivalencia de las monedas de plata serán las siguientes:

“El *peso*: moneda que pesará veinticinco gramos, que tendrá un diámetro de treinta y siete milímetros, y que equivaldrá á cincuenta centésimos (50|100) de Balboa;

“El *medio peso*: moneda que pesará doce y medio gramos, que tendrá un diámetro de treinta milímetros (30) y que equivaldrá á veinticinco centésimos de Balboa;

“El *quinto de peso*: moneda que pesará cinco gramos, que tendrá un diámetro de veinticuatro (24) milímetros, y que equivaldrá á diez (10) centésimos de Balboa;

“El *décimo de peso*: Moneda que pesará dos y medio gramos, que tendrá un diámetro de diez y ocho (18) milímetros, y que equivaldrá á cinco centésimos de Balboa;

“El *vigésimo de peso*: moneda que pesará uno y cuarto gramos, que tendrá un diámetro de diez milésimos (10) y que equivaldrá á dos y medio centésimos de Balboa;

“Parágrafo. En consecuencia dos pesos de plata equivaldrán á un Balboa, que es la unidad monetaria. Las demás fracciones del *peso* guardarán la misma equivalencia proporcional fraccionaria con respecto á dicha unidad.

“ART. 5º. Las monedas nacionales de plata serán de curso legal por su valor nominal en todas las transacciones.

“ART. 6º. Las monedas colombianas de plata de ley no inferior á la de 835 milésimos de fino y á la de 666 milésimos de la misma

aleación, que actualmente estén circulando en la República, se cambiarán por las nuevas monedas nacionales á razón de \$312.50 por eadâ cien (100) Balboas ó su equivalente en moneda de plata panameña. Pero la conversión de la moneda de plata colombiana á ley de 666 milésimos sólo se limitará á las piezas de cinco centavos y á la cantidad de veinte mil pesos, estipulada por la cláusula primera del Contrato número 36, celebrado por el Gobierno del extinguido Departamento de Panamá, á nombre del Gobierno Nacional de la República de Colombia, con los señores Isaac Brandon & Bros., del comercio de esta ciudad, para la acuñación de moneda de plata colombiana; contrato que fué aprobado por el señor General VICTOR MANUEL SALAZAR, Jefe Civil y Militar del entonces Departamento de Panamá, con fecha 10 de octubre de 1902, y que se publicó en el número 1,399 de la "*Gaceta de Panamá*," de 9 de octubre del mismo año.

"Parágrafo. Las obligaciones contraídas antes de la vigencia de esta ley, pagaderas tácita ó expresamente en moneda de plata colombiana, á la ley no inferior de ochocientos treinta y cinco (0.835) milésimos, serán redimibles en la nueva moneda nacional al tipo indicado en este artículo.

"ART. 7º. Las monedas colombianas de plata de que habla esta ley, continuarán siendo de curso legal hasta el día en que se principie á verificarse el cambio de ellas, y de este día en adelante tendrán el valor que aquí se les señala para al cambio.

"Parágrafo. El Poder Ejecutivo dará principio á la conversión de la moneda de que trata el artículo 6º, el día primero de Septiembre próximo. Al efecto designará las oficinas públicas que en la capital y las Provincias de la República deban verificarse el cambio, y lo avisará con treinta días de anticipación á la fecha fijada. Esta conversión se llevará á efecto dentro de los sesenta días siguientes á la citada fecha, transcurridos los cuales la moneda colombiana dejará de tener curso legal en la República.

"ART. 8º. Con el objeto de practicar el cambio de la moneda de plata actualmente en circulación en la República, se autoriza al Poder Ejecutivo para hacer acuñar y emitir hasta la suma de tres millones de pesos (\$3,000,000) moneda panameña, como lo dispone esta ley.

"ART. 9º. Para garantizar la paridad de las monedas de plata de curso legal con las de oro, el Poder Ejecutivo depositará en una institución bancaria respetable de los Estados Unidos, una suma en oro equivalente al quince por ciento de la emisión.

"ART. 10. El Poder Ejecutivo dará cuenta por relaciones mensuales, publicadas en la '*Gaceta Oficial*,' de las cantidades que recoja de moneda de plata colombiana con motivo de la conversión; y una vez terminada ésta, queda autorizado para vender la moneda re-

cogida, en cualquiera de los mercados extranjeros, al tipo que más convenga á los intereses del Fisco. El producto de esta venta ingresará á los fondos de la Tesorería General de la República.

“ART. 11. El sello de las monedas panameñas á que se refiere esta ley será el siguiente: Por el anverso el busto de Vasco Núñez de Balboa, descubridor de las costas panameñas en el Océano Pacífico, de perfil, con la vista hacia su derecha, con una ínfula en donde estén grabadas las palabras ‘Dios,’ ‘Ley,’ ‘Libertad.’

“ En el contorno de la cabeza, hacia el borde de la moneda, la frase ‘República de Panamá;’ sobre la base del busto la palabra ‘Balboa,’ en letras mayúsculas, pero de tamaño menor que las otras inscripciones.

“ En la parte inferior de la moneda, debajo del busto, el año de la acuñación, en números.

“ Por el reverso, el escudo de armas de la República de Panamá, en el centro.

“ En el contorno en la parte superior, el valor de la moneda, en letras.

“ En el contorno de la parte inferior, hacia á la derecha, el peso de la moneda, en gramos; hacia la izquierda la ley de aleación, en milésimos de fino.

“ ART. 12. Queda prohibida, en absoluto, la introducción al territorio de la República, de toda clase de moneda de plata, salvo la que importe el Poder Ejecutivo para dar cumplimiento á esta ley.

“ART. 13. Facúltase al Poder Ejecutivo para celebrar con el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de Norte América una convención monetaria en la cual se tendrá como base la presente ley y lo consignado en la Conferencia celebrada en Wáshington el día 18 del presente mes de junio, entre comisionados de aquel Gobierno y el de la República de Panamá.

“ ART. 14. Los gastos que ocasione el cumplimiento de esta ley se considerarán incluídos en el Presupuesto de Gastos.

“ Dada en Panamá, á veintisiete de junio de mil novecientos cuatro.

“ Poder Ejecutivo Nacional. Panamá, junio 28 de 1904.

“ Publíquese y ejecútese.

“ M. AMADOR GUERRERO.”

Decreto número 74 de 1904.

(De 6 de diciembre.)

El Presidente de la República, en uso de las facultades que le confiere el artículo 13 de la Ley 84 de 1904, sobre moneda, decreta:

“ARTÍCULO 1°. Apruébase en todas sus partes la Convención acordada en Washington el 20 de junio del presente año entre el Secretario de Guerra de los Estados Unidos de América y los Comisiona-

dos Fiscales de la República de Panamá, consignada en las dos comunicaciones siguientes:

“WASHINGTON, junio 20 de 1904.

“SEÑORES RICARDO ARIAS Y EUSEBIO A. MORALES,

“Comisionados Fiscales de la República de Panamá, New York.

“SEÑORES: Entiendo que está pendiente una ley en la Convención de la República de Panamá que establece el sistema monetario y la acuñación de la moneda necesaria para la República. La Comisión del Canal Istmico cuya dirección está á mi cargo, por disposición del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, tiene marcado interés en mantener en la Zona del Canal un sistema monetario sobre la base de oro. Estimo de mutuo provecho para la República y para la Comisión Istmica que el sistema monetario usado en la República y en la Zona sea el mismo.

“He sido informado además que la Convención de la República actualmente considera disposiciones que en sustancia son:

“1°. Que la unidad monetaria de la República ha de ser el peso de oro con peso de un gramo seiscientos setenta y dos milésimos (1 gr. 672 ms.) y cero novecientos milésimos de fino (0.900 m.) divisible en cien centavos que será puesto en circulación como y cuando la República lo estime conveniente y necesario para sus necesidades.

“2°. Que el actual dollar de oro de los Estados Unidos de América y sus múltiples serán de curso legal en la República de Panamá por su valor nominal, como equivalente de un peso oro de la República.

“3°. La moneda fraccionaria de plata deberá ser emitida por la República bajo varias denominaciones, las que deberán tener una aleación de novecientos milésimos de plata pura y cien milésimos de cobre, cuyo valor declarado deberá estar en proporción con el peso en oro á razon de 1 á 32, y que esa moneda fraccionaria deberá ser de curso legal en todas las transacciones.

“4°. Que la moneda que deba ser acuñada lo será en fracciones del peso oro ó dollar, y salvo lo que se disponga en lo sucesivo, deberá acuñarse en cantidad suficiente para el cambio ó conversión de los pesos de plata colombiana y sus fracciones que se hallan en circulación en la República, y que la suma que deba ser convertida no exceda de tres millones de pesos de plata colombiana.

“5°. Que después del primero de junio de 1905 podrá ser acuñada y emitida en moneda fraccionaria de plata por la República la suma adicional suficiente por valor de un millón quinientos mil pesos oro ó dollars (\$1,500,000) que es el equivalente de tres millones de piezas medios dollars conforme lo solicite del Poder Ejecutivo de la República el Secretario de Guerra de los Estados Unidos cuando á su juicio lo crea necesario y prudente para la construcción del Canal Istmico.

“6°. La República de Panamá para asegurar la paridad y equivalencia de la moneda fraccionaria de plata con el patrón de oro deberá depositar en alguna institución bancaria de los Estados Unidos una suma en moneda legal de esos Estados equivalente al quince por ciento del valor nominal de la moneda de plata emitida por la República y el valor igual al Señoríaja de la moneda que solicite el Secretario de Guerra en la forma antes dicha, menos el costo de la acuñación y transporte.

"7º. Que después de conferenciar con la Comisión Istmica del Canal ó sus Representantes ó Agentes Fiscales, la República de Panamá girará sobre ese depósito cuando sea necesario para evitar que la paridad de la moneda de plata con el patrón de oro pueda ser alterada.

"8º. Que la acuñación de la moneda deberá hacerse en alguna casa de moneda de los Estados Unidos.

"Admitiendo que la legislación en sustancia corresponda á lo anteriormente expresado, convengo á nombre de la Comisión Istmica del Canal y bajo la dirección del Presidente de los Estados Unidos en lo siguiente :

"1º. Que la Comisión Istmica del Canal por medio de disposiciones legales hará que la moneda de oro y de plata de la República de Panamá sea de curso legal en la Zona del Canal.

"2º. Que la Comisión empleará para sus desembolsos en la Zona y en la República la cantidad de plata y de oro de la República de Panamá que juzgue conveniente.

"3º. La Comisión Istmica del Canal cooperará con la República de Panamá á fin de mantener la paridad de la moneda de plata de la República con el patrón de oro, en la venta de letras de ratas razonables sobre los depósitos que se hagan para evitar que esa paridad pueda ser alterada.

"4º. Queda entendido que lo estipulado en las anteriores cláusulas en nada restringen el derecho que tiene la República de Panamá para reducir la cantidad de numerrao en plata después de abierto el Canal al comercio, á la suma que crea conveniente, y retirar á pro rata la reserva ó depósito que corresponda á la reducción de la suma de moneda acuñada.

"Ojalá ustedes se sirvan confirmar su asentimiento á lo anterior.

"De ustedes atento servidor,

"WM. H. TAFT,
"Secretario de Guerra."

"NUEVA YORK, junio 20 de 1904.

"Honorable WILLIAM H. TAFT,

"Secretario de Guerra, Washington.

"SEÑOR: De acuerdo con los poderes que nos ha conferido el Gobierno de la República de Panamá, y sujeto á las disposiciones legales de la República, declaramos por medio de la presente nuestro completo asentimiento á la convención que contiene la comunicación de usted de esta misma fecha y declaramos que estamos en un todo de acuerdo con lo allí estipulado.

"Somos, señor, sus afectísimos servidores,

"RICARDO ARIAS,

"EUSEBIO A. MORALES,

"Comisionados Fiscales de la República.

"ART. 2º. La acuñación de la moneda fraccionaria de plata de la República se limitará: 1º. A la cantidad necesaria para practicar el cambio de la moneda de plata colombiana conforme lo dispone la Ley 84 del corriente año, sin exceder esa acuñación de tres millones de pesos (\$3,000,000.00); 2º. Después del primero de junio

venturo se harán otras acuñaciones y emisiones hasta de tres millones de pesos (\$3,000,000.00) moneda panameña, equivalente á un millón quinientos mil balboas (\$1,500,000.00), á petición del señor Secretario de Guerra de los Estados Unidos, en el tiempo y cantidades que éste designe.

“ART. 3°. Para garantizar la paridad entre las nuevas monedas de oro y plata de curso legal en la República, se depositará en una institución bancaria de los Estados Unidos el quince por ciento (15%) del valor nominal de cada acuñación, con más un valor igual al señoreaje que produzca la segunda acuñación, después de deducido el costo y el transporte de la moneda á esta República. Estos depósitos se harán á medida que se emita la moneda.

“Dado en Panamá, á 6 de diciembre de 1904.

“M. AMADOR GUERRERO.”

LEGISLACIÓN ARANCELARIA, 1907.

Durante las sesiones actuales, la Asamblea Nacional de la República de Panamá ha aprobado dos medidas legislativas que se refieren al Arancel de Aduanas. La primera impone un derecho de 50 centavos ore por cada mil, ó fracción de mil, cocos que se exporten de la República. La segunda dispone que el azúcar, conocido con el nombre de “moscovado,” melaza de caña de azúcar ó cualquier mezcla que se importe en el país, y que pueda servirse para la destilación de espíritus, pagará un derecho de 2 balboas y 50 centavos por cada 50 kilogramos.

Un balboa es equivalente á un dollar oro americano.

PERU.

IMPORTACIÓN DE GANADO AMERICANO.

El Consul General del Perú en Nueva York, autorizado por su Gobierno para que compre é inspeccione el ganado que se ha de enviar al Perú, anuncia por medio del “Agricultor Peruano” que ha llevado á cabo la primera orden á precios económicos y de buena elección.

Habiendo entrado en relación con los ganaderos más afamados de los Estados Unidos ha ofrecido sus servicios á los del Perú para la compra de los animales que necesiten para sus fundos.

La vía de embarque será por San Francisco, y el transporte se efectuará en los vapores de la “Kosmos Line.”

LOS TELÉGRAFOS DE LA REPÚBLICA.

Según el Director General de Correos y Telégrafos de la República del Perú, la extensión en kilómetros de las líneas telegráficas del país es de 5,012, y la de los hilos conductores de 5,672; las líneas

telefónicas del Estado tienen una extensión de 179 kilómetros y 49 metros de hilo conductor.

La mayor parte del sistema telegráfico está bajo la administración del Gobierno, y el resto lo explota la "Peruvian Corporation."

Los aparatos y demás materiales para el sistema telegráfico del Perú son importados de los Estados Unidos.

SERVICIO MARÍTIMO Á SAN FRANCISCO.

El "*Berlin Börsen Courier*" dice que, con el fin de aceptar una concesión ofrecida por el Gobierno del Perú con una subvención grande, se ha formado una compañía naviera peruana, con un capital suscrito de \$1,500,000, de los cuales \$150,000 han sido tomados por el Gobierno. La compañía piensa comprar los vapores necesarios en Europa, pero en el entretanto el Gobierno ha puesto á su disposición varios vapores de 2,000 á 3,000 toneladas de registro; se propone establecer, no solamente un servicio costanero en el Perú, sino también servicios de carga y pasaje de Callao al Ecuador, Colombia, Panamá, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Salvador, Guatemala, México y San Francisco de California. También piensa la compañía establecer más adelante otro servicio á Europa.

LA INDUSTRIA MINERA EN 1906.

"El Comercio" del 1 de enero de 1907, dice que durante el año 1906 el número de pertenencias mineras denunciadas en el Perú fué de 9,485, contra 8,840 en 1905 y 7,763 en 1904.

Excluyendo la producción de las minas del Cerro de Pasco, que asciende á 40 toneladas diarias de cobre puro, la exportación de metales en 1906 alcanzó la cifra de 22,331,802 kilogramos, avaluados en £623,082, contra 20,058,606 kilogramos por valor de £466,592 en 1905.

Las compañías organizadas durante el año para la explotación de minas y otras riquezas del Perú, se formaron con un capital total de £2,884,320, siendo las siguientes, con sus respectivos capitales:

The Inca Rubber Company	£1,000,000
The Esquilaya Rubber Company	200,000
The Inambari Dredging Company	300,000
The Peruvian Mining, Smelting and Refining Company	1,000,000
The Exploration Syndicate	120,000
The Humboldt Gold Placers Company	20,000
The American Vanadium Company	12,320
Sociedad Exploradora	132,000
Société des Mines de Tuco Cheyna	100,000
Total	2,884,320

LA RENTA ADUANERA DE MOLLENDON EN 1906.

Las estadísticas oficiales que acaban de recibirse demuestran que la Aduana de Mollendo recaudó durante el año de 1906 una renta total de £162,372.6.15, en comparación con £145,364.1.82 en 1905, indicándose así un aumento en favor de 1906 de £15,008.4.33. Las rentas recaudadas en 1903 y en 1904 fueron de £132,510.1.46 y £135,453.0.40, respectivamente.

SALVADOR.

MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE LEÍDO EN EL ACTO DE LA APERTURA DE LAS SESIONES ORDINARIAS DE LA ASAMBLEA NACIONAL, EL DÍA 16 DE FEBRERO DE 1907.

* * * * *

PAZ Y TRANQUILIDAD.

Profundamente convencido de que la paz y la tranquilidad constituyen el mayor bien de que pueden disfrutar los pueblos, como que son la base indispensable para su desarrollo y prosperidad, no he omitido esfuerzo, por costoso que haya sido, para procurar una y otra, ajustando mi conducta de Mandatario á todo aquello que ha tenido á mantenerlas inalterables, tanto en los asuntos con los Estados hermanos como en el régimen interior de la Nación.

* * * * *

RELACIONES CON GUATEMALA.

En junio del año próximo pasado sobrevinieron causas de tal gravedad en las relaciones con la vecina República de Guatemala, que nos pusieron en la triste necesidad de ocurrir á las armas para poner á salvo nuestros derechos, y hubimos de entrar en abierta lid con aquel Gobierno, auxiliados nosotros con la alianza firme y leal de nuestro amigo el Gobierno de Honduras.

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De la terminación de la guerra acá, se han venido reanudando las relaciones con Guatemala, y están ya restablecidas las respectivas representaciones diplomáticas.

En cumplimiento de la Convención de Paz celebrada á bordo del *Marblehead*, se firmó en septiembre último el Tratado General de Paz, Amistad, Comercio, Extradición, etc., entre las Repúblicas de El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala y Costa Rica, por nuestros Delegados, Doctores Don SALVADOR GALLEGOS y Don SALVADOR RODRÍGUEZ

G., lo mismo que las convenciones para el establecimiento de una Oficina Internacional y un Instituto Pedagógico Centroamericano, y un convenio ad referendum respecto del Tratado de límites entre Honduras y El Salvador; y pláceme daros cuenta de que en la actualidad estamos en la mejor armonía con todos los países con quienes conservamos relaciones, y especialmente con las hermanas Repúblicas de Centro América.

RELACIONES EXTRANJERAS.

En el mes de abril último se reconoció al Señor Barón von SEEFRIED AUF BUTTENHEIM con el carácter de Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de Alemania. En el mes de junio fué reconocido el Caballero LIONEL EDUARDO GRESLEY como Ministro Residente de Su Majestad Británica, y á fines de julio fué recibido en audiencia pública el Excelentísimo Señor Don FRANCISCO J. HERBOSO como Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario del Gobierno de Chile. A principios del corriente mes ha sido recibido el Señor Doctor Don LUIS ANDERSON como Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de Costa Rica, y en estos últimos días el Señor Doctor Don JOAQUÍN SANSÓN con el mismo carácter, como Plenipotenciario del Gobierno de Nicaragua.

Por medio de nuestro encargado de negocios en Guatemala, se celebró una Convención Comercial con el representante del Gobierno de Bélgica, y un Tratado de Amistad, Comercio y Navegación con el Ministro de Italia. Todos estos documentos serán sometidos en breve por el Ministerio respectivo á vuestra elevada consideración.

Correspondiendo El Salvador á la invitación para hacerse representar en el Congreso Pan-Americano de Río de Janeiro, fueron nombrados como Delegados los Señores Doctores Don MANUEL DELGADO y Don FRANCISCO A. REYES, investiéndose al primero con el carácter también de Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario en misión especial cerca del Gobierno del Brasil. Mas, como terminada la guerra hubiese habido necesidad de llamar al Doctor DELGADO al ejercicio de sus funciones de Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, se dejó la Delegación al Congreso á cargo sólo del segundo de los nombrados.

En consideración á la amistosa y noble conducta como mediadores de los Gobiernos de México y de los Estados Unidos, con motivo de la pasada contienda, y como una medida de conveniencia internacional, El Salvador y Honduras acreditaron en junio, de común acuerdo, Legaciones de primer orden ante aquellos Gobiernos, habiéndose nombrado como Enviados Extraordinarios y Ministros Plenipotenciarios, respectivamente, á los Señores Doctores Don BALTASAR ESTUPIÁN y Don JOSÉ ROSE PACAS.

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ASUNTOS MILITARES.

Constante ha sido el empeño del Gobierno en continuar la senda trazada por la Administración anterior, en cuanto á formar del ejército de la República una institución que corresponda á sus importantes fines, como sostén de los derechos nacionales, de las instituciones y del orden público.

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Especial atención se ha prestado á la construcción de cuarteles y á la reparación de los existentes, como medida necesaria para la salud y la comodidad de las tropas.

La Escuela Politécnica se halla definitivamente establecida en el amplio y ventilado edificio del Zapote, á cargo de la Misión Chilena, y en el mes de agosto último se creó como anexa una Escuela de Cabos y Sargentos, que, á juzgar por los resultados ya obtenidos, contribuirá en mucho á la organización del Ejército.

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ASUNTOS INTERIORES.

Perseverante han sido los auxilios que mi Gobierno ha prestado á los Municipios de la República en los cuatro años transcurridos, así como también la inspección y control que la Ley le encomienda en la administración buen y empleo de sus rentas. De ahí ha dependido el progresivo aumento de éstas y que se hayan realizado, en lo general, obras de importancia en muchas localidades. Causas económicas que son notorias impidieron al Poder Ejecutivo continuar emitiendo las nuevas leyes de Arbitrios Municipales, cuyos proyectos le han sido sometidos. Tales fueron las pérdidas de las cosechas de cereales y la consiguiente carestía de los granos de primera necesidad, primero, cuando no se creyó equitativo hacer innovaciones en los impuestos locales en aquellas circunstancias, y la guerra y el temporal después, que vinieron á agravar más aquellos inconvenientes.

En cuanto á caminos nacionales y vecinales, está en el conocimiento del Cuerpo Legislativo, por los Mensajes y Memorias anteriores, la insuficiencia de las rentas especiales para atender á este importante ramo. Por este motivo, el Gobierno ha tenido que dedicar á ello parte de otras rentas, á fin de mantener aquellos en buen estado, y cabe hacer notar aquí que aun después del enorme temporal mencionado, cuando casi todos los caminos quedaron inutilizados unos, y otros sufrieron grandes desperfectos, el tráfico sufrió poco, debido, justo es decirlo, á la actividad de los Gobernadores y Municipalidades y á la buena voluntad con que se prestaron los vecinos á hacer las reparaciones necesarias.

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CORREOS.

Notables han sido las mejoras llevadas á cabo en el Ramo de Correos, cuyo servicio tiene un aumento progresivo.

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Desde que este Ramo se sostiene con sus propios productos, el servicio ha podido ser extendido y mejorado, manteniéndose el crédito de la Oficina Central por la puntualidad en los pagos del servicio postal en el exterior. Últimamente se han celebrado las respectivas Convenciones para el cambio de fardos y giros postales con las oficinas directivas de México.

Se han restablecido los correos, tres veces por semana, vía Jerez, con Guatemala, y se trata de restablecer también los de la vía de Zacapa. Es de notar que casi no sufrieron interrupción las comunicaciones ni aun durante la mayor copiosidad de este invierno, debido á la actividad de los Jefes y demás empleados del Ramo.

En el año de 1902 se invirtieron en este servicio 87,084 pesos; en 1903 ascendió lo gastado á 102,787 pesos; en 1904 á 121,756; en 1905 á 142,855 y en 1906 á 161,662 pesos.

TELÉGRAFOS Y TELÉFONOS.

También ha tenido un progresivo aumento el servicio de telégrafos y teléfonos, particularmente desde 1903, en que, como una medida económica y de comodidad para el público, se rebajó el valor de las cuotas y de las conexiones telefónicas.

Se han creado muchas oficinas nuevas y se han mejorado considerablemente las existentes, haciéndose gastos de bastante entidad, tanto en esto como en obras y materiales.

Se han aumentado en 36 las oficinas telegráficas y en 28 las telefónicas; en 535 millas las líneas telegráficas y en 856 millas las líneas de teléfonos. Los aparatos telegráficos se han aumentado en 53 y los telefónicos en 363. El personal de los empleados se ha aumentado en 124.

Se han construído dos hermosas torres, una en esta Capital y otra en Santa Ana, para la introducción de las líneas á las oficinas centrales. El gasto en materiales, que en 1902 fué de 14,045 pesos 61 centavos, ha tenido que elevarse de año en año hasta el corriente, que ha sido de 39,910.94. Los pedidos al exterior, en los cuatro años, ascienden á 161,437 pesos 56 centavos. El presupuesto general de Telégrafos y Teléfonos, que en 1902 fué de 260,221 pesos, ha recibido el mismo aumento consecutivo hasta el presente, que asciende á 428,986 pesos.

ALUMBRADO ELÉCTRICO.

De la misma manera se ha aumentado el servicio de alumbrado eléctrico de que hace uso el Gobierno. El costo total que en 1902 fué de 24,144 pesos, ha ido aumentando gradualmente hasta el presente, que cuesta 49,144 pesos, no contando el valor de las subvenciones con que han sido ayudadas algunas compañías. * * * Otro tanto ha acontecido en el Ramo de Agricultura.

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PUERTOS.

Hace pocos meses, y como una protección especial á la agricultura oriental del país fué abierto de nuevo el Puerto El Triunfo á la importación y exportación; de manera que hoy cuenta aquella zona con una vía más expedita para sacar su café y demás productos, salvando así las muchas dificultades y el enorme costo que ofrecía la vía de La Unión.

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SERVICIO DE AGUA.

También he consagrado especial atención á la introducción de agua á las poblaciones, como una de las necesidades más urgentes que es preciso llenar. Para ocuparme solamente en las de mayor importancia, sólo os reseñaré la de esta Capital, que es la más notable por sus dimensiones, fabricación y costo que se halla ya tendida en las líneas donde va á ser colocada y cuya suficiencia se calcula para muchos años, no obstante el creciente aumento de la población; la de Santa Tecla, también de grandes dimensiones y excelente calidad, que está para colocarse; la de La Unión, que está tendida ya para ser instalada; y las de San Vicente, Cojutepeque, Atiquizaya y San Pedro Nonualco, que ya están al servicio desde hace algún tiempo. También están surtidos de agua convenientemente los pueblos circunvecinos de esta Metrópoli, unos por medio de arietes y otros por desnivel natural de aquel necesario elemento.

PUENTES.

Asimismo, se han construído puentes, como los tan necesarios del Río Sucio, del Jiboa y del Sumpul, fuera de otros de menor significación. El primero, que estaba ya en servicio, fué derribado por el calamitoso temporal de octubre, y deteriorado el segundo, que se hallaba en construcción; pero están hechos los estudios y presupuestos

para repararlos en condiciones tales que queden á prueba de esas imprevistas y probables catástrofes.

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EXPOSICIÓN NACIONAL.

Siempre será para mí, señores, un recuerdo grato de mi Administración haber podido celebrar, con tan buen éxito y á poca costa relativamente, la primera Exposición Nacional en El Salvador.

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EDIFICIOS PÚBLICOS.

En materia de edificios públicos, además del Palacio y el de la Escuela de Agronomía, el Gobierno ha construído dos casas espaciales y sólidas para la Administración de Rentas, una en Santa Ana y otra en Ahuachapán. Ya en 1903 había hecho la adquisición de la casa que perteneció al London Bank, en muy favorables condiciones, la cual fué reparada convenientemente y hoy es un edificio elegante y de mucha duración, donde se halla definitivamente establecida la Tesorería General con todas sus dependencias. Su costo, que á juicio de todos ha sido muy módico, es el de \$60,000, pagaderos á tres años de plazo, con el interés del seis por ciento anual.

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INSTRUCCIÓN PÚBLICA.

El ramo de mi especial predilección es el de la Instrucción Pública, y principalmente la primaria. Obedeciendo al encarecimiento que de ello hace con mucho acierto nuestra Carta Fundamental, y á mis propios sentimientos de patriota, le he consagrado en los cuatro años de mi Gobierno todos los esfuerzos que he podido, sin desmayar aun en medio de las mayores dificultades rentísticas.

Persiguiendo la más pronta formación de maestros, que es la base necesaria para el progreso de la instrucción elemental, desde el principio de mi Administración se crearon dos Escuelas Normales, además de la de la Capital una en Santa Ana y otra en San Miguel.

Al inaugurarse en 1903, la erogación en textos y útiles de enseñanza era de \$20,000. El primero, segundo y tercer año de mi Administración se elevó á \$30,000, y el cuarto año á \$100,000.

El presupuesto general de gastos en la Instrucción Pública era de \$413,592. El primer año de mi Gobierno se elevó á 543,592, el segundo á 732,048, el tercero á 847,244, y el cuarto año á \$1,016,544.

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Movimiento rentístico en 1906.

Producto líquido de rentas.....	\$8, 484, 419. 78
Existencia en caja el 1 de enero de 1906, etc.....	4, 038, 744. 20
Suma.....	12, 523, 163. 98
Egresos administrativos en 1906.....	12, 246, 825. 76
Devoluciones, depósitos, etc.....	40, 855. 85
Suma.....	12, 287, 681. 61
El saldo de la deuda pública el 31 de diciembre de 1906 fué de...	3, 397, 775. 81
El saldo de la reclamación Burrell en 31 de diciembre de 1905, oro americano, fué de.....	211, 887. 33
El saldo de bonos de diferentes clases y denominaciones en 31 de diciembre de 1906 fué de.....	7, 035, 625. 27

EXPORTACIONES FRANCESAS PARA LA REPÚBLICA, 1906.

Según la memoria del Cónsul General del Salvador en París, correspondiente al año de 1906, las exportaciones de Francia con destino á los varios puertos del Salvador durante el mismo año, tuvieron un peso bruto total de 796,920 kilogramos, avaluados en 1,937,203.05 francos.

RENTAS ADUANERAS, PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1906.

Durante los seis primeros meses de 1906, las aduanas de la República del Salvador recaudaron una renta total de \$3,234,770.69, ó sea un aumento sobre el período correspondiente al año anterior de \$267,731.22.

De la renta total, \$2,452,978.29 fueron por derechos de importación, \$739,166.88 por derechos de exportación, y \$38,396.10 por sellos, etc., distribuyéndose el resto entre los derechos de puerto y varios ingresos.

IMPORTACIONES EN EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1906.

Las mercancías extranjeras importadas en el Salvador durante el primer semestre de 1906 estuvieron avaluadas en \$2,173,584.05, con un peso de 13,563,112 kilos.

Los países principales de origen fueron: Gran Bretaña, Estados Unidos, Alemania, Francia y Bélgica. Los principales artículos importados fueron: Hilos de algodón, ferretería, harina, materias primas para la fabricación de jabones y candelas, materiales para zapaterías, drogas, medicinas y vinos.

MOVIMIENTO MARÍTIMO, MORZO Á DICIEMBRE DE 1906.

Durante los últimos nueve meses de 1906 entraron en los puertos salvadoreños 347 vapores y 207 buques de vela, con una carga de 27,271 toneladas, 3,582 pasajeros, 5,413 sacos, y 594 paquetes de correspondencia.

Las salidas de los puertos salvadoreños durante el mismo período fueron de productos del país por la cantidad de 454,920 bultos; el número de pasajeros fué de 3,736. La correspondencia despachada al exterior consistió en 1,597 sacos y 893 paquetes.

SITUACIÓN BANCARIA EN 1906.

El cuadro que se da á continuación demuestra la situación de los tres bancos principales de la República del Salvador en 31 de diciembre de 1906, dándose también las cifras correspondientes al año anterior por vía de comparación.

Bancos.	31 de diciembre 1905.		31 de diciembre de 1906.	
	Metálico.	Papel.	Metálico.	Papel.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Banco Salvadoreño	1,575,126	1,010,659	1,679,558	1,111,287
Banco Occidental.....	955,269	1,047,113	900,646	1,296,351
Banco Agrícola Comercial.....	548,161	621,172	816,998	936,071
Total.....	3,078,556	2,678,944	3,397,202	3,343,709

URUGUAY.

MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE BATLLE.

El 15 febrero de 1907 el Presidente BATLLE presentó al Congreso Uruguayo su último mensaje, en el que felicitó al país por el alto grado de prosperidad y libertad de que goza en la actualidad. El mensaje dice que las obras públicas han recibido considerable impulso, que la instrucción ha tomado nuevos rumbos y que las principales industrias del país—la agricultura y la ganadería—son explotadas sobre bases más científicas. El aumento que tuvieron las rentas nacionales no tiene precedente, y para apoyar esta afirmación se citan en el mensaje las cifras siguientes: Las rentas aduaneras del año 1906-7 ascendieron á \$6,223,600 contra \$6,057,000 en 1905-6, ó sea un aumento de \$166,600. En 1905-6 las rentas derivadas de las contribuciones internas y de la territorial alcanzaron la suma de \$2,891,232, y en 1906-7 aumentaron á \$3,206,191, ó sea \$314,959 de más. El producto de toda clase de rentas en 1906-7 ha sido calculado en \$11,420,168.40, y los gastos en \$9,116,728.23, es decir, un superavit probable de \$2,303,440.17.

Hablando de los beneficios derivados del empréstito de conversión, el Presidente BATLLE dice que el valor de los bonos de seis por ciento cambiados á la par fué de \$6,001,560.67; el cambio de los bonos de cinco por ciento á bonos de tres por ciento produjo \$6,322,289, aplicándose el superavit á la construcción y organización de un colegio de veterinaria y agricultura, y al desarrollo de la segunda enseñanza en los distritos rurales.

La ley de enero de 1906 que autoriza el empréstito de conversión ha sido ejecutada al pie de la letra, especialmente con respecto á las obras del Puerto de Montevideo, las reclamaciones originadas de las operaciones de guerra, los caminos y obras públicas, la agricultura, y los establecimientos de veterinaria y de enseñanza.

En el movimiento de ferrocarriles se notó una actividad grande; durante el año que terminó el 30 de junio de 1907, el número de animales trasportados ascendió á 829,537 con un peso de 229,494 toneladas, en comparación con 780,168 animales en año anterior, ó sea un aumento de 49,369 ó 6.33 por ciento.

Las estadísticas de la Oficina de Inmigración demuestran que la entrada de extranjeros fué muy satisfactoria y mayor que la del año anterior.

Á causa de una sequía que duró tres meses, la cosecha de maíz sufrió considerablemente, así como la de trigo y otros cereales.

Con respecto á la deuda pública, el mensaje dice que en 1° de enero de 1906 ascendía á \$121,455,747; la amortización efectuada durante el año ascendió á \$3,402,519, y con las operaciones del empréstito de conversión se verificó una reducción de \$12,083,350. Del empréstito mencionado se emitieron \$32,488,300 (quedando por emitir \$11,346,660), y de la deuda amortizable, segunda serie, \$164,414. Así pues, el total líquido de la deuda pública en primero de enero de 1907 era de \$127,275,933, es decir, un aumento de \$5,820,126. Las deudas internas retiradas mediante las operaciones de conversión ascendieron á la suma de \$12,304,050, de los cuales \$6,001,560 fueron redimidos al centrado, y \$6,322,289 convertidos en bonos de la nueva deuda con una bonificación de 3 por ciento. Debido al reducido tipo de interés, la adición al servicio anual de la deuda es de unos \$500,000.

EL NUEVO GABINETE.

El nuevo Presidente de la República Oriental del Uruguay ha constituido su gabinete en la forma siguiente: Ministro de lo Interior, Señor Don ALVARO GUILLOT; Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, Señor Don JACOBO VARELA; Ministro de Instrucción Pública, Señor Don GABRIEL TERRA; Ministro de Guerra y Marina, General EDUARDO VASQUEZ; y Ministro de Obras Públicas, Señor LAMOLLE.

LEY DE INMIGRACIÓN.

SERVICIO DE INMIGRACIÓN.

ARTÍCULO 1. Desde la promulgación de la presente ley, cesa el servicio de inmigración adscripto al Departamento de Ganadería y Agricultura por la ley de fecha de 6 de noviembre de 1896.

La sección correspondiente continuará funcionando en el Departamento como encargada de los cometidos relativos á colonización.

ART. 2. El servicio administrativo de inmigración será desempeñado por un Consejo compuesto de cinco miembros con sus respectivos suplentes que durarán tres años en el ejercicio de sus funciones, pudiendo ser reelectos. El cargo de miembro del Consejo será honorario.

ART. 3. El Consejo Honorario de Inmigración dependerá directamente del Ministerio de Fomento.

ART. 4. Para atender á los servicios del ramo, el Poder Ejecutivo nombrará á propuesta del Consejo, el personal que sea necesario con las dotaciones que asigna la ley de Presupuesto General de Gastos.

El personal será amovible, á solicitud del Consejo.

ART. 5. Los gastos del servicio de inmigración serán atendidos en primer término con el producto del impuesto de pasajes que crea la presente ley, y el déficit resultante se imputará á la planilla correspondiente del Presupuesto General de Gastos.

DE LOS COMETIDOS DEL CONSEJO.

ART. 6. Los cometidos generales del Congreso son los que atribuye la ley de fecha 18 de junio de 1890 á la antigua Dirección de Inmigrantes y Agricultura en los capítulos primero, segundo, cuarto, quinto y sexto.

El Consejo desempeñará todas las funciones y ejercerá todas las facultades que sean inherentes á esos cometidos generales, cuya extensión podrá determinar ó modificar en cada caso conforme á las conveniencias del momento, á las circunstancias imperantes y también á las instrucciones que imparta el Ministerio de Fomento con el objeto de facilitar una corriente de inmigrantes laboriosos, de alojarlos convenientemente y de proporcionarles colocación.

ART. 7. El Consejo Honorario de Inmigración podrá dirigirse directamente á las autoridades administrativas y judiciales del país y oficinas dependientes de los Ministerios, así como á los ministros diplomáticos y cónsules por asuntos relacionados con su misión, y esos funcionarios deberán proporcionar sin demora los datos, informaciones y auxilios que les sean requeridos.

ART. 8. El Consejo impartirá directamente sus instrucciones á los cónsules y agentes consularës de la República á fin de que cumplan al tenor de ellas la función de información y propaganda cometida á tales funcionarios por el capítulo primero de la ley de 18 de junio de 1890 con las limitaciones y restricciones allí establecidas.

Remitirá también á los consulados el formulario de los certificados de aptitud que deben expedir conforme á lo establecido por los artículos 2 (inciso 4) y 9 de dicha ley.

El Consejo reclamará ante el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de toda demora, descuido ó incumplimiento en que hubieran incurrido los Cónsules como agentes de información y propaganda.

ART. 9. El Consejo formulará una cartilla del inmigrante, compuesta de todos los datos, informaciones y noticias que más puedan interesarle y la hará imprimir en español con la versión á otros idiomas para ser repartida profusamente en los centros de inmigración europea.

ART. 10. Créase en cada Departamento una Comisión Honorario de Inmigración compuesta del Jefe Político, del Presidente de la Junta Administrativa, del Juez Letrado Departamental, del Administrador de Rentas é integrada además con tres vecinos que nombrarán esos funcionarios reunidos con el encargo de atender el servicio de inmigración en sus respectivos departamentos, cooperando á la acción consultiva y ejecutiva del Consejo Honorario de Montevideo.

ART. 11. La correspondencia del Consejo Honorario de Inmigración, la de las comisiones departamentales, lo mismo que la que estas corporaciones reciban del interior de inmigrantes ó gente que requiera su cooperación, será considerada como oficial, así como también la del Hotel de Inmigrantes y la que dirijan ó reciban los alojados en él durante su estadía.

DEL HOTEL DE INMIGRANTES.

ART. 12. Una vez constituído el Consejo Honorario de Inmigración, procederá á la más pronta instalación del Hotel de Inmigrantes, destinado á albergar á los que vengan en calidad de tales así como á sus familias.

El alojamiento gratuito durará quince días. Si la estadía excediese de ese tiempo, se la prorrogará por cinco días más, cobrándose el hospedaje á razón de veinticinco centavos (\$0.25) diarios por persona mayor de doce años y de quince centavos (\$0.15) por los menores que no lleguen á esa edad.

ART. 13. En el hotel se dará á los inmigrantes alojamiento, alimentación, cuidados higiénicos, médico y medicamentos.

ART. 14. En caso de enfermedades en el Hotel de Inmigrantes, los gastos de alojamiento, manutención y asistencia médica en el estable-

cimiento que corresponda, serán siempre de cuenta del Estado, aun cuando haya vencido el plazo acordado.

ART. 15. El Inspector de Desembarco dirigirá personalmente el desembarco oficial y gratuito de los inmigrantes no comprendidos en la categoría de rechazo (arts. 26 y 27 de la ley de 1890 modificados por la de fecha 23 de junio de 1906), procurando que se haga con toda comodidad para las personas y el orden conveniente para los equipajes.

Para estos servicios el Inspector de Desembarco utilizará los vapores fluviales.

ART. 16. El Consejo someterá al Poder Ejecutivo un reglamento relativo á la organización, administración y disciplina del hotel.

Las disposiciones prohibitivas que se adopten se observarán estrictamente, cayendo el infractor ú omiso en las penas pecuniarias que determinará el reglamento y las cuales se ejecutarán por la vía administrativa.

RECURSOS PARA EL SERVICIO DE INMIGRACIÓN.

ART. 17. Para atender á los gastos del servicio, créase un impuesto ó timbre denominado de inmigración, que se fijará en todos los pasajes de viajeros que salgan por mar ó por río con destino á puertos extranjeros que no sean los de la República Argentina, del Paraguay y del Brasil.

ART. 18. Dicho impuesto será también aplicable á los pasajes que, adquiridos en el extranjero, sirvan para viajar desde la República con destino á los puntos del exterior que determina el artículo precedente.

ART. 19. El impuesto sobre los pasajes será el siguiente, comprendiendo todos los puertos de Europa sin distinción de países:

Pasaje de primera clase.....	\$5. 00
Pasaje de segunda clase.....	3. 00
Pasaje de tercera clase.....	1. 00

ART. 20. La Dirección G. de Impuestos Directos entregará al Consejo Honorario de Inmigración, bajo cuenta y razón, los timbres necesarios, el cual los expenderá á las agencias de vapores ó á los mismos viajeros, sin perjuicio de que unos y otros puedan á su vez adquirirlos en las Oficinas de la Dirección General ó agencias debidamente autorizadas.

ART. 21. Las agencias de vapores llevarán un estado de los pasajes que vendan con arreglo al modelo que proporcionará el Consejo y cuyo estado se lo comunicará mensualmente lo mismo que la Dirección G. de Impuestos Directos.

ART. 22. Los timbres del impuesto serán inutilizados en cada boleto con un timbre perforador al par que fechador del día del pasaje.

ART. 23. Por cada boleto de pasaje que no se encuentre en las condiciones precisadas en el artículo anterior, incurrirá en multa su dueño ó poseedor.

ART. 24. La Dirección G. de Impuestos Directos entregará mensualmente al Consejo Honorario de Inmigración el producto de venta de los timbres, el que se aplicará en primer término, al pago del presupuesto (art. 5).

ART. 25. Los Cónsules de la República en los puertos extranjeros, remitirán mensualmente á la Dirección G. de Impuestos Directos los estados de pasajeros desembarcados que servirán para controlar las listas de las agencias.

ART. 26. Toda infracción de las disposiciones relativas á este impuesto de parte de las agencias ó cometidas por los dueños y poseedores de boletos ó bien por los intermediarios en su adquisición, será castigada con una multa de doscientos pesos (\$200), la cual se ejecutará por la vía administrativa.

El importe de la multa corresponderá por mitades al denunciante y al fondo de reserva del Hotel de Inmigrantes.

ART. 27. En caso de que haya que ocurrir á la vía judicial por ejecución de bienes, en infractor será condenado en todas las prestaciones legales del apremio.

Disposiciones generales y accesorias.

ART. 28. El Consejo Honorario de Inmigración concertará con las empresas de navegación las mayores franquicias y liberalidades de que deben gozar los buques conductores de inmigrantes en los puertos orientales conforme á las prescripciones del capítulo cuarto de la mencionada ley.

Para la colocación de inmigrantes y su traslado por cuenta del Estado al interior de nuestro territorio, celebrará asimismo con las empresas de transportes terrestres y fluviales, las convenciones periódicas que autoriza el art. 39.

Todos estos arreglos y estipulaciones no podrán ser puestos en vigencia sin la previa aprobación del Poder Ejecutivo.

ART. 29. El Consejo Honorario de Inmigración propondrá también el reglamento especial de la visita de inmigración y de las funciones del Inspector de Desembarco previsto por los arts. 26 al 31 de la ley de 1880, que han sido ya parcialmente reglamentado por los decretos del Poder Ejecutivo de fecha 10 de diciembre de 1894 y de 10 de agosto y 16 de noviembre de 1900.

Asimismo tendrá presente lo estatuido por la ley de fecha 23 de junio de 1906.

ART. 30. El Consejo rendirá cuenta mensualmente á la Contaduría G. de la Nación de los fondos que administra en la misma forma y bajo el mismo método que las demás reparticiones públicas.

ART. 31. Después de cubiertos todos los gastos del servicio inmigratorio el excedente que hubiere lo invertirá preferentemente el Consejo en obras y servicios de utilidad para el mejoramiento de la inmigración al país.

ART. 32. El Consejo presentará al Poder Ejecutivo una memoria anual comprensiva de la gestión administrativa y financiera á su cargo.

ART. 33. Mientras no se sanciona el presupuesto general de gastos, regirá la siguiente planilla provisoria para el servicio del Consejo y sostenimiento del Hotel de Inmigrantes.

	Mensual.
Alquiler de casa para el Hotel.....	\$250
Un administrador.....	150
Un secretario.....	60
Un contador tesorero.....	100
Tres auxiliares, á 40 pesos cada uno.....	120
Un médico.....	50
Un practicante.....	40
Un inspector de desembarco é intérprete para ir á bordo.....	120
Dos cocineros.....	70
Un peón de cocina.....	20
Tres sirvientes, á \$20 cada uno.....	60
Una jardinera, manutención de caballos, carrero, etc.....	70
Un peón.....	20
Carbón, luz y otros gastos.....	150
Carne y otros alimentos calculados para 250 personas.....	1,000
Gastos imprevistos.....	230
Suma	2,510

ART. 34. Las dotaciones de las plazas á suprimirse en el presupuesto de la Sección de Inmigración y Colonización del Departamento de Ganadería y Agricultura (planilla 14), engrosarán los recursos del nuevo servicio que se crea por esta ley.

ART. 35. Deróganse las leyes y disposiciones que se opongan á la presente.

ART. 36. Comuníquese, etc.

ALFONSO PACHECO.



SEÑOR DON J. DOMINGO DE OBALDÍA, MINISTER OF PANAMA TO THE UNITED STATES.

BOLETIM MENSAL

DA

SECRETARIA INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS,

União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

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No. 4.

As felicitações que o Director da Secretaria tem recebido desde a publicação da edição de Março, por motivo das mudanças feitas no BOLETIM, lhe tem sido motivo de grande satisfação. Da America do Norte, assim como da America Central e do Sul, tem chegado cartas cumprimentando-o pelos esforços que fez para tornar o BOLETIM mais interessante, attrahente e de maior valor pratico. Nos Estados Unidos, especialmente, onde ha a máior necessidade de informar o povo sobre as outras nações americanas, tem sido bem acolhidos os esforços feitos pela Secretaria para pôr o BOLETIM em contacto mais estreito não só com fabricantes, exportadores e negociantes, mas tambem com professores, jornalistas e homens de letras. A reproducção no BOLETIM de photographias dos embaixadores e ministros latino-americanos em Washington offerece ao povo norte-americano a oportunidade de conhecer pessoalmente, por assim dizer, os homens mais eminentes das Republicas suas irmãs. Opportunamente serão estampados os retratos dos Presidentes, estadistas e homens proeminentes dos paizes latino-americanos. A este proposito, espera o Director que leitores do BOLETIM enviarão á Secretaria, de tempo a tempo, photographias de homens distinctos dos seus respectivos paizes para serem publicados no BOLETIM.

PHOTOGRAPHIAS COMO MEIO DE MOSTRAR O PROGRESSO E O DESENVOLVIMENTO DE UM PAIZ.

Não ha melhor meio de fazer conhecer o progresso e desenvolvimento de qualquer secção da America, que a publicação de photographias de vistas de edificios e localidades que attestam o seu desenvolvimento material, industrial e intellectual. Por consequente, a Secretaria resolveu fazer uma collecção de photographias recentes

de todas as partes da America Central e do Sul, e apreciará muito a remessa pelos leitores do BOLETIM de photographias, particulares ou officiaes, que sejam em harmonia com esta idéa. É de desejar que todos os que venham á Secretaria em procura de informações relativas ás differentes cidades e secções dos paizes latino-americanos, encontrem aqui uma collecção completa de photographias representativas. Os remetentes de photographias devem envia-las ás suas respectivas Legações em Washington, por intermedio dos Ministerios das Relações Exteriores das seus paizes.

CONCURSO DE ARCHITECTOS PARA A CONSTRUÇÃO DO NOVO EDIFÍCIO.

No presente numero do BOLETIM publicamos em inglez e hespanhol o "Programma e Bases do Concurso para a Escolha de um Architecto para o Novo Edifício da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas," dando um resumo delle em portuguez e francez. O Director espera que todos os que se interessam neste "Templo Americano de Paz" como foi justificadamente denominado pelo Senhor ANDREW CARNEGIE, leiam cuidadosamente este programma para que tenham idéa deste formoso e apropriado edificio que a Secretaria espera occupar dentro de dous annos. Parece que grande numero de architectos concorrerão para ter a honra de desenhar este importante edificio. Além dos dez architectos dos Estados Unidos que foram especialmente convidados para preparar os planos, é provavel que mais cincoenta architectos tomem parte neste concurso em resposta ao convite geral. Dizem os peritos em architectura que esta é a melhor oportunidade que a cidade de Washington offerece duarante muitos annos para a construcção de um edificio sumptuoso e apropriado ao nobre fim a que se destina. As idéas expressadas nas cartas que se trocaram entre o Secretario de Estado, o Senhor ELIHU ROOT, e o Senhor ANDREW CARNEGIE, são acceitas por todos os architectos que entendem que as linhas architecturaes de um edificio desta natureza devem obedecer aos fins a que se destina. A Secção II do Programma, sob a epigraphé "Custo e Character do Edifício," exprime em breves termos os desejos do Conselho Director a este respeito.

RAZÃO POR QUE O CONCURSO É LIMITADO.

O Conselho Director desejava convidar os architectos dos paizes latino-americanos para participarem neste certamen, mas depois de ponderar o assumpto, ficou convencido de que isso não seria praticavel. Era a opinião unanime dos membros do Conselho que os trabalhos de construcção devem ser iniciados o mais cedo possivel. O edificio que actualmente occupa a Secretaria é tão acanhado que

é com a maior difficuldade que faz os crescentes serviços ao seu cargo e encontra espaço para as addições feitas á Bibliotheca de Colombo. A menos que tenha seu novo edificio no proximo futuro, não poderá pôr em execução o extenso programma de reorganização autorizado pela Terceira Conferencia Pan-Americana do Rio. Si os architectos dos paizes da America Latina fossem convidados para apresentarem planos não seria possivel iniciar os trabalhos de construcção do edificio antes do mez de Setembro ou Outubro de 1908, e si fossem admittidos os architectos de um outro paiz além dos Estados Unidos, os de todos os demais paizes teriam de ser admittidos—isto quer dizer, os architectos do Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires e Santiago, assim como os da cidade de Mexico e Havana. O concurso encerrar-se-ha em 15 de Junho de 1907, e os trabalhos de construcção serão iniciados em Setembro deste mesmo anno.

A SECRETARIA NÃO É UMA INSTITUIÇÃO ORNAMENTAL.

É um facto bem sabido que por uma ou outra razão, certos criticos da imprensa tem taxado a Secretaria de ornamental ou de pouca utilidade pratica. Ainda que seja duvidoso si jamais merecia essa qualificação, o mais descrente pode agora convencer—se do erro do seu juizo, visitando pessoalmente a Secretaria e vendo com seus proprios olhos os trabalhos desta. A correspondencia da Secretaria augmenta de modo tão rapido que é quasi impossivel, com o pessoal de que actualmente dispõe, fazer face ás exigencias deste serviço. Poderosas corporações e firmas commerciaes que outr'ora não ligavam importancia á Secretaria, agora dirigem-se a ella em procura de informações de toda a clasce. A grande affluencia de cartas recebidas de associações manufactureiras, juntas de commercio, camaras commerciaes, instituições de ensino, professores, estudantes e viajantes, provam indubitavelmente o interesse crescente que se manifesta por toda a parte dos Estados Unidos nas actividades e oportunidades pan-americanas.

RESULTADOS ESPECIAES QUE ADVÊM DA GUERRA.

Ainda que se deplorem profundamente os conflictos havidos na America Central, teem todavia despertado grande interesse por toda a parte do mundo nas Republicas desta parte da America. Tal tem sido a procura das publicações da Secretaria relativas ás Republicas de Nicaragua, Honduras e Salvador, e, pelo reflexo, das sobre Guatemala e Costa Rica, que com difficuldade tem podido a Secretaria suppril-as. Si do conflicto não resultar outra vantagem senão a que advêm da divulgação de informações a respeito dos recursos

naturaes desses paizes e das oportunidades para o emprego de capitães, talvez não terá sido em vão a lucta travada. Os grandes recursos naturaes daquellas cinco Republicas da America Central ainda não têm sido bem comprehendidos, e sómente umas das muitas oportunidades que aquelle campo offerece para o emprego de actividades têm sido até agora aproveitadas. Ha oportunidades nestes paizes para o emprego proveitoso de milhões de dollars e não está longe o dia em que será realizado aqui um desenvolvimento analogo ao do Mexico.

NOMES E REPUTAÇÃO DE FIRMAS LATINO-AMERICANAS.

A Secretaria recebe constantemente communicações pedindo informações sobre assumptos que não são estritamente da sua competencia. Por exemplo, grande numero de fabricantes dos Estados Unidos pedem a Secretaria para que lhes subministre os nomes de importantes casas commerciaes nas diversas cidades latino-americanas, e tambem para que emitta opinião sobre a posição financeira das mesmas. A Secretaria, tendo em consideração que, respondendo a essas consultas, se exporia ao perigo de ser accusado de favorecer certas companhias ou firmas em prejuizo de outras, tem o prazer de recommendar os consultantes que se dirijam respectivamente ao Museu Commercial de Philadelphia, e aos Senhores R. G. DUN & Co. de Nova York. Aquella instituição publica um excellent indicador de casas commerciaes da America do Sul, o qual foi preparado por um dos seus peritos, ao passo que esta faz uma especialidade da obra de classificar casas commerciaes tanto na America do Sul como nos Estados Unidos. Em 1897-8 a Secretaria publicou um indicador de casas commerciaes dos paizes latino-americanos que teve grande exito, mas a procura deste foi tão grande que a edição ficou desde logo esgotada, e agora, tendo em conta o grande numero de annos decorridos desde sua publicação, não nos parece prudente indicar nomes de firmas nelle contidos, pois pode acontecer que não mais fazem negocios.

O NOVO MINISTRO DE SALVADOR.

A Secretaria dá as boas vindas ao Senhor FEDERICO MEJIA, Ministro de Salvador junto ao Governo dos Estados Unidos, por sua chegada em Washington e ingresso no seio do Conselho Director. O Senhor MEJIA é um dos homens mais proeminentes do seu paiz e tem occupado por muito tempo o posto de Ministro da Fazenda e Credito Publico. No dia 6 do corrente mez de Abril foi recebido officialmente pelo Presidente ROOSEVELT.

DISCURSOS NOTAVEIS SOBRE A BOLIVIA E ARGENTINA.

Chama-se especialmente a attenção dos leitores para os discursos que os Senhores IGNACIO CALDERÓN e Capitão-tenente ATWELL respectivamente pronunciaram sobre a Bolivia e a Republica Argentina. Os trechos destes discursos que se reproduzem neste numero contem dados valiosos e recentes sobre o desenvolvimento e recursos naturaes desses dous paizes.

COMMERCIO EXTERIOR DA REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

Os detalhes do commercio argentino e brasileiro para o anno de 1906, compilados de dados estatisticos ultimamente publicados, dão idéa clara do desenvolvimento que tem havido o commercio exterior destas duas importantes Republicas. É um facto significativo, demonstrando a extraordinaria prosperidade da America do Sul, que o commercio exterior da Republica Argentina no ultimo anno, incluindo a exportação e a importação, attingui ao valor de \$562,-000,000, approximadamente. Isto representa um valor de \$100 por habitante da população—proporção que não é excedida por qualquer outro paiz de importancia no mundo.

OBRAS DE MELHORAMENTO DE PORTOS NO BRAZIL.

Será de interesse aos engenheiros a concessão feita para a construção de obras de melhoramento do porto do Rio Grande do Sul, no Brazil. Essas obras comprehendem a dragagem do Lago dos Patos, tornando-o assim um magnifico ancoradouro que permita a entrada de navios de maior calado. A concessão dessas obras foi feita ao Senhor ELMER L. CORTELL, um engenheiro norte-americano. A proposito disto, pode-se dizer que o Senhor LINDEN W. BATES, um bem conhecido engenheiro de Nova York, submetten ao Governo chileno planos e orçamentos para as obras de melhoramento do porto de Valparaiso, os quaes, segundo affirma elle, são mais exequiveis e menos custosos do que os planos apresentados por engenheiros europeos.

PONTOS GERAES DE INTERESSE.

Outros artigos de interesse que se publicam neste numero do BOLETIM são as mensagens dos Presidentes de Guatemala, Salvador, Uruguay e a Republica Dominicana; movimento mensal do com-

mercio entre o Mexico e os Estados Unidos; a lei monetaria de Panamá; consolidação de companhias de vias-ferreas na Republica Argentina; transacções em bens de raiz de Buenos Aires; exportação de estanho boliviano; movimento do café do Brazil em Janeiro de 1907; movimento commercial do porto de Santos, em 1906; cultura da nova fibra "Perini;" augmento do commercio da Allemanha com o Chile em 1906; creação em Nova York de uma repartição de informações pela Republica da Colombia; industria mineira do Peru em 1906; a recepção pelo Presidente dos Estados Unidos dos Senhores LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE e FEDERICO MEJIA, Ministros respectivamente de Guatemala e Salvador, e muitas outras materias de interesse.

ARTIGOS SOBRE PAIZES DA AMERICA LATINA PUBLICADÔS EM REVISTAS DE JUNHO.

Nos numeros de Junho da "Munsey's Magazine" e "The Bankers' Magazine" de Nova York, serão publicados artigos preparados pelo Director da Secretaria, os quaes prestam esclarecimentos sobre muitos assumptos que fazem objecto de consultas nesta Secretaria, e dados sobre as Republicas latino-americanas, não geralmente conhecidos.

BARÃO D'ESTOURNELLES* DE CONSTANT E W. T. STEAD.

É motivo de justa satisfacção poder manifestar que dous dos homens mais distinctos que advogam pelo estabelecimento da paz e a boa vontade entre as nações do mundo, o Barão D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT e o Sr. W. T. STEAD, os quaes fizeram recentemente uma visita a Washington, seguindo depois para a cidade de Nova York para assistirem ao Congresso da Paz que se realizou naquella cidade nos dias 15 até 18 de Abril, manifestaram grande interesse nos trabalhos e fins da Secretaria Internacional, e lhe solicitaram a remessa, de tempos a tempos, de exemplares de suas publicações. Louvaram o seu objectivo pratico que é desenvolver as relações commerciaes e promover a mutua intelligencia entre as nações do Hemispherio Occidental, e exprimiram a opinião de que ha de tornar-se uma poderosa força na obra de promover a cooperação e mutuo accordo dos Gvornos que della fazem parte.

CONCURSO PARA A ESCOLHA DE UM ARCHITECTO
PARA O NOVO EDIFICIO.

O interesse despertado no novo edificio que vae ser construido para a Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas será maior com o conhecimento de que já foi aberto o concurso para a escolha de um architecto quem deve preparar os planos e fiscalizar a construcção do edificio. No dia 28 de Março, foi publicado um pamphleto official intitulado "O Programma e Bases do Concurso para a Escolha de um Architecto para o Novo Edificio da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas," o qual foi preparado e assignado pelo Director da Secretaria, depois de approvado pelo presidente do Conselho Director e Secretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos, o Sr. ELIHU ROOT. Em seguida, a Comissão de Fiscalização e o Conselho Director adoptaram resoluções declarando este a descripção official dos desejos da Secretaria respeito do novo edificio.

Dez dos architectos mais proeminentes dos Estados Unidos foram especialmente convidados a tomar parte neste concurso, os quaes receberão \$1,000, cada um, para cobrir o custo dos seus projectos. Além destes, são convidados todos os architectos de reputação residentes nos Estados Unidos e os autores dos tres projectos que fôrem julgados os melhores entre os apresentados por concorrentes não especialmente convidados, receberão, na respectiva ordem de merito, os premios de \$3,000, \$2,000, e \$1,000. Ha toda probabilidade de que haverá numerosa concurrencia, pois cerca de cem architectos já teem manifestado o seu desejo de tomar parte nelle.

A principio, era a intenção do Conselho Director convidar todos os architectos dos paizes latino-americanos para tomarem parte neste concurso, mas logo ficou reconhecido que isto necessitaria uma demora de um anno nos trabalhos de construcção do edificio. Si os architectos do Mexico, Cuba e Haiti fossem convidados, seria necessario convidar tambem os do Brazil, a Republica Argentina e outros paizes da America do Sul. Tendo em consideração o tempo necessario para que o programma chegasse ás capitães da America do Sul, para que se recebessem e respondessem os pedidos de esclarecimento, para que se preparassem os planos e se submettessem aos julgados, e finalmente, para que o architecto preferido chegasse aos Estados Unidos e se familiarizasse com as condições do clima e de construcção, o Conselho Director, representando todas as Republicas latino-Americanas, resolveu por unanimidade que o concurso fosse limitado aos architectos americanos residentes nos Estados Unidos.

O concurso será encerrado no dia 15 de Junho de 1907, e espera-se que os trabalhos de construcção sejam iniciados, a mais tardar, em Setembro do mesmo anno. Isto quer dizer que este "Templo da

Paz," como o chama o Sr. ANDREW CARNEGIE, deve estar prompto para a installação da Secretaria em Setembro de 1909.

O sitio escolhido, como se vê do diagramma publicado em outra secção deste BOLETIM, é um dos mais bellos da cidade de Washington. O terreno abrange uma area de cinco acres, ou dous hectares, enfrentando, do lado de leste, o parque que fica detraz da Casa Branca, e olhando pelo lado do sul para o parque do Potomac. Nas suas immediações estarão os monumentos que se vão erigir em homenagem ao CHRISTOVÃO COLOMBO e GEORGE WASHINGTON. Opposto a elle, no outro lado do parque da Casa Branca, será construido o novo edificio do Departamento de Estado, de modo que sob todos os pontos de vista o sitio é considerado bello e apropriado. Cada latino-americano que venha á cidade de Washington encontrará neste edificio um centro de reunião, com gabinetes de trabalho, salas de recepção, bibliotheca, etc., que symbolize o desenvolvimento das relações commerciaes e de amizade entre as Republicas do Hemispherio Occidental.

Será despendida a somma de \$600,000, em moeda norte-americana, com a construcção do edificio, e a somma de \$150,000, com as decorações, pinturas e mobiliario. O acabado do edificio deverá ser em harmonia com o serio fim a que se destina. Todos os materiaes empregados deverão ser á prova de fogo e o revestimento exterior será de marmore ou outra pedra duravel. Para dar idéa da disposição interior do edificio reproduzimos o seguinte trecho do programma official (vide pagina 8, paragrapho II).

As principaes divisões do edificio são classificadas assim: Secção da administração; secção de bibliotheca; salão de conferencias, secção do Director e do pessoal; a segunda secção comprehenderá a Bibliotheca de Colombo, salas de leitura, de archivo, etc.; a terceira secção consistirá de um espaçoso recinto destinado á realização de conferencias ou congressos internacionaes e outras reuniões de importancia, com salas de recepção, e de commissões; a quarta secção terá compartimentos destinados ao serviço de malas, depositos, espaço para osapparelhos de aquecimento, para a guarda de combustivel, etc.

Nas secções ingleza e hespanhola do BOLETIM está publicado em sua totalidade o Programma e Bases do Concurso, de modo que os que desejarem obter informações mais detalhadas sobre o edificio, poderão encontral-as aqui.

Ainda que este edificio será construido na cidade de Washington, a capital dos Estados Unidos, cada uma das Republicas Americanas deve consideral-o seu e acompanhar a sua construcção com o mesmo interesse como si fosse erigido em alguma capital da America Central ou do Sul.

REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

RENDAS DA ALFANDEGA DE BUENOS AYRES EM 1906.

Segundo dados officiaes, as rendas arrecadadas pela Alfandega de Buenos Ayres durante o anno de 1906, attingiram a 111,508,871.96 pesos, papel, e 3,310,991 pesos, ouro. Comparadas com as rendas do anno anterior, verifica-se que houve um augmento a favor de 1906 de 6,643,894.64 pesos, ouro.

LIMITES ENTRE O BRAZIL E A REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

O Governo Argentino approvou as actas finaes assignadas pela Commissão Mixta Internacional para a demarcação dos limites entre a Republica Argentina e o Brazil. A linha demarcadora fica assim estabelecida: Desde Bocas do Quaraimaté Pepiriguassú, no rio Santo Antonio, até a bocca do riô Iguassú, e desde a nascente do Santo Antonio até a sua confluencia com o rio Paraná.

O plano geral da linha demarcadora, assignado pela referida Commissão Mixta, foi tambem approvedo.

EXPORTAÇÃO DE LÃ NOS ANNOS DE 1900 A 1906.

O Departamento da Industria publicou ultimamente uma estatistica relativa ás exportações de lã argentina e um relatorio sobre a situação da industria de lã desde 1885 até 1906.

As exportações de lã nos annos de 1900 até 1906 foram as seguintes:

Annos.	Toneladas.	Valor official em ouro.	Annos.	Toneladas.	Valor official em ouro.
1900.....	101, 113	27, 991, 561	1903.....	192, 989	50, 424, 163
1901.....	228, 358	44, 666, 463	1904.....	168, 599	48, 355, 002
1902.....	197, 936	45, 610, 749	1905.....	191, 007	64, 312, 927

No anno de 1906 foram exportados 394,253 fardos de lã.

BOLIVIA.

EXPORTAÇÃO DE ESTANHO EM 1906.

Segundo um relatorio apresentado ao Departamento da Fazenda e Industria da Bolivia em 14 de Fevereiro de 1907, a exportação total de estanho da Bolivia no anno de 1906 attingiu a 29,370,367.96 kilogrammas de estanho em barras, ou sejam 17,622,220.776 kilos de metal puro.

Os direitos de exportação cobrados sobre este producto importaram em 1,561,740.53 bolivianos, sendo distribuidos assim pelas diversas alfandegas:

	Bolivianos.		Bolivianos.
Oruro	817, 007. 39	La Paz.....	68, 132. 97
Uyuni	193, 554. 66	Potosi	356, 276. 32
Tupiza	88, 547. 29	Colquechaca	38, 221. 90

A produção de estanho por procedencias foi a seguinte: Provincia de Potosí, 15,674,807.74 kilos; Provincia de Oruro, 11,910,477.32 kilos; La Paz, 1,748,190.90 kilos, e Cochabamba, 36,896 kilos.

Durante o anno o preço médio do estanho proveniente dos Estreitos, que é o estanho que obtem a maior cotação nos mercados da Europa, foi de £179-12-5 por tonelada de metal puro, e o de procedencia da Bolivia foi cotado a £108 por tonelada. Calcula-se que os empregados nesta industria obteem um lucro liquido de 1.20 bolivianos por kilo de estanho.

BRAZIL.

EXPORTAÇÃO EM 1906.

Mappa detalhado do morimento da exportação no anno de 1906, comparado com o de 1905.

Mercadorias.	Unidade.	Quantidade.		Valor em mil reis, ouro.		
		1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	Augmento ou diminuição.
Algodão em rama.....	Kilo.....	21,081,755	31,668,400	10,290:790\$	14,726:492\$	+ 4,435:702\$
Areia monazítica.....	do.....	4,437,290	4,351,600	889:231\$	881:289\$	- 7:942\$
Assucar.....	do.....	37,746,510	84,918,346	5,388:596\$	5,388:596\$	+ 1,780:120\$
Baga de mamona.....	do.....	2,645,775	3,126,047	1,214:016\$	333:250\$	+ 119:235\$
Borracha de mangabeira.....	do.....	637,109	653,239	1,286:672\$	1,376:014\$	+ 89:362\$
Borracha de manôboia.....	do.....	2,682,217	2,663,507	7,418:559\$	7,335:870\$	- 82:689\$
Borracha seringa.....	do.....	32,073,285	31,643,438	119,434:947\$	116,229:549\$	- 3,205:39\$
Cacão.....	do.....	21,090,088	25,135,307	9,240:313\$	12,323:922\$	+ 3,083:609\$
Café.....	Sacca.....	10,820,661	13,965,800	190,404:576\$	245,474:525\$	+55,069:949\$
Caroco de algodão.....	Kilo.....	87,493,736	30,903,888	964:074\$	1,064:742\$	+ 120:668\$
Castanhas.....	Hectol.....	198,226	96,770	2,064:049\$	1,190:177\$	- 873:872\$
Cêra de carnauba.....	Kilo.....	1,896,757	2,559,247	1,847:273\$	3,733:478\$	+ 1,886:265\$
Chifres.....	do.....	1,101,236	1,143,235	276:172\$	277:488\$	+ 1:316\$
Couros salgados.....	do.....	19,112,238	22,936,868	7,010:498\$	9,691:180\$	+ 2,680:682
Couros seccoos.....	do.....	7,859,974	9,828,093	5,330:440\$	7,675:715\$	+ 2,345:275\$
Crina.....	do.....	446,008	534,975	307:565\$	403:541\$	+ 96:036\$
Extracto e caldo de carne.....	do.....	85,642	85,337	81:607\$	110:925\$	+ 29:318\$
Farelos.....	do.....	26,431,760	24,858,341	1,490:312\$	1,128:761\$	- 361:55
Farinha de mandioca.....	do.....	5,276,146	6,644,103	692:079\$	789:913\$	+ 97:834\$
Folhas, raizes e resinas medicinaes.....	do.....	180,875	134,593	55:855\$	69:318\$	+ 13:463\$
Fructas e fructos.....	do.....			606:678\$	714:333\$	+ 107:654\$
Fumo.....	Kilo.....	20,390,558	23,629,769	7,325:163\$	8,283:150\$	+ 947:987\$
Herva-matte.....	do.....	41,119,930	57,796,409	11,088:108\$	16,502:884\$	+ 5,114:733\$
Ipecacuanha.....	do.....	21,693	26,158	135:679\$	193:819\$	+ 58:130\$
Lã.....	do.....	253,190	512,633	112:414\$	354:045\$	+ 211:631\$
Madeiras.....	do.....			390:070\$	318:873\$	- 71:197
Manganez.....	Tonclada.....	224,377	121,331	2,058:462\$	1,594:486\$	- 1,368:97
Metaes velhos.....	Kilo.....	3,925,796	6,104,107	263:506\$	382:073\$	+ 118:567\$
Ouro em barra.....	do.....	3,878,698	4,547,940	3,734:469\$	4,379:160\$	+ 641:091\$
Pedras preciosas.....	do.....			633:916\$	1,480:260\$	+ 846:344
Pelless.....	do.....	2,055,184	2,279,803	4,117:590\$	4,639:512\$	+ 521:922\$
Piassava.....	do.....	1,287,943	1,373,528	336:688\$	347:323\$	+ 10:655\$
Diversas mercadorias.....	do.....			2,117:512\$	2,225:163\$	+ 47:651\$
Total de mercadorias.....				396,827:679\$	471,639:822\$	+74,812:142\$
Moedas metallicas e fiduciarias.....				95:384\$	291:107\$	+ 195:723\$
Total geral.....				396,923:063\$	471,930:920\$	+75.007:866\$

Resumo comparativo por classe nos annos de 1905 e 1906.

Classes.	Valor em mil réis, ouro.	
	1905.	1906.
Classe I. Animaes e seus productos.....	18,514:112\$	24,286:845\$
Classe II. Mineraes e seus productos.....	8,753:846\$	9,142:405\$
Classe III. Vegetaes e seus productos.....	369,559:721\$	438,210:572\$
Total de mercadorias.....	396,827:679\$	471,639:822\$
Classe IV. Moedas metallicase fiduciarias.....	95:384\$	291:107\$
Total geral.....	396,923:063\$	471,930:929\$

COMMERCIO EXTERIOR EM 1905.

O serviço de Estatística Commercial do Rio de Janeiro acaba de publicar os dados relativos ao commercio exterior da Republica no anno de 1905, comparados com os correspondentes ao anno de 1904. Desses algarismos se vê que o commercio exterior do Brazil em 1905 foi maior, em mil réis ouro, de 81,134:269\$. A importação em 1905 foi por valor de 265,156:005\$ ouro, contra 230,359:319\$ ouro em 1904, e a exportação em 1905 foi por valor de 396,827:679\$ ouro, contra 350,490:096\$ ouro em 1904.

O valor da importação geral de mercadorias pelos diferentes portos da União em 1905 attingiu á somma referida acima, apresentando uma differença a favor do anno de 1905 de 34,796:686\$ ouro.

Por classes a importação apresenta augmento digno de apreciação, especialmente na Classe I, em gado vaccum que de 939:896\$ em 1904 subiu a 2,198:858\$ ouro em 1905, e o gado asinino, cavallar e muar de 271:825\$, subiu a 350:052\$ ouro.

Na Classe II (artigos com applicação ás artes e industrias) nota-se uma differença para mais em mil réis ouro de 3,397:176\$, attribuida ao augmento de importação de varios artigos desta classe, como sejam: chumbo, estanho e suas ligas, cobre e suas ligas, despojos animaes, ferro e aço, juta e canhamo, lã, materia e substancias para perfumaria, tinturaria, pintura e outros usos, pedras, terras e outros mineraes semelhantes (notadamente carvão de pedra e cimento) pelles e couros, tendo soffrido apenas nesta classe uma sensivel diminuição o algodão em fio para tecelagem.

Na Classe III, artigos manufacturados, que foi maior de 17,933:140\$ ouro, é de notar as differenças para mais em certos artigos, como sejam: armamento e munições de caça e guerra de 798:279\$ ouro, carros e outros vehiculos 688:701\$ ouro; ferro e aço, 5,098:265\$ ouro; instrumentos de musica, 366:843\$ ouro; manufacturas de lã, 653:401\$ ouro; linho, juta e canhamo, 254:868\$ ouro; louça, porcellana, vidros e crystaes, 732:917\$ ouro; machinas, aparelhos e pertences, ferramentas e utensilios diversos 3,840:638\$ ouro (especialmente em aparelhos para electricidade e illuminação electrica e locomotivas e pertences); papel e suas applicações, 1,071:594\$

ouro; pedras, terras e outros mineraes semelhantes, 1,004:000\$ ouro, sobressahindo os ladrilhos de barro (azulejos) e de marmore, telhas e tijolos (só neste artigo se verifica uma differença para mais de 710:728\$ ouro); productos chimicos, drogas e especialidades pharmaceuticas, 792:486\$ ouro; seda com ou sem mescla, 255:381\$ ouro.

Foi diminuta a differença para mais na classe de varios artigos.

Na de artigos destinados á alimentação e forragem (Classe IV) que teve um augmento de 11,103:704\$ ouro concorreram: a farinha de trigo com 1,097:602\$ ouro; a manteiga com 566:971\$; o trigo em grão com 1,185:241\$, e finalmente o xarque com 3,960:016\$, apesar de que a quantidade importada deste ultimo artigo em 1905, foi apenas superior á de 1904 em 508,460 kilogrammas, subiu entretanto o preço por unidade, de 219 réis ouro em 1904 a 293 réis em 1905. O arroz, a banha e batatas, que fazem parte desta classe soffreram sensivel diminuição em 1905.

O movimento da Classe V—especie metallica e notas de banco estrangeiras—foi superior á de 1904 em 18,707:380\$ ouro.

A porcentagem tomada sobre o valor total ouro da nossa importação foi por classes como se vê:

	1904.	1905.
	<i>Por cento.</i>	<i>Por cento.</i>
Classe I. Animæes vivos e dessecados.....	0. 02	1. 05
Classe II. Materias primas, etc	17. 51	16. 87
Classe III. Artigos manufacturados	47. 02	47. 61
Classe IV. Artigos destinados á alimentação	34. 85	34. 47

Por paizes de origem daremos os mais importantes para assignalar as differenças para mais e para menos em ouro, a saber:

	Milréis (ouro).	
	1904.	1905.
Allemanha.....	29, 203, 817	35, 353, 966
Argentina.....	23, 702, 252	31, 210, 143
Belgica.....	7, 465, 071	9, 660, 183
Estados Unidos.....	25, 642, 448	24, 400, 623
França.....	20, 593, 542	23, 883, 265
Grã Bretanha.....	63, 914, 377	70, 499, 955
Italia.....	8, 375, 551	8, 835, 506
Portugal.....	16, 872, 618	19, 411, 497
Uruguay.....	11, 282, 814	13, 079, 362

A exportação de mercadorias nacionaes e nacionalisadas em 1905, foi maior em ouro que a de 1904 em 46,377,609\$.

Por classes eis o augmento ou diminuição dos valores comparados um anno com o outro:

	Milréis (ouro).	
	1904.	1905.
Classe I.....	23, 545, 573	18, 514, 112
Classe II.....	8, 337, 646	8, 753, 846
Classe III.....	318, 606, 877	369, 559, 214

Na Classe I (animaes e seus productos) cuja differença para menos em ouro foi de 5,031,461\$, as mercadorias cuja diminuição de exportação foi sensivel são as seguintes: azeite, de baleia, cêra, couros de varias qualidades, crina, extracto e caldo de carne, lã, linguas em conserva, pelles de cabra e de veado; notando-se augmento em banha, chifres e glycerina.

Na exportação de mineraes e seus productos (Classe II) cuja differença para mais foi de 416,200\$ ouro em 1905, salientam-se como tendo augmentado: o manganez com mais 15,117 toneladas e 231,360\$; ouro em barra com mais 16,060\$; metaes velhos 97,337\$, apresentando, porém, differença para menos as areias monaziticas em 78,106\$.

A Classe III produziu mais de que em 1904—50,952,844\$, salientando-se, entre as diversas mercadorias com augmento, as seguintes:

Mercadorias.	Unidade.	Quantidade.		Milréis (ouro).	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Algodão em rama	Tonelada	13, 262	24, 081	7, 346, 728	10, 290, 790
Assucar (differentes sortes) .....	.....id	7, 861	37, 746	831, 004	3, 608, 476
Borracha (differentes qualidades) .....	.....id	31, 865	35, 393	99, 730, 031	128, 140, 178
Café	Sacca	10, 024, 536	10, 820, 661	177, 400, 617	190, 404, 576
Caroço de algodão	Tonelada	26, 601	37, 494	791, 498	964, 074
Castanhas	Hectolitro	92, 580	198, 226	953, 878	2, 064, 049
Farelo	Tonelada	21, 152	26, 432	797, 279	1, 490, 312

Em cacão e fumo houve sensivel diminuição.

Mercadorias.	Unidade.	Quantidade.		Milréis (ouro).	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Fumo	Tonelada	23, 963	20, 390	7, 453, 477	7, 335, 163
Cacão .....	.....id	23, 160	21, 090	9, 738, 092	9, 240, 313

EXPORTAÇÃO POR DESTINOS.

Paizes.	Milréis (ouro).		Porcentagem.	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Allemanha	48, 825, 562	60, 001, 034	13. 931	15. 120
Argentina	9, 920, 568	12, 103, 502	2. 830	3. 050
Austria-Hungria	9, 826, 860	13, 621, 325	2. 804	3. 432
Belgica	5, 834, 261	8, 033, 252	1. 665	2. 025
Estados Unidos	176, 640, 681	163, 203, 995	50. 398	41. 127
França	17, 767, 385	29, 028, 512	5. 069	7. 315
Grã Bretanha	56, 663, 964	72, 967, 401	16. 167	18. 388
Possessões Britannicas	1, 531, 850	2, 104, 678	. 437	. 531
Hollanda	6, 793, 901	11, 773, 480	1. 938	2. 967
Italia	3, 318, 340	3, 682, 399	. 947	. 928
Portugal	3, 073, 234	2, 324, 792	. 877	. 586
Uruguay	5, 066, 962	6, 487, 014	1. 446	1. 635

MOVIMENTO MARITIMO.

Cotejado o movimento maritimo do anno de 1904 com o de 1905 se observa que neste ultimo anno a navegação feita por vapores nacionaes foi superior ao daquelle anno em 1,289 vapores e 564,524 toneladas, diminuindo a navegação á vela de 1,079 navios e 66,455 toneladas.

ANNULLAÇÃO DA CONCESSÃO PARA UM SERVIÇO DE NAVEGAÇÃO COSTEIRA.

O Diario Official, em sua edição de 29 Janeiro de 1907, publica o texto de um decreto declarando sem effeito a concessão feita á Companhia de Navegação Cruzeiro do Sul para constituir um serviço de navegação costeira entre os portos da Republica, por ter esta Companhia arrendado os seus navios á firma M. Buarque & Comp. do Lloyd Brasileiro.

CUBA.**COLHEITA DE ASSUCAR EM 1906 E 1907.**

A Repartição de Estatística do Ministerio da Fazenda de Cuba acaba de publicar a estatística da safra de assucar de 1905-6, e a estimativa da de 1906-7. A safra de 1905-6 attingiu a 8,561,017 saccos ou 1,225,799 toneladas, contra 1,183,347 toneladas no anno anterior.

A safra de 1906-7 está avaliada em 10,979,517 saccos, ou 1,539,648 toneladas, o que mostra um augmento de 313,849 toneladas sobre a safra de 1905-6. Essa estimativa, porém, é considerada exaggerada.

ESTADOS UNIDOS.**COMMERCIO COM OS PAIZES LATINO-AMERICANOS.****RELAÇÃO MENSAL DAS IMPORTAÇÕES E EXPORTAÇÕES.**

O quadro dado na pagina 900 é extrahido da relação compilado pelo Chefe da Repartição de Estatística do Departamento do Commercio e Trabalho, mostrando o commercio entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes latino-americanos. A relação corresponde ao mez de Fevereiro de 1907, com uma relação comparativa para o mez correspondente do anno anterior, assim como para os oito mezes findos em Fevereiro de 1907, comparados com igual periodo de 1906. Deve-se explicar que os algarismos das varias alfandegas, mostrando as importações e exportações de um só mez, não se recebem no Departamento do Thesouro até quasi o dia 20 do mez seguinte, e perde-se algum tempo necessariamente em sua compilação e impressão. Por conseguinte, as estatísticas para o mez de Fevereiro, por exemplo, não são publicadas até os primeiros dias de Abril.

MEXICO.

RENDAS ADUANEIRAS NOS SETE PRIMEIROS MEZES DE 1906-7.

Segundo dados estatísticos officiaes, as rendas arrecadadas pelas diversas alfandegas da Republica nos primeiros sete mezes de 1906-7, comparadas com as para igual periodo de 1905-6, foram as seguintes:

	Primeiros sete mezes de—	
	1906-7.	1905-6.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Direitos de importação	29, 203, 319. 31	24, 574, 548. 26
Direitos de exportação	630, 713. 38	561, 850. 49
Taxas de porto.....	608, 396. 88	510, 841. 14
Total.....	30, 442, 429. 57	25, 677, 239. 89

RENDAS ADUANEIRAS EM FEVEREIRO DE 1907.

As rendas arrecadadas pelas alfandegas da Republica do Mexico durante o mez de Fevereiro de 1907 foram na importancia total de \$4,321,988.54, correspondendo \$4,224,684.64 a direitos de importação, e \$97,303.90 a direitos de exportação.

PERU.

RÊDE TELEGRAPHICA.

Segundo um relatório recente do Director Geral dos Correios e Telegraphos da Republica do Peru, a extensão total da rêde telegraphica do paiz é de 5,012 kilometros de linha de postes e de 5,672 kilometros de fios conductores. A extensão total das linhas telephonicas foi de 179 kilometros, com 49 metros de fios.

A maior parte das linhas telegraphicas da Republica são de propriedade do Governo, sendo as restantes exploradas pela "Peruvian Corporation."

Todos osapparelhose outros materiaes que se empregam nos serviços telegraphico e telephonicosão importados dos Estados Unidos.

SALVADOR.

SITUAÇÃO ECONOMICA DA REPUBLICA EM 1906.

As seguintes cifras mostrando a situação economica da Republica em 1906, comparada com a no anno anterior, foram extrahidas da mensagem que o Presidente da Republica de Salvador apresentou

á Assembleia Legislativa, em sua sessão de abertura de 16 de Fevereiro de 1907.

As receitas totaes da Republica attingiram a \$8,484,419.78 em 1906, contra \$8,536,443.07 em 1905, o que mostra uma diminuição de \$52,023.29. Por outro lado as despezas subiram a \$12,287,681.61 em 1906, excedendo as do anno anterior em \$2,146,101.34.

As rendas aduaneiras foram na importancia de \$5,431,169.18 em 1906, contra \$5,581,007.53 em 1905, o que mostra uma diminuição de \$149,838.36.

As rendas provenientes do imposto sobre o alcool e bebidas espirituosas augmentaram de \$69,355.39, sendo de \$1,994,266.46 em 1906, contra \$1,924,911.07 em 1905. Certos impostos menores produziram \$1,058,984.14 em 1906, contra \$1,030,524.47 em 1905, ou seja um augmento de \$28,459.67.

RENDAS ADUANEIRAS, PRIMEIRO SEMESTRE DE 1906.

As rendas arrecadadas pelas diversas alfandegas da Republica de Salvador durante os primeiros seis mezes de 1906, attingiram á somma de \$3,234,770.69, ou mais \$267,781.23 que no periodo correspondente do anno anterior.

Das rendas totaes, \$2,452,978.29 representam os direitos de importação; \$739,166.88 os direitos de exportação, e \$38,396.10 o producto dos impostos de sello, sendo o restante o producto das taxas cobradas por diversos serviços do porto.

MOVIMENTO DA IMPORTAÇÃO, PRIMEIRO SEMESTRE DE 1906.

Importaram-se durante o primeiro semestre de 1906, 187,226, volumes de mercadorias, pesando 13,563,112 kilos e com o valor de \$2,173,584.05.

Essas mercadorias foram importadas em sua maior parte de Grã Bretanha, os Estados Unidos, Allemanha, França e Belgica, e comprehendiam fio de algodão, ferragens, farinha de trigo, materiaes para o fabrico de sabão e velas, materiaes para sapateiros, drogas, remedios e vinhos.

MOVIMENTO DA NAVEGAÇÃO, MARÇO A DEZEMBRO DE 1906.

Entraram nos portos de Salvador durante os ultimos nove mezes de 1906, 347 vapores e 207 navios a vela, com 27,271 toneladas de carga, e transportando 3,582 passageiros, 5,413 saccos e 594 volumes de correspondencias.

Sahiram durante o mesmo periodo navios com 454,920 volumes de productos nacionaes, e 1,597 saccos e 893 volumes de correspondencias. O numero de passageiros sahidos durante este periodo foi de 3,736.

URUGUAY.

MENSAGEM DO PRESIDENTE BATLLE.

No dia 15 de Fevereiro de 1907, o Sr. BATLLE, Presidente da Republica do Uruguay durante o periodo presidencial que acaba de findar, apresentou sua ultima mensagem ao Congresso do Uruguay, na qual felicita o seu paiz pelo alto grão de prosperidade e de liberdade de que goza hoje. Diz que durante a sua administração as obras publicas teem recebido consideravel impulso, assim como o ensino superior, e que methodos scientificos estão sendo adoptados nas duas principaes industrias do paiz—agricultura e criação de gado. Diz que as receitas teem augmentado de uma maneira sem exemplo na historia do paiz, e como prova desse asserto cita a seguinte estatistica.

As rendas aduaneiras arrecadadas em 1905-6 attingiram a \$6,057,000 e subiram a \$6,223,600 em 1906-7, o que mostra um augmento de \$166,600. As rendas internas attingiram a \$3,206,191, em 1906-7, contra \$2,891,232 em 1905-6, o que accusa um augmento de \$314,952. As receitas provenientes de todas as fontes são calculadas em \$11,420,168.40 em 1906-7, e as despesas em \$9,116,728.23, o que deixa um saldo provavel de \$2,303,440.17.

Referindo-se aos beneficios obtidos do Emprestimo de Conversão, diz o Sr. BATLLE que o valor dos titulos de 6%, convertidos ao par, foi de \$6,001,560.67, ao passo que a conversão para os titulos de 5% e o bonus de 3% produziram \$6,322,289.33, sendo o saldo applicado á construcção de um Collegio Agricola e Veterinario e ao desenvolvimento do ensino secundario nos districtos ruraes.

A lei de Janeiro de 1906, creando o Emprestimo de Conversão está sendo rigorosamente executada, especialmente com relação ás obras do porto de Montevideo, estradas de rodagem e obras publicas, e estabelecimentos agricolas e de ensino

Foram transportados pelas vias-ferreas do paiz durante o anno findo em 30 de Junho de 1906, 829,537 animaes pesando 229,494 toneladas, contra 780,168 animaes no anno anterior, ou seja um augmento de 6.33 por cento.

A colheita do milho, assim como a do trigo e outros cereaes, soffreu grandes prejuizos como resultado da secca que durou tres mezes.

A divida publica em 1º de Janeiro de 1906 era de \$121,455,747. Durante o anno esta foi reduzida de \$3,402,519, por amortização, e de \$12,083,350 por operações de Conversão. Do Emprestimo de Conversão, foram emittidos \$32,488,300, assim como os \$164,414 da divida de amortização, 2ª serie. A divida total era de \$127,275,933 em 1º de Janeiro de 1907, ou seja mais \$5,820,126 que em igual data -

de 1906. As dividas internas retiradas em virtude das operações de conversão foram de \$12,304,050, sendo \$6,001,560 resgatados em dinheiro, e a somma de \$6,322,289 convertidos em titulos do novo emprestimo.

NOVO GABINETE.

O gabinete do Sr. WILLIMAN, o novo Presidente da Republica de Uruguay, fica assim constituido:

Ministro do Interior, Sr. Don ALVARO GUILLOT.

Ministro das Relações Exteriores, Sr. Don JACOBO VARELA.

Ministro da Instrucção Publica, Sr. Don GABRIEL TERRA.

Ministro da Guerra, General EDUARDO VASQUEZ.

Ministro das Obras Publicas, Sr. Don LAMOLLE.



SEÑOR DON FELIPE PARDO, MINISTER OF PERU TO THE UNITED STATES.

BULLETIN MENSUEL

DU

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C'est avec le plus grand plaisir que le Directeur du Bureau International des Républiques Américaines a reçu des compliments flatteurs sur les changements qu'il a opérés dans l'extérieur du BULLETIN et dans sa rédaction.

On a reçu de l'Amérique du Nord, du Centre et du Sud des félicitations sur les efforts que l'on a faits pour le rendre plus intéressant, plus attrayant et plus pratique. Aux Etats-Unis surtout, où il est nécessaire de faire le travail le plus important pour donner des renseignements aux citoyens sur les autres pays de l'Amérique, on a répondu avec empressement au programme du Bureau pour mettre le BULLETIN en rapport plus direct, non seulement avec les manufacturiers, les exportateurs et les commerçants, mais aussi avec les membres de l'instruction publique, les savants et les écrivains. La reproduction des photographies des ambassadeurs et ministres de l'Amérique Latine à Washington donne aux Américains du Nord une meilleure occasion de connaître, pour ainsi dire en personne, ces diplomates qui représentent les hommes d'Etat les plus éminents et les plus intelligents des nations-sœurs.

Nous espérons de donner plus tard, en temps opportun les portraits des Présidents, des principaux hommes d'Etat et des hommes les plus en vue de l'Amérique Latine. A ce sujet, le Directeur exprime le désir que les lecteurs du BULLETIN envoient de temps en temps au Bureau les photographies des hommes distingués de leurs pays respectifs afin de les faire insérer dans le BULLETIN quand l'occasion s'en présentera.

PHOTOGRAPHIES SERVANT À MONTRER LE PROGRÈS ET LE DÉVELOPPEMENT
DE L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

Le meilleur moyen de montrer d'une manière tangible le progrès et le développement actuels de toutes les parties de l'Amérique est

de reproduire les photographies de vues, d'édifices, de localités, qui sont autant de témoignages du mouvement matériel, industriel et intellectuel de ces différents pays. Le Bureau s'est donc décidé à faire une collection de photographies prises tout récemment dans toutes les parties de l'Amérique Latine. Le Bureau sera très heureux de recevoir des abonnés au BULLETIN des photographies ayant un caractère privé ou officiel, et rentrant dans les intentions mentionnées plus haut. Il est à désirer que toute personne venant au Bureau pour obtenir des renseignements pratiques sur les différentes villes et parties de l'Amérique Latine puisse y trouver une série complète de ces photographies. Si quelqu'un voulant envoyer des photographies désire être certain qu'elles parviendront au Bureau sans retard, il serait bon de les remettre au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères de leur pays en priant de les faire parvenir aux Légations à Washington pour être remises à ce Bureau.

CONCOURS D'ARCHITECTES POUR LA CONSTRUCTION DU NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT.

On publie dans ce numéro en anglais et en espagnol le Programme et Conditions du Concours pour ériger le nouveau bâtiment destiné au Bureau International des Républiques Américaines. On en publie le résumé en portugais et en français. Le Directeur espère que tous ceux qui s'intéressent à ce "Temple de la Paix," ainsi qu'il a été si bien nommé par M. ANDREW CARNEGIE, liront ce programme avec soin pour pouvoir se rendre compte des magnifiques proportions de ce monument dont le Bureau espère prendre possession dans deux ans. Tout porte à croire que dans ce concours les architectes se disputeront l'honneur signalé de faire les plans de cet édifice important et historique. En plus des dix principales maisons représentant les architectes les plus en renom des Etats-Unis, qui ont été invitées d'une manière toute spéciale à préparer des plans, il est très probable qu'environ cinquante architectes feront partie de ce concours. Des experts en architecture disent que depuis un certain nombre d'années il n'y a pas eu à Washington une meilleure occasion de faire les plans d'une construction à une cause si grande et si noble. Les idées renfermées dans la correspondance entre M. ELIHU ROOT, Secrétaire d'Etats des Etats-Unis, et M. ANDREW CARNEGIE et le but auquel est destiné ce bâtiment doivent stimuler le zèle des architectes qui savent parfaitement bien que les lignes architecturales d'un bâtiment de ce genre doivent être en rapport avec le travail de l'institution qu'il doit abriter. La section II sous la rubrique "Coût et genre de la construction" dans le Programme fait part brièvement en termes généraux des désirs du Conseil d'Administration du Bureau à ce sujet.

RAISONS POUR LESQUELLES LE CONCOURS EST LIMITÉ.

C'eût été avec le plus grand plaisir que le Conseil d'Administration aurait invité les architectes de l'Amérique Latine à prendre part à ce concours mais après avoir mûrement réfléchi on a décidé qu'il était impossible de le faire. De l'avis de tous, il n'y a pas un instant à perdre pour commencer les travaux de construction. La maison dans laquelle se trouve le Bureau actuellement, offre si peu d'espace que c'est avec la plus grande difficulté que l'on peut faire face aux exigences du travail toujours croissant et il n'y a plus de place dans la Bibliothèque de Christophe Colomb pour classer les nouvelles venues. Si le nouveau bâtiment n'est pas prêt d'ici très peu de temps, le Bureau se trouvera dans l'impossibilité de mettre à exécution le programme si important et si étendu de réorganisation et d'agrandissement qui a été soumis à la Troisième Conférence Pan-Américaine tenue à Rio de Janeiro en 1906 et approuvé par elle. Après avoir soigneusement pesé les choses, on a vu que si le concours pour les plans était ouvert aux architectes de toute l'Amérique Latine, on ne pourrait commencer la construction du bâtiment qu'en septembre ou octobre 1908. Naturellement si on admettait les architectes d'un pays autre que les Etats-Unis où le bâtiment sera élevé, il faudrait permettre à ceux de tous les autres pays d'y participer et les architectes de Rio de Janeiro, de Buenos-Aires et de Santiago, ainsi que ceux de Mexico et de La Havane en feraient partie. En restreignant la déposition des plans et devis aux architectes américains résidant aux Etats-Unis le concours fermera le 15 juin 1907, c'est-à-dire quarante-cinq jours après la publication de ce BULLETIN et les travaux commenceront en septembre 1907 au plus tard. Tout en tenant compte de l'habileté et de la capacité des architectes de l'Amérique Latine, le Conseil d'Administration, représentant tous les pays, a décidé à l'unanimité qu'il était bien préférable de gagner un an dans l'achèvement du bâtiment, dont on en a si besoin pour l'installation du Bureau, que d'en retarder d'autant sa construction tout simplement pour avoir un plus grand nombre d'architectes à concourir.

 UTILITÉ DU BUREAU.

C'est un fait bien connu que, pour une raison ou une autre, certains critiques ont décrit et considéré le Bureau, dans le passé, comme étant une institution sans utilité ou comme la cinquième roue du carrosse gouvernemental. Bien qu'il soit difficile de croire que le Bureau ait jamais pu mériter une telle qualification, la personne la plus sceptique peut maintenant se convaincre de la fausseté d'une pareille allégation en faisant une visite personnelle dans ses bureaux. Et en

voyant de ses propres yeux ce qu'on y fait. La correspondance augmente si rapidement, spécialement pour les demandes de renseignements, qu'il est presque impossible d'y répondre avec le personnel actuel. De grandes sociétés commerciales et des maisons importantes qui, autrefois ne s'occupaient pas du Bureau, comptent maintenant sur lui pour lui procurer toutes sortes de renseignements. La correspondance est remplie de questions et d'idées émanant d'associations manufacturières, de chambres de commerce, de maisons d'institution, de conférenciers, d'étudiants et de voyageurs, ce qui montre, sans le moindre doute, l'intérêt croissant qui se manifeste aux Etats-Unis au sujet des affaires qui regardent tous les pays de l'Amérique.

BIENFAITS ÉMANANT DE LA GUERRE DU CENTRE-AMÉRIQUE.

Bien qu'on regrette les troubles qui existent en ce moment dans l'Amérique Centrale, il n'en est pas moins vrai qu'ils ont éveillé dans le monde entier le plus grand intérêt au sujet des républiques de cette partie de l'Amérique. La demande des publications sur le Nicaragua, le Honduras et le Salvador et par suite sur le Guatemala et Costa Rica a été tellement grande qu'il a été impossible au Bureau de les fournir. Si le seul bien qui résulte de ce conflit est de répandre la connaissance des ressources physiques et des avantages matériels de ces pays, les forces ennemies ne se seront pas battues en vain. Les grandes richesses naturelles de ces cinq républiques de l'Amérique du Centre n'ont jamais été appréciées à leur juste valeur et il n'y en a eu que très peu qui aient été jusqu'ici développées et exploitées d'une manière complète. On pourrait y placer avantageusement des millions de dollars et le temps n'est pas éloigné où l'on pourra constater dans ces pays les progrès que l'on a déjà vus au Mexique.

NOMS ET CONDITIONS FINANCIÈRES DE MAISONS DE COMMERCE LATINO-AMÉRICAINES.

Un grand nombre de demandes de renseignements arrivent continuellement au Bureau au sujet de matières qui ne sont pas directement de sa compétence. Par exemple, un grand nombre de compagnies manufacturières des Etats-Unis ne demandent pas seulement au Bureau de leur donner les noms des principales maisons de commerce de l'Amérique Latine, mais encore de leur donner son avis sur la situation financière de ces dernières. Par suite de la responsabilité que le Bureau encourrait en répondant à ces questions et du danger qu'il y aurait pour lui de sembler patronner certaines compagnies ou maisons, le Bureau se fait un plaisir de renvoyer les

demandes de ces renseignements aux Musées Commerciaux de Philadelphie et à R. G. Dunn & Co., de New York. La première de ces institutions publie un excellent annuaire commercial de l'Amérique du Sud préparé par un de ses experts et l'autre se fait une spécialité d'établir la condition financière des hommes d'affaires de l'Amérique du Sud et des Etats-Unis. En 1897-98, le Bureau a publié avec le plus grand succès un annuaire commercial de l'Amérique Latine; la demande en a été si grande que l'édition en a été bientôt épuisée et maintenant à cause du laps de temps qui s'est écoulé depuis sa publication il ne nous paraît pas bon de donner les noms de ces compagnies, de crainte qu'elles ne soient plus dans les affaires.

LE NOUVEAU MINISTRE DU SALVADOR.

Le Bureau souhaite la bienvenue à FEDERICO MEJIA, Ministre du Salvador qui vient d'entrer dans son Conseil d'Administration. M. MEJIA est l'un des hommes d'Etat les plus distingués de son pays et pendant quelque temps il tenait le portefeuille de Ministre des Finances et du Crédit public. Il a été reçu le samedi 6 avril en audience officielle par le Président ROOSEVELT.

DISCOURS REMARQUABLES SUR LA BOLIVIE ET LA RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

On attire l'attention d'une manière toute spéciale sur les discours qui ont été prononcés par M. IGNACIO CALDERON sur la Bolivie et par le Commandant ATWELL sur la République Argentine. Certains passages de leurs discours donnent des renseignements précieux et inédits au sujet du développement et des ressources de ces deux pays.

COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

Les renseignements détaillés que l'on a extraits dernièrement des statistiques publiées sur le commerce de la République Argentine et du Brésil pour l'année 1906 donnent une idée très claire de l'accroissement du commerce extérieur fait par ces deux importantes Républiques. Les exportations et les importations de la République Argentine pour l'année dernière s'élevant à \$562,000,000 environ, montrent de la manière la plus palpable la prospérité qui règne dans l'Amérique du Sud. Le total que nous venons de mentionner ci-dessus donne une moyenne d'environ \$100 par habitant, proportion qu'aucun autre pays n'a encore dépassée.

AGRANDISSEMENT D'UN PORT.

Il sera du plus grand intérêt pour les ingénieurs de savoir qu'on a fait des plans pour de grands travaux d'agrandissement à Rio Grande do Sul dans le Brésil Méridional. On doit construire à Lago dos Patos un port magnifique de manière à ce que les navires du plus fort tonnage puissent arriver jusqu'à Rio Grande do Sul. L'entreprise de ces travaux a été confiée à M. ELMER L. CORTELL, ingénieur américain.

Nous avons aussi appris que M. LINDEN W. BATES, ingénieur bien connu de New York a soumis des plans du port de Valparaiso. Ces plans et devis sont, d'après lui, plus pratiques et meilleur marché que ceux des ingénieurs européens.

SUJETS D'INTÉRÊT GÉNÉRAL.

Il y a encore dans ce numéro du BULLETIN beaucoup d'autres sujets d'intérêt général, à savoir; Messages des Présidents des Républiques du Guatemala, du Salvador, de l'Uruguay et de la République Dominicaine; Mouvements ordinaires du commerce mensuel extérieur du Mexique et des Etats-Unis; Loi Monétaire de Panama; Consolidation des Compagnies de chemins de fer dans la République Argentine; Transactions de propriétés foncières à Buenos-Aires; Expéditions de fer-blanc de Bolivie; Mouvement du café brésilien en janvier 1907, et commerce de la Ville de Santos, Brésil pour l'année 1906; Culture du "Périni," nouvelle plante fibreuse; Accroissement du commerce allemand avec le Chili en 1906; Etablissement d'un bureau de renseignements à New York par la République de Colombie; Industrie minière péruvienne en 1906; Réception officielle par M. le Président des Etats-Unis, de M. LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE, Ministre du Guatemala, et M. FÉDÉRIC MEJIA, Ministre du Salvador, et beaucoup d'autres sujets du plus grand intérêt.

ARTICLES SUR L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE DANS LES REVUES DU MOIS DE JUIN.

Les revues "Munsey's" et "Bankers'" publieront dans leurs numéros du mois de juin des articles préparés par le Directeur du Bureau répondant à diverses questions que l'on fait au Bureau et donnant des renseignements qui ne sont pas généralement connus au sujet des Républiques Latino-Américaines.

M. LE BARON D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT ET M. W. T. STEAD.

Deux des plus distingués partisans de la paix et de la bonne entente parmi les nations du monde, M. Le Baron d'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT et M. W. T. STEAD ont visité Washington dernièrement avant

de se rendre au congrès de la paix qui a eu lieu à New York du 15 au 18 avril. C'est avec le plus grand plaisir que nous avons remarqué l'intérêt que ces deux messieurs ont montré dans le travail et la sphère d'action du Bureau International des Républiques Américaines. Ils ont demandé qu'on leur envoie de temps en temps toutes ses publications et ils ont approuvé sa manière de faire pour étendre le commerce et faire naître la confiance mutuelle parmi les nations de l'Hémisphère occidental. Ils n'ont pas hésité à dire que plus tard, le Bureau est appelé à devenir une agence puissante pour l'influence coopérative et la bonne entente des gouvernements qui le maintiennent.

CONCOURS POUR LE CHOIX DE L'ARCHITECTE QUI DOIT CONSTRUIRE LE NOUVEAU BÂTI- MENT.

C'est avec un intérêt toujours croissant que ceux qui s'intéressent au nouveau bâtiment où s'installera le Bureau International des Républiques Américaines apprendront l'ouverture d'un concours pour le choix de l'architecte qui devra faire les plans du nouveau bâtiment et en surveiller la construction. Le 28 mars on a fait paraître le Programme et les Conditions du Concours pour le nouveau bâtiment du Bureau International des Républiques Américaines. Ce programme et ces conditions ont été préparés et signés par M. JOHN BARRETT, Directeur du Bureau, après les avoir soumis à l'approbation de M. ELIHU ROOT, président du Conseil d'Administration et Secrétaire d'Etat des Etats-Unis. A leur tour, le Comité de Contrôle et le Conseil d'Administration ont accepté ce programme et ces conditions comme étant absolument conformes aux désirs du Bureau.

Dix des principaux architectes des Etats-Unis ont été invités spécialement à participer à ce concours et on leur donnera à chacun une indemnité de \$1,000 pour leurs plans et devis. De plus, le concours est ouvert à tous les architectes renommés résidant aux Etats-Unis et on donnera trois primes aux meilleurs plans, la première de \$3,000, la deuxième de \$2,000 et la troisième de \$1,000. Tout porte à croire que ce concours sera très disputé. Près d'un cent d'architectes renommés ont manifesté le désir de prendre part au concours général.

D'abord, on avait l'intention d'inviter les architectes des pays de l'Amérique Latine à faire partie du concours, mais on a vu immédiatement que les travaux seraient retardés d'un an au moment où le Bureau étend sa sphère d'action et réclame de la manière la plus pressante un nouveau bâtiment. Si on invitait les architectes du

Mexique, de Cuba et d'Haiti, il faudrait également inviter ceux du Brésil, de la République Argentine et des autres pays de l'Amérique du Sud.

En tenant compte du temps qu'il faudrait pour faire parvenir le programme officiel dans toutes les capitales de l'Amérique du Sud, pour recevoir les demandes de renseignement et y répondre, pour préparer et faire les plans pour les soumettre aux juges et enfin pour que le lauréat vienne aux Etats-Unis afin de se rendre compte des conditions du climat et de la construction, le Conseil d'Administration, représentant toutes les Républiques de l'Amérique Latine a recommandé à l'unanimité que le concours soit limité aux architectes américains résidant aux Etats-Unis.

Cette question étant réglée, on a décidé pour obtenir de prompts résultats que le concours sera fermé le 15 juin 1907, et on espère commencer les travaux de construction au mois de septembre de la même année au plus tard. Le "Temple américain de la Paix" comme l'appelle M. CARNEGIE, qui a donné l'argent pour sa construction, pourrait donc être complètement terminé en septembre 1909.

L'emplacement choisi, ainsi que le montre le diagramme reproduit ailleurs dans le BULLETIN, est l'un des plus beaux de la ville de Washington, il contient cinq acres, ou à peu près deux hectares, faisant face aux terrains de la Maison Blanche du côté est et au parc du Potomac du côté sud. On élèvera probablement près de cet endroit le monument en l'honneur de CHRISTOPHE COLOMB et le monument de GEORGE WASHINGTON n'en est pas très éloigné. Du côté des terrains de la Maison Blanche on doit construire le nouveau bâtiment du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, de sorte que l'emplacement est beau et bien choisi. Toutes les personnes de l'Amérique Latine venant à Washington trouveront un lieu de réunion et de rendez-vous renfermant une administration avec bureaux, bibliothèque, salles de lecture et salle de réunion, le tout en rapport avec le développement du commerce et le resserrement des liens d'amitié existant entre les Républiques de l'hémisphère occidental.

On dépensera la somme de \$600,000 en monnaie des Etats-Unis pour construire le bâtiment et \$150,000 pour les travaux de décoration, peinture, et ameublement. Le tout sera fait de manière à faire honneur au but que l'on se propose d'atteindre en construisant ce bâtiment.

Tous les matériaux employés seront incombustibles et la façade sera en marbre ou autre pierre dure. Le style dans lequel le bâtiment doit être construit se trouve décrit dans le paragraphe suivant extrait du programme officiel. (Voir page 8, paragraphe II.)

L'intérieur du bâtiment sera divisé en quatre grandes sections consacrées à l'Administration, à la Bibliothèque, aux Réunions et au Service. La première se composera des bureaux pour le Directeur,

son personnel et les employés en général. La seconde contiendra la bibliothèque de CHRISTOPHE COLOMB, les salles de lecture, la salle de travail et les salles avec rayons et étagères, etc. La troisième aura une grande et magnifique salle à haut plafond destinée aux conférences ou congrès internationaux ou autres réunions importantes. Il y aura de plus des salles de réception et des salles pour les comités. La quatrième contiendra des salles spéciales pour l'expédition du courrier, des pièces de dépôt et un espace suffisant pour les appareils de chauffage et le combustible, etc.

Les sections anglaises et espagnoles du BULLETIN reproduisent *in extenso* le Programme et Conditions du Concours de sorte que ceux qui désirent avoir des renseignements plus détaillés au sujet du bâtiment pourront les y trouver.

Quoique ce monument doive être érigé à WASHINGTON, ville capitale des Etats-Unis, il n'en appartiendra pas moins à toutes les autres Républiques de l'Amérique qui pourront en surveiller la construction avec autant d'intérêt que s'il était érigé dans une des capitales de l'Amérique Centrale ou du Sud.

CUBA.

COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR EN 1906.

Le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère des Finances de Cuba vient de publier les chiffres représentant la valeur du commerce extérieur fait pendant l'année 1906, en les comparant à ceux de l'année précédente. D'après ces chiffres, la valeur totale des importations en 1906 s'est élevée à \$96,530,622 contre \$94,971,518 en 1905, soit une augmentation de \$3,570,104; celle des exportations en 1906 s'est élevée à \$106,258,618 contre \$116,167,484 dans l'année précédente, soit une diminution de \$3,908,867. Voici les principaux pays exportateurs.

Pays.	1906.	1905.
Etats-Unis	\$47,717,618	\$43,118,040
Angleterre	14,321,054	13,508,273
Espagne	9,167,669	10,179,558
Allemagne	6,414,694	5,915,920
France	5,398,984	5,242,901

Voici les principaux pays importateurs.

Pays.	1906.	1905.
Etats-Unis	\$88,175,451	\$95,330,475
Angleterre	5,899,734	5,793,350
Allemagne	3,671,198	3,905,471
Espagne	2,234,279	786,344
France	1,198,652	1,513,129

Voici les importations et exportations d'espèces pendant les années dont il est question :

Pays.	Importations.		Exportations.	
	1906.	1905.	1906.	1906.
Etats-Unis	\$6, 800	\$552, 348	\$4, 464, 112	\$1, 194, 360
Espagne	73, 589	317, 672	685, 679	916, 854
France.....	1, 264, 232	7, 372, 387	36, 654	570
Total.....	1, 334, 621	8, 242, 407	5, 286, 445	2, 111, 784

RÉCOLTE SUCRIÈRE DE 1906 ET 1907.

Le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère des Finances (Secretaría de Hacienda de Cuba) vient de publier les chiffres qui représentent la production sucrière de l'année 1905-6, ainsi que les prévisions pour l'année 1906-7. La récolte totale en 1905-6 a atteint le chiffre de 8,561,017 sacs soit 1,225,799 tonnes contre 1,183,347 tonnes pour l'année précédente. -

En se basant sur la superficie en culture et en tenant compte du manque de bras et des difficultés que l'on éprouve à transporter les marchandises, les prévisions pour l'année 1906-7 s'élèvent à 10,979,517 sacs ou 1,539,648 tonnes, soit une augmentation de 313,849 tonnes sur la production de l'année 1905-6. Toutefois on pense que les prévisions sont un peu forcées.

RÉPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE.

COMMERCE EXTERIEUR POUR L'ANNÉE 1906.

D'après les chiffres publiés par le Contrôleur et le Receveur général de l'Administration des Douanes de la République Dominicaine, l'année 1906 a été des plus prospères pour le pays en général ainsi que le fait voir son mouvement industriel et commercial qui, pendant cette période a atteint un degré inconnu jusqu'ici. La production ainsi que la consommation a augmenté d'une manière extraordinaire. La mise en vigueur des lois concernant les nouveaux impôts a procuré au gouvernement les fonds dont il avait besoin pour entreprendre un grand nombre de travaux nécessaires, spécialement dans la construction des routes. Les entreprises particulières importantes, surtout dans l'agriculture ont réussi en général et ont augmenté leur champ d'activité. On a fait des progrès sensibles dans toutes les branches commerciales en mettant les affaires dans des conditions normales et naturelles. Dans cet espace de temps on a employé ou engagé pour faire un travail rémunérateur beaucoup plus de personnes que jamais et il en est résulté une augmentation

dans les demandes de fournitures de toute espèce ce qui a donné une impulsion au commerce extérieur et intérieur.

La valeur totale du commerce extérieur pendant l'année 1906 non compris les importations et exportations de monnaie d'or, d'argent et de papier a été de \$10,601,815, soit une augmentation d'environ un million de dollars sur l'année 1905, ce qui montre le plus grand mouvement commercial dans l'histoire du pays.

La valeur des marchandises achetées à l'étranger a été de \$4,065,437 contre \$6,536,378, valeur des produits indigènes qui ont été exportés, ce qui fait un excédent de \$2,470,941 en faveur du pays.

Les sommes résultant des augmentations additionnées ensemble ont permis au gouvernement de déposer à l'étranger pendant l'année la somme de \$1,476,116, non compris l'exportation d'espèces pour servir au remboursement de la dette publique. De plus, l'argent américain en circulation dans le pays a été augmenté par l'importation nette de \$208,406, ce qui laisse subsister encore un crédit étranger de \$786,424 en faveur du pays comme résultat des transactions de l'année.

Tous les principaux produits indigènes ont augmenté en quantité ainsi qu'en valeur sur ceux des années antérieures à l'exception du sucre, bien que la production ait dépassé de 7,781 tonnes celle de l'année 1905, qui a subi une diminution considérable en valeur.

Ainsi les exportations de 1905 formant un total de 47,309 tonnes, ont produit un prix moyen net de \$3.10 per quintal soit un total de \$3,292,470 et les 55,090 tonnes expédiées en 1906 n'ont rapporté que \$1.93 net per quintal soit \$2,392,406 pour l'exportation totale ce qui fait ressortir une diminution en valeur de \$900,064 pour les exportations de ce produit pendant cette dernière année. Cette baisse a contrebalancé les gains en valeur des autres produits expédiés et a réduit la valeur totale des exportations à \$6,543,872 contre \$6,896,098 en 1905, soit une diminution nette de \$352,226. Presque toute l'exportation du sucre étant comme toujours destinée aux Etats-Unis, la diminution principale dans la valeur des exportations s'élevant à \$734,987 a eu lieu sur les produits expédiés dans ce pays qui a reçu quand même la plus grande quantité des produits et plus de la moitié des valeurs totales produites.

La production du cacao a montré une augmentation continue et constante et un surplus d'environ trois millions de livres pour l'année, le total des exportations ayant atteint le chiffre de 14,295 tonnes. Les prix en général que l'on a obtenus pour ce produit ont été satisfaisants atteignant une moyenne d'un peu plus de \$7 par quintal pour arriver au chiffre de \$11 par quintal à la fin de l'année, le mettant ainsi à la tête des plus importants produits du pays. La demande du cacao est toujours croissante en Europe et

en Amérique et il semble qu'il soit destiné à être toujours le produit le plus précieux et le plus rémunérateur de la République Dominicaine par suite du climat spécial et de la nature du sol qui contribuent à la production d'un article de première qualité, quoique les planteurs n'y aient apporté jusqu'ici que très peu de soins.

La production du tabac en feuilles, des bananes, du café, des cuirs et peaux, de la cire et des bois de teinture a augmenté considérablement et les prix que ces différents articles ont rapportés ont été en général plus élevés que dans l'année 1905.

Mais le fait le plus extraordinaire à noter dans le commerce de l'année est l'augmentation sensible dans les importations qui ont atteint le chiffre le plus élevé jusqu'à ce jour. Ces importations, se composant principalement de céréales et de produits alimentaires, montrent que le public en devient de plus en plus acheteur. La valeur totale des importations, à l'exception des espèces, a été de \$4,281,337 contre \$2,736,828 pendant l'année 1905, ce qui fait ressortir une augmentation nette de \$1,328,609, soit 49 pour cent sur la période comparative qui a atteint le record pour le commerce général et les importations.

Sur cette augmentation les Etats-Unis ont reçu la somme de \$685,938 provenant d'achats faits dans ce pays, spécialement de tissus de coton qui ont plus que doublé. On a fait des achats en Allemagne pour une valeur de \$382,676, dont plus de la moitié représentait des importations de riz qui ont considérablement augmenté. Le commerce de l'Angleterre a augmenté de \$160,143 se composant presque entièrement de tissus de coton. Les importations provenant de France ont augmenté de 25 pour cent soit \$59,196 et celles provenant d'Espagne de \$50,315, étant ainsi le double de ce qu'elles étaient auparavant.

Les évaluations totales des transactions commerciales de la République Dominicaine avec les pays étrangers pendant l'année 1906, ont été réparties de la manière suivante :

Pays.	Valeurs.	Tant pour cent du total.
Etats-Unis	\$6, 252, 707	57. 8
Allemagne.....	2, 923, 942	27. 0
France.....	771, 916	7. 2
Angleterre.....	572, 714	5. 2
Espagne.....	93, 732	. 9
Italie.....	50, 842	. 5
Cuba.....	47, 751	. 4
Porto Rico.....	32, 936	. 3
Autres pays.....	78, 669	. 7
Total.....	10, 825, 209	100. 0

Les tissus ordinaires, la quincaillerie de toute espèce, les denrées alimentaires et autres marchandises similaires de première nécessité composent la majeure partie des importations de l'année. La

valeur totale déclarée des tissus de coton, des articles de fer et d'acier, du riz, de la farine de blé; des provisions y compris la viande et les produits des laiteries, des huiles, des articles de fibres végétales; du poisson et ses produits, des articles en bois et en cuir ouvragé venant en importance selon l'ordre nommé, constitue 74 pour cent de la valeur totale des marchandises importées, le 26 pour cent restant étant représenté par des articles de toute espèce.

Les importations du principal article, les tissus de coton, ont été facturées à \$1,136,358 contre \$552,774 en 1905. Cette augmentation étant due principalement aux envois plus considérables provenant des Etats-Unis et d'Angleterre.

Bien que les Etats-Unis fournissent plus de la moitié des articles de fer et d'acier importés, il y a eu une diminution dans ses envois sur ceux de l'année 1905, mais les achats en Angleterre, en Allemagne et en France ont augmenté considérablement. La valeur totale des importations sous cette rubrique a été de \$474,200 provenant des pays suivants: Etats-Unis, \$238,561; Angleterre, \$86,789; Allemagne, \$57,161; France, \$34,736.

Le riz constitue le principal produit alimentaire importé en 1906 et la quantité reçue pendant l'année a été de 18,874,116 livres facturées à \$370,668 ce qui fait ressortir une augmentation de 8,857,000 sur les importations du même produit pendant l'année précédente. C'est l'Allemagne qui a fourni presque toute cette augmentation, soit 15,390,595 livres de l'importation totale tandis que le reste se devise principalement entre les Etats-Unis et l'Angleterre.

Les Etats-Unis ont fourni presque toute la farine de blé importée, soit 58,622 barils évalués à \$250,390 dont 41,172 barils importés pendant l'année 1905 évalués à \$208,968.

Le même pays tient la première place pour les importations de viande et de produits des laiteries, la valeur de ces achats ayant été de \$117,546 soit \$35,512 d'augmentation sur ceux de l'année précédente. La valeur des provisions de cette classe provenant d'Allemagne, de France et de Porto-Rico accuse aussi une augmentation; la valeur totale de viande et des produits des laiteries, s'étant élevée à \$226,855 contre \$138,195 pendant la période comparative.

Les Etats-Unis comme d'ordinaire, ont été la source principale des importations d'huiles qui ont atteint une valeur de \$202,478, soit 38 pour cent en plus de la valeur des recettes de ce produit en 1905. Le commerce en huile d'olive provenant d'Espagne a augmenté de \$2,013 à \$7,738 et la valeur du commerce d'huile avec l'Angleterre, la France, l'Italie et autres pays accuse une légère augmentation sur celle de l'année précédente.

Les articles de fibres végétales achetés dans d'autres pays, consistent principalement de cordages et de toile à sacs pour l'exportation de produits facturés pour une valeur de \$149,027 contre \$85,721 pour

1905. Autrefois l'Angleterre avait pour ainsi dire le monopole de ce commerce mais pendant l'année 1906 la valeur des articles de fibres reçus de ce pays a diminué légèrement ainsi que celle de provenance française mais les valeurs de ces importations provenant des Etats-Unis, d'Allemagne et d'Espagne ont plus que doublé dans chaque cas.

Parmi les denrées alimentaires importées, il y avait des quantités considérables de poisson et de ses produits, la plupart étant du poisson salé et séché provenant des Etats-Unis pour une valeur de \$126,299 soit, \$16,844 de plus qu'en 1905. Les produits de cette classe expédiés par l'Allemagne et la France montrent aussi une augmentation, mais les importations provenant de ces pays sont encore relativement peu importantes.

La valeur totale des articles en cuir de toutes provenances a été de \$118,578 contre \$72,964 pendant l'année 1905, l'augmentation étant due à des recettes plus considérables de presque tous les pays expédiant ces articles, mais surtout des Etats-Unis, qui en ont exporté pour une valeur de \$160,833, soit une augmentation de 68 pour cent sur l'année précédente.

De même qu'en 1905, les Etats-Unis ont aussi fourni la plus grande partie des articles en bois dont la valeur s'est élevée à \$95,780 sur un total de \$116,925. C'est l'Allemagne qui a fourni la plus grande partie du reste. Ces articles consistaient principalement de fonds et de douvelles de barils et de caisses spéciales pour l'emballage de produits à exporter. Le restant des marchandises importées en 1906 était composé de produits divers de peu d'importance. Les Etats-Unis en ont importé la plus grande partie bien que l'Allemagne comme d'ordinaire, occupe la première place pour les bières, les tissus de laine et la porcelaine; l'Espagne pour les fruits secs et les noix; l'Italie pour les chapeaux et les casquettes et la France pour les vins et les liqueurs.

Les principaux produits vendus aux autres pays ont été d'après leur valeur relative: le sucre, le cacao, le tabac, les bananes, le café, les cuirs et peaux, la cire, les bois durs tropicaux et les matières premières pour servir à la fabrication des drogues et des teintures.

Les 123,401,271 livres de sucre exportées et facturées pour une valeur de \$2,392,406 étaient presque entièrement à destination des Etats-Unis, les expéditions totales faites dans ce pays s'élevaient à 117,491,975 livres évaluées à \$2,291,527. Sur le restant on en a expédié 1,754,175 livres en Angleterre, 801,876 livres en Allemagne, 304,605 livres en France et 348,640 livres dans des pays divers.

On a exporté des fèves de cacao pour une valeur de \$2,262,912, représentant des expéditions de 32,022,460 livres, dont 17,502,961 livres en Allemagne, 9,821,512 livres aux Etats-Unis et le reste en France.

Les exportations totales de tabac se sont élevées à 14,965,799 livres évaluées à \$837,057 qui ont été réparties entre les trois pays suivants:

Allemagne, 8,946,053 livres, évaluées à \$528,897; Etats-Unis, 3,746,162 livres, évaluées à \$189,279 et France 2,273,584 livres facturées à \$118,881.

L'expédition des bananes s'est élevée à 669,100 régimes, évalués à \$334,005, et presque toute cette quantité a été expédiée aux Etats-Unis.

Les exportations de café se sont élevées à 2,916,727 livres, évalués à \$220,051. En voici la répartition :

Pays.	Poids.	Valeur.
	<i>Livres.</i>	
Allemagne.....	1,562,193	\$98,997
France.....	569,215	50,030
Etats-Unis.....	564,291	49,556
Cuba.....	86,608	7,957
Autres contrées.....	134,442	13,511

Les cuirs de chèvres et de bestiaux se montant à \$150,440 ont été vendus à l'étranger, principalement aux Etats-Unis, en Allemagne et en France pour une valeur de \$78,335, \$60,849 et \$7,521 respectivement.

On a expédié 514,825 livres de cire, se montant à \$125,599. Sur cette quantité on en a expédié 281,288 livres aux Etats-Unis, 65,584 livres en France et 13,720 livres dans d'autres pays.

On a expédié aux Etats-Unis des bois durs tropicaux pour une valeur de \$27,773 et on en a expédié des quantités moins importantes en Angleterre, en France et dans d'autres pays, le tout s'élevant à \$72,859.

Le reste du total de la valeur déclarée des exportations se composait des articles suivants: bétail, \$12,359; matières pour la fabrication des drogues et teintures, \$56,061; fibres végétales, \$20,630; miel, \$15,985; noix de coco, \$5,814, ainsi que beaucoup d'autres produits tropicaux de moindre importance.

Le mouvement maritime du commerce extérieur de l'année accuse pour les ports de mer 1,538 navires entrés et sortis jaugeant ensemble 1,656,002 tonneaux.

Sur les importations évalués à \$2,445,429, 57 pour cent de la valeur totale des marchandises ont été apportés par des navires américains. Les navires suivants se sont partagé le reste :

Pavillon.	Valeur.	Pour cent.
Américain.....	\$2,445,429	57
Allemand.....	1,308,338	32
Français.....	272,111	.....
Anglais.....	95,680	.....
Norvégien.....	55,421	.....
Cubain.....	29,628	.....
Hollandais.....	13,316	.....
Dominicain.....	11,246	.....
Divers.....	.....	.....

Voici le tableau indiquant la nationalité des navires ayant transporté les marchandises exportées :

Pavillon.	Valeur.	Tant pour cent du total.
Allemand.....	\$1, 102, 519	32
Américain.....	2, 091, 480	32
Norvégien.....	1, 412, 623	21
Français.....	579, 723	.....
Anglais.....	311, 931	.....
Hollandais.....	23, 496	.....
Dominicain.....	le reste.	.....

Le commerce du cabotage accuse 6,657 entrées et sorties dans les différents ports du pays représentant un total de 122,219 tonnes fait par les navires dominicains. Le 75 pour cent de ce commerce s'est fait par de petits voiliers et le restant par des vapeurs jaugeant moins de 60 tonneaux. Le commerce du cabotage s'est grandement accru pour faire face aux exigences toujours croissantes du pays.

ÉTATS-UNIS.

COMMERCE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS.

On trouvera à la page 900 le dernier rapport du commerce entre les États-Unis et l'Amérique Latine, extrait de la compilation faite par le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère du Commerce et du Travail. Le rapport a trait au mois de février 1907 et donne un tableau comparatif de ce mois avec le mois correspondants de l'année 1906. Il donne aussi un tableau des huit mois finissant au mois de février 1907, en les comparant avec la même période de l'année précédente. On sait que les chiffres des différents bureaux de douane montrant les importations et les exportations pour un mois quelconque ne sont reçus au Ministère des Finances que le 20 du mois suivant, et qu'il faut un certain temps pour les compiler et les faire imprimer, de sorte que les résultats pour le mois de février ne peuvent être publiés avant le mois d'avril.

IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS DE TABAC EN 1906.

Les chiffres suivants, compilés par le Bureau des Statistiques au Ministère du Commerce et du Travail des Etats-Unis; font ressortir les importations et exportations de tabac en feuilles et de tabac travaillé pendant l'année 1906. On donne aussi les chiffres de l'année précédente afin d'en faire la comparaison.

Importations de tabac étranger en feuilles et de tabac travaillé.

Articles et pays.	1905.	1906.
Tabac en feuilles:		
Pour faire des cigares.....	\$5, 514, 042	\$7, 974, 338
Autres tabacs en feuilles.....	13, 162, 097	18, 652, 809
Total des tabacs en feuilles.....	18, 676, 139	26, 627, 147
Pays de provenance:		
Allemagne.....	522, 564	1, 493, 092
Pays-Bas.....	5, 310, 691	7, 656, 997
Autres pays d'Europe.....	493, 866	1, 451, 313
Amérique du Nord anglaise.....	191, 638	171, 810
Mexique.....	11, 121	51, 604
Cuba.....	11, 879, 938	15, 333, 786
Asie et Océanie.....	262, 054	543, 804
Autres pays.....	4, 367	22, 641
Cigares, cigarettes et cigares de Manille.....	3, 943, 613	4, 538, 779
Autres produits.....	33, 954	120, 190
Total du tabac travaillé.....	4, 037, 567	4, 658, 969

Exportations de feuilles de tabac du pays et de produits fabriqués.

Articles et pays.	1905.	1906.
Tabac en feuilles.....	\$26, 623, 136	\$31, 666, 193
Tiges et rognures.....	178, 064	254, 302
Pays de destination:		
Angleterre.....	7, 563, 563	11, 492, 733
Belgique.....	1, 367, 195	834, 537
France.....	2, 966, 750	3, 121, 117
Allemagne.....	3, 849, 693	4, 117, 763
Italie.....	2, 355, 779	4, 382, 439
Pays-Bas.....	1, 213, 341	1, 433, 253
Espagne.....	1, 318, 614	577, 275
Autres pays d'Europe.....	431, 914	460, 061
Amérique du Nord anglaise.....	1, 488, 100	1, 563, 582
Amérique Centrale.....	70, 115	68, 427
Mexique.....	108, 980	110, 086
Indes occidentales et Bermude.....	232, 694	217, 972
République Argentine.....	58, 596	31, 454
Colombie.....	10, 617	15, 128
Autres pays de l'Amérique du Sud.....	79, 981	88, 689
Japon.....	962, 180	629, 427
Australasie anglaise.....	1, 068, 047	1, 286, 602
Autres pays d'Asie et d'Océanie.....	703, 947	443, 456
Afrique anglaise.....	608, 778	727, 527
Autres pays d'Afrique.....	342, 316	518, 907
Cigares.....	51, 148	41, 853
Cigarettes.....	2, 639, 887	2, 649, 470
Tabac à fumer.....	7, 243, 688	1, 904, 539
Autres articles.....	990, 277	954, 833
Total du tabac travaillé.....	5, 475, 339	5, 550, 695

HAÏTI.

EXPOSITION D'ÉCHANTILLONS DANS LES CONSULATS.

Le général NORD ALEXIS vient de promulguer la loi suivante, qui donnera un vif essor aux transactions commerciales :

ARTICLE 1^{er}. Obligation est faite à tout Consul ou Agent consulaire d'Haïti de réserver une place dans ses bureaux pour l'exposition des échantillons divers qui leur seront expédiés d'Haïti et spécialement par la Chambre de Commerce.

ART. 2. Les Agents précités sont tenus de transmettre à la Secrétairie d'Etat du Commerce et à la Chambre de Commerce toutes les communications, demandes de renseignements ou autres qui leur seront faites au sujet de ces échantillons.

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 El Heraldo Industrial. Caracas. Semimonthly.
 Gaceta Oficial. Caracas. Daily.
 *Venezuelan Herald. Caracas.



SEÑOR DON ENRIQUE CORTES, MINISTER OF COLOMBIA TO THE UNITED STATES.

MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

International Union of American Republics.

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No. 5.

On Wednesday, May 1, the Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics, in a statement to the Governing Board covering the estimates and budget for the year 1907-8, called attention to the broadening work of the Bureau in the following terms:

"While this statement is not in any sense a report on the work of the Bureau, the Director takes advantage of the opportunity to point out the gratifying growth in the correspondence and work of the Bureau along practical lines. Careful calculation shows that the number of inquiries received and answered during the first three months of the present administration, or from January 11 to April 11, was nearly three times greater than it was in the corresponding period of last year, while the demand for the printed matter of the Bureau in the same period was quadrupled. Approximately 3,000 letters have been received and answered during the last three months, coming from and going to all parts of the Western Hemisphere and certain sections of Europe and Asia.

"Although naturally the increase has been largely in the United States, where exists the chief need, the growth of interest in the Bureau throughout Latin America has been quite noticeable.

"It is worthy of note that at least twenty-five of the great exporting and business firms of the United States have decided, as a result of interest in Latin America awakened by the Bureau, to send representatives to that part of the world for the purpose not only of selling the products of the United States, but of purchasing those of Latin America. There has been a marked increase in the number of persons seeking information about Latin America with reference to traveling there instead of going to Europe or Asia. The requests of

libraries, both college and public, in all parts of the United States for lists of books relating to Latin America have grown to such an extent that the Director has been obliged to order the printing of a circular bibliograph that can be sent out in answer to these inquiries.

"The BULLETIN has been changed in a number of respects and made more attractive and practical, with the result that there has developed a large increase in the demand for it, not only in the United States but in Latin America. The Director has additional plans for its improvement, which will soon be put into practice. In the course of a few months he hopes to have the mailing list confined to those persons who really make use of it and appreciate it, and to do this he has cut off the names of a large number of persons who have been receiving the BULLETIN for the last ten years without making any new request for its continuance.

"One of the best evidences of practical interest in the commercial relations of the United States with Latin America is the number of invitations that are continually pouring into the Bureau for the Director or some other qualified person to address chambers of commerce, boards of trade, and similar organizations on this subject. The Director accepts these invitations when it is possible to do so without neglecting the general management of the Bureau."

PRESIDENT ALCORTA'S OPINION OF SECRETARY ROOT'S VISIT.

The newspapers of the United States published, on Thursday, May 9, 1907, an interesting dispatch from Buenos Aires. It was a quotation from the address of President ALCORTA, of the Argentine Republic, at the opening of the National Congress. He took this opportunity to make a complimentary reference to Mr. Root, Secretary of State of the United States and Chairman of the Governing Board of the International Bureau of the American Republics, as follows:

"The most notable diplomatic event of the past year was the visit of the American Secretary of State, Mr. Root, to this and other Latin-American Republics. That eminent statesman brought messages of cordiality and friendship from the American people and their illustrious President, Mr. ROOSEVELT, and made statements on every possible occasion which could only have the effect of assisting in the progress of the Republics and bringing about closer relations between them and the United States. The visit of Mr. Root has already begun to bear fruit in the genuine friendship established, in a better understanding, and in the frank relations existing between the Argentine Republic and the United States, and the firm desire of both Republics to promote their mutual commerce."

THE HISPANIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

It gives the Director much pleasure to publish in this issue some data about the Hispanic Society of America, together with photographs of the President, Mr. ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON, and two views of the new building of the society. Although the world in general may not be familiar with the work that Mr. HUNTINGTON has been doing, it will surely, in time, give him credit for accomplishing more than any other North American for the awakening of interest in Hispanic languages, literature, art, and history. He has practically devoted his life and energies and a large portion of his income to developing interest in these subjects, and he has earned the gratitude of all people who wish to promote the study of them in the United States by organizing this Society and providing it with a beautiful and practical home. No visitor to New York has seen all the attractions of that metropolis unless he has visited the building of the Hispanic Society in Audubon Park, where it occupies a commanding position overlooking the Hudson River. On the original advisory board were such distinguished names as Porfirio Díaz, John Hay, Arthur Twining Hadley, Bartolomé Mitre, Morris K. Jesup, Marcelino Menendez y Pelayo, James Fitzmaurice-Kelly, R. Foulche-Delbosc, and Hugo A. Rennert. The board of trustees includes Charles Harrison Tweed, Isaac Edwin Gates, Francis Lathrop, John Ten Broeck Hillhouse, and Mansfield Lovell Hillhouse. Elsewhere in this issue are given further details of the Hispanic Society. The Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics takes advantage of this opportunity to thank President HUNTINGTON for his assurance of the cooperation of the Hispanic Society with the Bureau for the development throughout the United States of interest in the Latin-American Republics, and for important publications of that society, which he has forwarded to the Columbus Memorial Library.

THE NEW LABOR BUREAU OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The International Bureau of the American Republics is glad to have had the opportunity of cooperating with the Government of the Argentine Republic in the organization of its new Bureau of Labor. In response to a request received from His Excellency, the Argentine Minister of the Interior, Señor Don M. A. MONTES DE OCA, the Bureau has communicated not only with the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States Government, but with the Bureaus of the States of New York, Massachusetts, and Illinois, and has secured from them all their important publications, which have been forwarded to Buenos Ayres. This South American capital is growing so rapidly and the conditions of labor there are demanding

so much attention that this new bureau of the Argentine Government will have a large and interesting field of activity. The Director is grateful to Governor CHARLES E. HUGHES, of New York; Governor CURTIS GUILD, Jr., of Massachusetts; Governor CHARLES S. DENEEN, of Illinois, and to Hon. CHARLES P. NEILL, Commissioner of Labor in Washington, for the quick response made to his letters asking that their respective Bureaus of Labor be instructed to provide the Argentine Government with all material at hand. Inquiries have also been received by the International Bureau from representative men and officials in the Argentine Republic with reference to the establishment of an agricultural college in that country, and, in response to the Director's request, the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States and the presidents of a number of North American agricultural colleges have provided the Bureau with data on this subject, to be duly forwarded to those concerned.

In this connection the Director begs to state that the International Bureau will be glad to cooperate at all times with any department of the different Latin-American governments in securing information or data in the United States which may be needed, or in giving any assistance in its power for the execution of their respective programmes.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN TOUR OF PROFESSOR SHEPHERD.

Prof. WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD, of Columbia University, New York, sailed from New York on May 11 for his tour of South America. His itinerary includes Panama, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Brazil, in the order named. He will be gone four or five months and will endeavor in this period to visit the principal cities of each one of the Republics named. It is his purpose to study carefully not only the educational, intellectual, and literary status and progress of these Republics, but to familiarize himself with their material, commercial, and economic development. Upon his return he will use the information he has gained for a series of lectures before Columbia University and other institutions in the United States which are desirous of becoming more familiar with South American countries and affairs. Although Professor SHEPHERD goes under the auspices of Columbia University, he will incidentally represent the International Bureau of the American Republics in securing special data which is necessary for carrying on the work of the Bureau. The statement given out by the New York papers that he would represent the International Conciliation Committee in spreading its peace propaganda is not true. At one time negotiations were under way for him to execute a mission for this

Committee, but later it was decided that he would not have time to attend to that as well as to carry out the programme of Columbia University and the Bureau.

PROFESSOR ROWE'S TRAVELS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Prof. L. S. ROWE, of the University of Pennsylvania, and one of the delegates of the United States to the Third Pan-American Conference at Rio Janeiro, is now in Chile, and will soon proceed to La Paz, where he will advise the Bolivian Government, in response to a special invitation, in regard to the reorganization of its educational system. Professor ROWE has been the recipient of great attentions from the leading educators of the Argentine Republic during his extended stay in that country. He was a member of the committee of the Pan-American Conference which considered the enlargement of the work of the International Bureau of the American Republics, and he has done much on his trip to awaken interest throughout different South American countries in the practical usefulness of that institution.

POSSIBLE VISITS OF SOUTH AMERICAN STATESMEN TO THE UNITED STATES.

It is a pleasure to announce that progress is being made toward securing a visit to the United States of two such distinguished South American statesmen and scholars as RUY BARBOSA, of Brazil, and LUIS M. DRAGO, of the Argentine Republic. The International Bureau of the American Republics is in correspondence with different universities and representative institutions in the United States for the purpose of arranging that invitations be extended to these representative South American leaders of public opinion to deliver addresses on subjects of interest alike to the United States and Latin America.

THE NEW SPANISH CLUB OF YALE UNIVERSITY.

Special credit is due Yale University for the development of interest in the study of the Spanish language and of Latin-American countries, their history and development. A Spanish society whose membership is made up of students taking a course of study along these lines has been organized by Prof. RUDOLPH SCHEVILL, and its membership has grown so rapidly that it already numbers nearly 100. Prof. SCHEVILL reports a remarkable increase of interest in everything pertaining to the Latin-American Republics, and he believes

that the next year will show still more progress in this direction. It was under the auspices of this club that the Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics recently made an address on South America before the students of Yale University.

LATIN AMERICA VERSUS ASIA.

Mr. CHARLES M. PEPPER, who was one of the delegates of the United States to the Second Pan-American Conference in Mexico, and whose book, "From Panama to Patagonia," has attracted so much attention, has recently returned from a tour of commercial investigation, on behalf of the Department of Commerce and Labor, in India, and has just submitted a report on his observations. Mr. PEPPER found his journey very interesting, but he has informed the Bureau of the American Republics that he is more convinced than ever before that the great opportunity for the trade expansion of the United States is in Latin America rather than in Asia.

THE COMPETITION FOR THE NEW BUILDING.

On April 30, the registration of architects for the new building of the International Bureau of the American Republics was closed. In addition to the 8 men and firms specially designated, 128 have entered the open competition. If all these 136 submit drawings it will be the largest competition which Washington has known and will result in providing the Bureau with a building both beautiful and practical. The list of architects is made up of men living in all parts of the country, and therefore the Committee of Award will have a wide variety of designs upon which to base its conclusions. The competition closes on June 15 and the decision as to the best plan ought to be reached not later than June 30. The contract for the actual construction should be let by the middle of summer, while the first breaking of ground should take place late in the summer or early in the fall.

THE REPRESENTATIVES OF COLOMBIA AND SALVADOR IN THE UNITED STATES.

The members of the Governing Board of the International Bureau of the American Republics, whose photographs are published in this issue, include the Colombian Minister, Señor Don ENRIQUE CORTES, and Señor FEDERICO MEJÍA, the Minister of Salvador. Mr. CORTES represents both the highest culture and the best business quality of his country and has distinguished himself not only in Bogota but in London as a successful financier. He has served as Minister of For-

eign Affairs in his own country, and was selected by President REYES as Minister to the United States for the special purpose of conducting the negotiations for a new treaty. Señor MEJÍA has occupied the position of Minister of Finance and Public Credit in Salvador and has been intimately associated with the development of that country to its present prosperous condition.

THE DEATH OF A LEADING EXPORT AUTHORITY.

It is with great sorrow that all those who are interested in the extension of the foreign commerce of the United States have learned of the recent death of Mr. W. J. JOHNSTON, proprietor of the "American Exporter," of New York City. Few men in the United States have shown more sincere concern for the development of foreign markets for American products, or have worked harder to make American manufacturers and exporters appreciate their opportunities abroad. In frequent conferences between the Director of the International Bureau of American Republics and Mr. JOHNSTON, the former learned to appreciate his deep study of the problems of export trade and his familiarity with its important details. The present influence, prosperity, and quality of the "American Exporter" are largely due to his personal efforts. He was a man of untiring energy, good business insight, and devotion to the field of activity in which he was engaged.

APPRECIATION EXPRESSED FOR COURTESIES TO THE DIRECTOR.

The Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics takes advantage of this opportunity to express his sincere appreciation of the courtesies shown him at different places where he has been invited to deliver addresses during the past month upon the relations of the United States and Latin America. He refers with particular pleasure to President ARTHUR T. HADLEY, Prof. HERBERT E. GREGORY, and Prof. RUDOLPH SCHEVILL, of Yale University; Hon. CHARLES SPRAGUE SMITH, of the *People's Institute*, New York City; Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE, Mr. ROBERT ERSKINE ELY, and Mr. HAYNE DAVIS, of the New York Peace Congress; President WM. A. LYTLE, Mr. IRVING E. COMINS, and Mr. GEORGE F. BOOTH, of the Worcester Board of Trade; Dr. D. W. ABERCROMBIE, principal of Worcester Academy, Worcester, Massachusetts; President CHARLES W. NEEDHAM, Dean W. R. VANCE, and Prof. E. G. LORENZEN, of George Washington University, Washington, District of Columbia; Mr. B. IRVING, Secretary of the Society of the Oregon Country, Washington, District of Columbia, and Miss HELEN NORRIS CUMMINGS, of the *Cameron Club*, Alexandria, Virginia.

BOLIVIA'S INDUCEMENTS TO IMMIGRANTS.

Bolivia is to be congratulated on the practical steps it is taking for the development of immigration. Few countries in the world have made more liberal offers for the assistance of new settlers. The Ministry of Colonization and Agriculture gives them free transportation on both the railroads and highways of the country, and free passage of their effects from the port where they land to the point of their destination. All heads of families will receive, at a minimum price, 50 hectares, or about 125 acres of land, while each son over 18 years will receive a like amount, and each son over 14 years will receive 14 hectares, or about 35 acres. The report of the Ministry further states that the population of Bolivia in 1906 was reported as 2,226,935.

PRESIDENT DÍAZ'S MESSAGE TO THE MEXICAN CONGRESS.

The message which President Díaz submitted to the Twenty-third Congress of the Mexican Government, April 1, 1907, is most interesting and shows the remarkable progress and prosperity of that Republic. The résumé of the message given in the BULLETIN should be read carefully by all those who are watching Mexico's growth. In referring to the currency situation, he calls attention to the fact that the present coinage of gold amounts to \$60,000,000 against \$43,000,000 in September, 1906, while the silver subsidiary coins aggregated \$22,000,000.

THE FORWARD MOVEMENT IN CHILE.

Reports from Europe and Chile give evidence of the confidence of foreign capital in the resources and possibilities of that Republic. New companies are being organized both in Santiago and in European cities to develop its mines, its industries, its agricultural lands, and to build railroads in different directions. For example, there was authorized by the Chilean Government on February 14, 1907, the establishment of an Anglo-Chilean mining corporation, with a capitalization of \$1,000,000, whose main offices will be in Santiago. Notwithstanding the fact that Chile suffered terribly from the earthquake, neither the Government nor the people appear the least daunted by the difficulties of reconstruction. Everybody is showing a spirit of courage and activity that compares well with the attitude of the people of San Francisco and all California in the United States.

THE NEW BUDGET OF URUGUAY.

The prosperous condition of Uruguay is shown by the Budget for 1907-8, which has recently been sanctioned by the Senate and published. In this the expenditures and receipts are fixed at nearly \$20,000,000, and show a slight surplus in favor of revenues. As evidence of Uruguay's determination to keep up her high financial standing, it can be noted that, among the principal items of expenditure, is the sum of \$10,746,189 for national obligations, covering public debt, railway guarantees, etc.

NEW RAILROAD PROJECTS IN PERU.

Peru is showing much activity in railroad work. Some eight important extensions or new lines have recently been authorized by the Congress of that Republic, while the project of building a railroad from Payta to the Upper Amazon is being discussed. In this undertaking the Government will make large territorial grants, which will be an inducement for the investment of capital.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR CAPITAL IN BRAZIL.

Brazil at the present time is offering exceptional opportunities for the investment of foreign capital. New plans for railroad construction, the development of rubber plantations, mining operations, river and harbor improvements, and the utilization of water power, are being constantly reported and should attract the attention of North American capital. All indications now point to a remarkable industrial and commercial advancement throughout Brazil during the next few years.

GROWING INTEREST IN COLOMBIA.

The requests which the International Bureau of the American Republics is receiving for information concerning the mining, agricultural, and timber resources, and the opportunities for railroad construction in the Republic of Colombia, prove the growth of interest in that country which President REYES is striving earnestly to place on a lasting basis of peace and prosperity. Its great material wealth, combined with its unsurpassed location on both the Atlantic and the Pacific, and its proximity to the markets of the United States and of Europe alike, justify a close study of its opportunities and possibilities.

NEW BRAZILIAN IMMIGRATION LAWS.

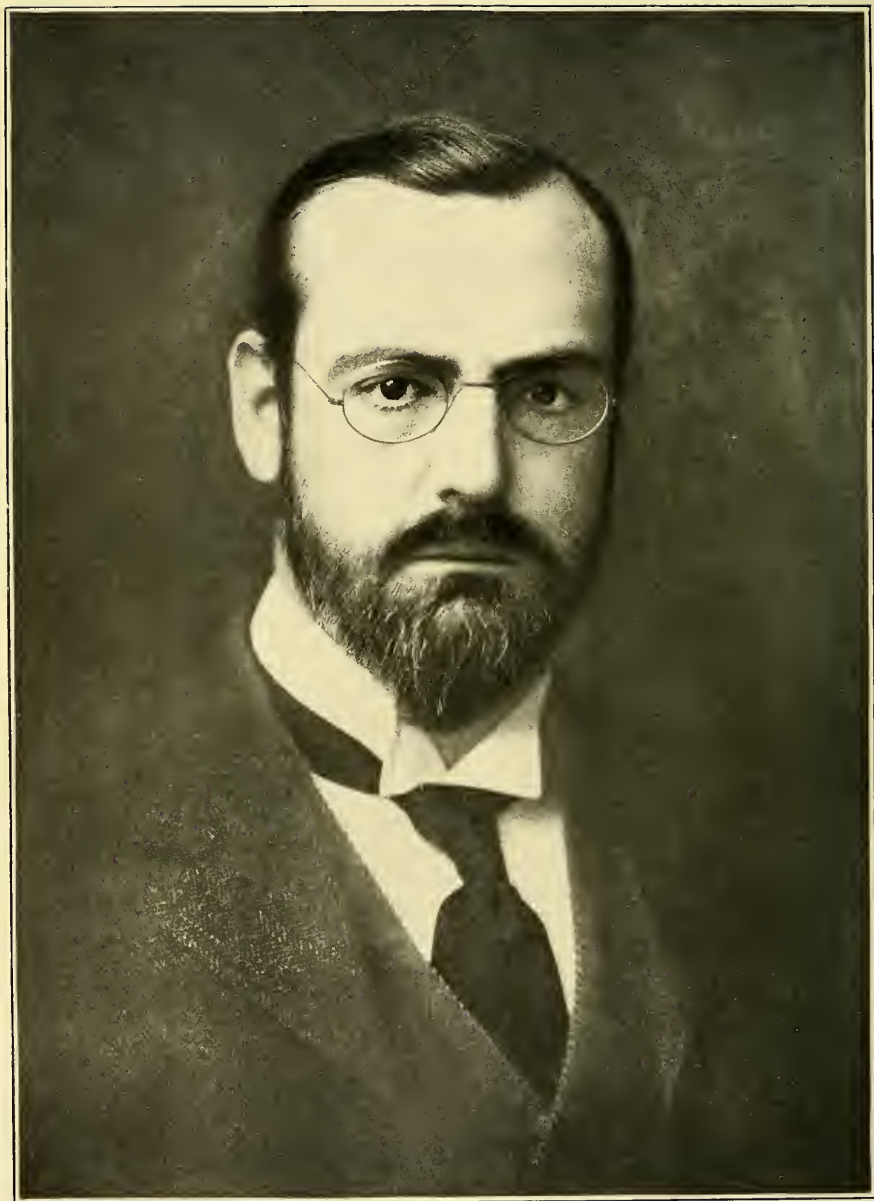
In this issue is published a new law governing immigration and colonization in the important State of São Paulo, Brazil. In view of the growing prosperity of South America and the greater tendency of people leaving Europe to take advantage of opportunities offered in the southern Republics, it is interesting to note what is being done to encourage an increase of their population. The provisions of the law are very liberal and will probably tend to bring people in greater numbers to São Paulo. That the Brazilian authorities intend to get only the best class of people is indicated by the provision that "age, quality, and morality of the immigrant must be proved by certificates of the authorities at his last place of residence, or by other trustworthy documents." Those persons classed as immigrants must be foreigners of "less than 60 years of age who, in families or singly, come to settle on State territory as agricultural laborers, day laborers, artisans, or skilled workmen." Provision is made for free transportation and expenses from the port where they land to the district where they intend to settle. There are also liberal regulations for providing them with employment, and financial or other aid until they can fully establish themselves.

DEVELOPMENT OF HAITIAN IRON ORE RESOURCES.

Haiti has long been known as a country which has important resources capable of extensive development, even though its area is somewhat limited. Among its riches are the extensive iron ore deposits, which are now attracting considerable attention. The Government of Haiti has just granted a valuable concession for the exclusive right and privilege of exploiting these deposits in the district of Limonade, and it seems probable that further concessions will be presently granted that will develop other valuable fields of ore.

BRIGHT MINING OUTLOOK IN NICARAGUA.

Reports from Nicaragua show that its mining future is very bright. The new Nicaraguan Mining Code is considered favorable to mining interests, for by its provisions those intending to develop mines are allowed to import everything required practically free of duty. Various companies organized in the United States are installing plants or making preparations to work the ore bearing districts on an extensive scale.



MR. ARCHER MILTON HUNTINGTON, FOUNDER OF THE HISPANIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

CHILE'S EFFORTS TO PROMOTE POPULAR THRIFT.

Economic experiments are constantly being made in South America in advance of anything of the kind undertaken in the United States. For example, the Government of Chile has made an agreement with a powerful financial institution of Chile to open a savings institution, which shall encourage thrift on the part of the laboring classes of the Republic. The Government undertook first to conduct this business itself alone, and established several branches; but, having found it too expensive, has now turned the work over to a private company having Government backing and cooperation. It is also proposed to make use of post-offices, fiscal treasuries, etc., to advance and encourage the saving habit among the people.

A CONGRESSMAN'S VIEW OF COSTA RICA.

In this issue are reprinted portions of an interesting and instructive letter in regard to Costa Rica, written by Hon. ERNEST F. ACHESON, member of the United States Congress from Pennsylvania. It gives the views of an impartial observer who was most favorably impressed with what he saw. Costa Rica has been enjoying a remarkable era of progress and, considering its size and population, there are few countries in the world richer and more prosperous. The development of the banana industry is largely responsible for the good times prevailing there. A considerable section of the country is at such an altitude that it enjoys a good climate. Very few Latin-American capitals are more attractive than San José, which has a population of 25,000 and is solidly built.

THE HISPANIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

In connection with the editorial comment of the BULLETIN on the Hispanic Society of America, below is quoted the introductory statement of the published Constitution and by-laws of the society, followed by a résumé thereof. A careful perusal of this will give a good idea of the broad scope and practical work of this society, which is sure to do much toward advancing interest in Hispanic matters:

"On the 30th day of July, 1904, the deed of foundation of The Hispanic Society of America was placed on record.

"This instrument provides for the establishment in the city of New York of a public Spanish and Portuguese library and museum, to be in some measure a link between the English and Spanish speaking peoples.

"For about fourteen years Mr. ARCHER MILTON HUNTINGTON devoted his time and means to collecting rare Spanish books, maps, paintings, coins, manuscripts, and objects of archæological interest. In the year 1904 about 40,000 books had been brought thus together in New York.

"On the 18th day of May, 1904, Mr. HUNTINGTON and his wife executed the deed of foundation to which reference has been made, with the idea of endowing a free public library, museum, and educational institution within the city of New York. Eight lots of land in Audubon Park were conveyed and \$350,000 granted as an endowment in this deed.

"The following were named as trustees: Charles Harrison Tweed, Isaac Edwin Gates, Francis Lathrop, John Ten Broeck Hillhouse, and Mansfield Lovell Hillhouse.

"On the following day these gentlemen met Mr. HUNTINGTON at No. 2 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York City, and proceeded to organize the Board of Trustees of the Hispanic Society, electing a Chairman and Secretary. Other officers also—a Treasurer, an Art Director, and a Supervisor of Buildings and Grounds—were elected. The Board of Trustees formally received the grant and accepted for themselves and their successors the trusts imposed.

"The Hispanic Society, though its home and headquarters are in America, and its origin is American, is an international organization in membership and in the scope and character of its work."

RÉSUMÉ OF CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS ADOPTED NOVEMBER 17, 1904.

The object of the society is the advancement of the study of the Spanish and Portuguese languages, literature, and history, and advancement of the study of the countries wherein Spanish and Portuguese are, or have been, spoken languages.

Its purposes are to promote the public welfare by actively advancing learning, and providing means for encouraging and carrying on the before-mentioned work within the State of New York; also by issuing publications from time to time, and by otherwise doing such things as may be necessary to fully accomplish its work.

A free public library, museum, and educational institution, containing objects of artistic, historic, and literary interest is to be established.

The management and control of the institution is in the hands of a board of five trustees. The trustees may receive gifts, bequests, or devise of property in harmony with the purposes of the institution, and in particular are constituted to receive from the founder, ARCHER MILTON HUNTINGTON, or from his wife, HELEN HUNTINGTON, such gifts under conditions to be prescribed in a foundation deed from Mr. HUNTINGTON.

The trustees are appointed by Mr. HUNTINGTON and named in the foundation deed, and vacancies in the board occurring during the life of the founder are to be filled by him, and after his death by election by the remaining trustees. Citizens of the United States only are eligible as trustees, who serve without compensation.

The board of trustees elects the President and Vice-Presidents of the Hispanic Society, a Secretary, a Foreign Corresponding Secretary, an Art Director, a Treasurer, a Supervisor of Buildings and Grounds, a Librarian, Curators, assistants, and such other officers or employees as may be necessary.

The powers and duties of the officers are such as the Board of Trustees shall determine.

The members of the Hispanic Society of America constitute an international body, limited in number to 100, in which number the members of the Board of Trustees are included *ex officio*. The members are elected by the Board of Trustees. An unlimited number of corresponding members may be elected by the Board of Trustees. An Advisory Board of 10 from the body of 100 members is to be elected. The Board of Trustees may also elect at their discretion honorary fellows of the Society. The constitution may be amended by the Board of Trustees or by the founder.

The Board of Trustees shall elect from among their number a chairman and an Executive Committee and such other committees as may be necessary.

The Executive Committee shall take charge of and invest the funds of the society in its name, and take all proper measures to provide means for its support; and they shall have the custody of the securities belonging to the invested funds of the society, subject to the order of the Board of Trustees.

The name of any person proposed as a candidate for election to membership of the Board of Trustees shall be submitted first to the Executive Committee.

THE STUDY OF SPANISH-AMERICAN LAW IN THE UNITED STATES.

Hon. JOHN BARRETT, Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics, entered a strong plea for the awakening of greater interest throughout the United States in the Latin-American Republics at a meeting on April 30 at George Washington University, the first of a series planned to advance the study of Spanish-American law in the university. Mr. BARRETT declared that the people of this country greatly underestimated the intellectual advancement of the Latin-Americans.

"Practically any one of the diplomats in Washington from our sister Republics knows as much about our constitution and laws as the average Senator and Representative of the United States, and, moreover, we of this country know less about our neighbors than do the Europeans," said Mr. BARRETT. "It is time that we should appreciate the wonderful development of the Central and South American Republics, the citizens of which take such an interest in our land."

President C. W. NEEDHAM, of the University, presided at the meeting, which was called to hear an address by Prof. ERNEST G. LORENZEN, of the law school, on "The American Lawyer and Spanish-American Law." Professor LORENZEN recently made a tour of some of the Latin-American countries and made a special study of their law, which he treated thoroughly in the paper read at the meeting.

The speaker introduced his subject by calling attention to the rapid increase of our commercial relations with foreign nations and to the cordial relations existing between this country and the Republics to the south of us. As the result of this extension of commerce and amicable relationship with the countries of Central and South America, an interest in foreign law, and particularly in Spanish-American law, had become manifest.

In his remarks upon the history of Spanish-American law, the speaker said: "Without exaggeration, I think it may be said that the history of the law of no other modern nation presents a more romantic picture than the history of Spanish law," and he pointed to the conquest of Spain by Rome, its settlement by the Visigoths, its invasion by the Arabs, and described their influence upon Spanish law as shown in the *Fuero Juzgo*, and in the *Partidas*; he also alluded to the importance of the *Consulado del Mar* and the *Ordinances of Bilbao*. The historical remarks were followed by some general observations upon the fact that the private law in the Central and South American States is contained in codes. In discussing the commercial codes and their relation to the civil codes, the speaker dwelt at length upon the principle of freedom underlying Spanish-American law. "But it is freedom with due regard to the rights of all. Hence the necessity of keeping books; hence the principle of publicity embodied in the commercial registers concerning facts in which the public has a legitimate interest."

The attitude of the Central and South American countries toward foreigners and foreign corporations was alluded to in the following words: "We should expect to find a policy of liberality in this regard in all countries belonging to this new hemisphere, because the encouragement of immigration from foreign lands is to their interest. Self-interest, however, would extend equal rights only to those actually resident or domiciled within the country and withhold them

from the rest, as we, in fact, do in the matter of international copy-right. It redounds to the credit of the South American States that no such unfair discriminations are generally made, and that the principle of equality is applied with scarcely an exception. * * * In the matter of jurisdiction the Spanish law is more liberal also than the French, which regards French tribunals as existing primarily for the administration of justice in suits to which Frenchmen are parties, and on principle refuses to throw them open to suits between foreigners. Equality between natives and foreigners is the Spanish rule."

In the last part of his address the speaker compared the civil law of the Central and South American States and the common law of this country. "Here we find radical differences, produced by a variety of factors; historical, social, and economic—think of the influence of the church upon the law of marriage and divorce, the effect of feudalism upon the law of property. 'Universality of rule, so desirable in commercial law, is an impossibility in civil matters, since special local needs, based upon race, climate, and soil must be taken into account.'" He called attention to the absence of the doctrine of consideration in the civil law of obligations (the *causa obligationis* does not correspond to it) and, contrasting our law with the civil law in this respect, said: "How much more logical the civil law, which, without any technical rules as to sealed instruments or as to consideration, really attains the end contemplated—that of securing deliberation—by a simple provision as to form, prescribing for certain instruments a written form, for others the more solemn form of the so-called 'authentic act.'"

In his discussion of the law of succession, after a characterization of the principle of universal succession characteristic of the civil law as opposed to the common law, the speaker dwelt upon the "legitimate portion" in the law of wills. "Our principle, which enables a parent to disinherit a child for any cause whatever or without any cause whatsoever, is combated by them (the civil law countries) as immoral and productive of evil in practice. They all agree that in the absence of special circumstances a certain proportion of the estate should be left to the so-called reserved heirs." After reviewing some of the principal differences in the law of property and in family law, in the course of which the speaker outlined the Spanish property régime of *gananciales*, existing also in those States of our Union settled originally by Spanish colonists, the speaker concluded with a few words regarding the excellence of the Spanish-American codes as codes.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

LIVE-STOCK AND AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1906.

Of the total \$292,253,829 reported as the valuation of Argentine exports for the year 1906, pastoral and agricultural products represent \$281,791,131, the former figuring for \$124,136,439 and the latter for \$157,654,692. Data issued by the Department of Agriculture of the Republic show the following export values of the leading items, as compared with 1905:

Articles.	1906.	1905.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Wheat.....	2,357,718	2,924,485
Linseed.....	523,333	670,139
Maize.....	2,500,275	2,555,213
Bran.....	172,036	179,998
Flour.....	128,161	147,446
Hay.....	70,754	60,037
Cotton.....	14	235
Quebracho logs.....	285,775	303,094
Quebracho extract.....	42,319	33,162
Frozen mutton (carcasses).....	2,771,402	3,326,030
Frozen beef (quarters).....	161,087	163,761
Uncleansed wool.....	155,283	182,358
Sheepskins.....	25,758	26,857
Dried cattle hides.....	26,745	21,500
Salted hides.....	325	856
Dried horsehides.....	1,448	1,164
Jerked beef.....	7,678	24,670
Butter.....	4,172	5,424
Tallow.....	25,978	42,172
Horsehair.....	2,300	2,338

The destinations of the wheat, linseed, and maize shipments were as follows during 1906:

Country.	Wheat.	Linseed.	Maize.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
United Kingdom.....	266,988	36,344	265,786
France.....	29,246	31,043	124,354
Belgium.....	350,643	64,604	214,360
Germany.....	96,507	104,475	183,901
Italy.....	47,964	3,865	57,503
Spain.....	54,598	1,044	31,444
Holland.....	59,811	38,542	46,851
Russia.....			
Portugal.....	15,640	1,817	9,807
Denmark.....			
Orders.....	1,175,741	235,855	1,497,402
United States.....		5	330
Africa.....	16,713		7,463
Australia.....			
Mexico.....			
Cuba.....			4,334
Brazil.....	224,525	485	28,101
Chile.....	837	368	
Bolivia.....			2
Paraguay.....	10,530	2,536	1,507
Uruguay.....	682	1	15,558
Various.....	7,293	2,717	11,204
Total.....	2,357,718	523,333	2,500,275

Of the exports of cereals shipped "for orders" the greater share go to the United Kingdom. The same destination is covered for frozen meat, as out of a total numbering 2,771,402 mutton carcasses the United Kingdom received 2,716,672 and of 161,087 quarters of beef, 140,632 were shipped to British ports. Brazil and Cuba took most of the jerked beef.

Uncleansed wool destinations were as follows:

	Tons.		Tons.
United Kingdom.....	14, 508	United States.....	9, 071
France.....	62, 917	Brazil.....	119
Belgium.....	22, 737	Chile.....	7
Germany.....	43, 940	Uruguay.....	366
Italy.....	1, 024		
Spain.....	46	Total.....	155, 283
Holland.....	548		

The closure of the ports to exports of live cattle worked havoc in this branch of trade, the figures for the year being 2,945 head of cattle, 37,465 sheep, 4,345 horses, 1,665 donkeys, 14,854 mules, and 27 pigs. Most of the cattle and sheep went to Uruguay. On the other hand, among the animals imported for breeding purposes were: Cattle, 2,448; sheep, 7,802; horses, 975; donkeys, 273, and pigs, 313.

Large quantities of cattle were slaughtered, the various *frigoríficos* totaling 564,171 carcasses for their frozen-meat trade.

An estimate published in the *Boletín del Centro Nacional de Ingenieros Agrónomos* gives the following as the number of animals on the various ranges of the Republic:

Cattle.....	21, 000, 000	Goats.....	3, 000, 000
Sheep.....	80, 000, 000	Mules and donkeys.....	500, 000
Horses.....	5, 600, 000	Pigs.....	800, 000

The total value of these animals is estimated at \$1,500,000,000, and the same authority considers that the increase in national wealth produced by live stock can not be less than \$500,000,000 annually.

Total areas under cultivation in 1906 are given as 13,897,693 hectares, of which 5,692,268 were in wheat, 2,851,300 in maize, and 1,244,182 in linseed. In 1895 the total cultivated area was 4,862,005 hectares, wheat figuring for 2,049,668, maize for 1,246,182, and linseed, 1,020,715.

Railway lines have an extent of 19,794 kilometers and population statistics number the inhabitants as 5,960,595.

IMPORTS OF RAW SUGAR.

To offset the deficit caused by frost in the Argentine sugar crop the *Refinería Argentina* has imported 15,000 tons of raw sugar. Of the quantity imported, 4,500 tons are from Peru, 4,800 tons from Brazil, 3,500 tons from Mauritius, and 2,000 tons of beet sugar from Germany. The Brazilian sugar is reported very superior both as to quality and condition, less loss in weight being also reported.

REPORT ON THE MAIZE CROP.

The governmental report on the maize crop of the year 1906-7 in the Argentine Republic states that the protracted drought and the invasion of locusts have had so disastrous effect on the yield that the output for the year is reduced from 5,500,000 tons—the preliminary estimate—to 1,823,000 tons. Of this quantity, Buenos Ayres will furnish 1,050,000 tons; Santa Fé, 555,000 tons; Cordoba, 18,000 tons, and other districts the remaining 200,000 tons.

The official estimate of the crop of the preceding year was 4,950,000 tons, though the final results totaled about 1,000,000 tons below that figure. The quantity available for export is estimated at 300,000 tons, of which 100,000 tons have already been dispatched.

As the valuation of the year's maize crop has been \$247,000,000, instead of the \$82,035,000 reported at present, a great loss is indicated in this branch of agriculture.

RENEWED SHIPMENT OF CATTLE.

On March 14, 1907, the embargo on shipments of live stock from Buenos Ayres in accordance with the decree of April 20, 1906, was removed by governmental action, the disease which had necessitated the restriction of exports having been officially declared no longer existent.

This measure reopens the British market to Argentine cattle, and efforts are to be made to meet British requirements in the matter of animal products in general.

PROJECTED RAILROADS.

Various railroad companies of the Argentine Republic, such as the Southern, Western, Buenos Aires and Rosario, and Argentine Central have in project the construction of several railroad lines, authorization for part of which has already been requested from Congress, and that for the rest will be at the beginning of next session. The amounts which each company intends to invest in said lines are the following, in national currency: Southern Railroad, 80,971,400 *pesos*; Buenos Aires and Rosario, and Argentine Central railroads, 53,499,400 *pesos*; Buenos Aires and Pacific Railroad, 53,919,800 *pesos*; Buenos Aires Western Railroad, 46,963,100 *pesos*; Rural Steam Tramway, 20,617,900 *pesos*; total, 255,971,600 *pesos*.

The total number of kilometers of these projected lines is 4,334.

NEW LAND-LAW REGULATIONS.

The Argentine land law gives the lessee of public lands who has complied with the conditions of his lease the right to purchase up to one-half of the land so leased. The new regulations recently enacted state that the price to be paid for the land shall be fixed in the lease, as it would

not be fair to expect the tenant to pay a greater price at the end of his term as a result of improvements and increased value given to the land from his own work. The right of purchase was, however, only intended for the original lessee, and article 42 of the regulations now provides that half the land belonging to the State is to be free from such obligation if it should be decided to renew the lease of the land at the expiration of the former contract. All lots up to 2,500 hectares (1 hectare=2.47 acres) which are offered for direct sale for pastoral purposes must be duly measured and surveyed, and the sale must take place within ninety days of the publication of these details. The purchaser of a lot must within two years place thereon 500 sheep or goats and 80 cows, put up the necessary buildings, and plant 100 trees, also pay cost of measurement of the lot. No person or syndicate can lease more than 20,000 hectares; the term is for five years, and leases are nontransferable.

WOOL EXPORTS, 1900-1906.

The Argentine Department of Agriculture has published recently statistics relating to the wool exports of the country, and a report on the conditions of the wool industry since 1885 and up to 1906.

From 1900 to 1906 these exports were as follows:

Year.	Exported.	Official value in gold.	Year.	Exported.	Official value in gold.
	<i>Tons.</i>			<i>Tons.</i>	
1900.....	101, 113	\$27,991, 561	1903.....	192, 989	\$50, 424, 168
1901.....	228, 358	44, 666, 483	1904.....	168, 599	48, 355, 002
1902.....	197, 936	45, 810, 749	1905.....	191, 007	64, 312, 927

In 1906 there were exported 394,253 bales of wool (1 bale=400 kilograms), no value being given therefor.

THE BANK OF THE ARGENTINE NATION IN 1906.

In February, 1907, the president of the "Bank of the Argentine Nation" submitted his report for the year 1906 to the Minister of Finance of the Republic. The figures contained therein show that the year was closed with a net profit of 4,413,996 *pesos*, national currency, the largest ever obtained up to the present date, and which represents an 8½ per cent on the capital. In accordance with the respective law, this sum has been added to the capital and reserve fund, which amount to 53,773,388 *pesos*, national currency, and 3,695,796 *pesos*, gold. Private deposits have increased nearly 20,000,000 *pesos*, national currency. The amount of internal drafts bought and sold was 578,000,000 *pesos*, national currency, an increase over the previous year of 176,000,000 *pesos*. The general movement of capital amounted to 7,664,000,000 *pesos*, national currency, an increase of 2,100,000,000 *pesos*.

PROHIBITION OF BRITISH HAMS.

A Buenos Ayres special to the "London Times" says that, in consequence of the inferior quality of some of the hams which come from England, the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture has decided not to permit their introduction after April 15, unless accompanied by a certificate of good quality issued by the British sanitary authorities and indorsed by the Argentine consulates in England.

BOLIVIA.

FOREIGN TRADE IN 1905.

United States Minister SORSBY has reported from La Paz concerning the foreign trade of Bolivia during the year 1905, the latest year for which complete statistics are available. The figures given differ somewhat from those supplied the International Bureau of the American Republics by the Minister from Bolivia to the United States, Señor Don IGNACIO CALDERÓN, and published in the MONTHLY BULLETIN for December, 1906. As stated in the latter report, the values were the official values according to customs appraisements and not the real or commercial values, which are naturally somewhat greater. This may explain the discrepancy observable by a comparison of the two sets of statistics, as Minister SORSBY's figures are much in excess of those previously published.

The international commerce of Bolivia is valued at \$33,439,429 in American currency, as against \$25,249,396 for the year 1904, an improvement in the position of the country's commerce of \$8,190,033 for the period stated. The imports for the year 1905 are stated at \$13,377,380 in value, as against \$10,145,751 for the year 1904, and the exports for the year 1905 at \$20,062,049, as against \$15,103,645 for 1904, thus demonstrating an increase of \$3,231,629 and \$4,958,404, respectively, in the imports and exports of the country for the one year, 1904-5. The origin of the imports are classed in the following order: Germany first, Great Britain second, Chile third, Peru fourth, the United States fifth, Argentine Republics sixth, France seventh, Italy eighth, Belgium ninth, Spain tenth, Ecuador eleventh, and all other countries combined not reaching \$48. There is no classification of the imports, but the exports are classed as follows for 1905: Tin, \$12,582,467; india rubber, \$3,516,515; silver, \$1,847,205; copper, \$1,187,842; bismuth, \$722,978; gold, \$18,776; and lead, antimony, wolfram, cobalt, coca, quina, coffee, etc., \$186,266.

IMMIGRATION LAW PROMULGATED MARCH 18, 1907.**SECTION I.—***Concerning the immigrant and his privileges.*

ARTICLE 1. An immigrant is any alien agricultural or industrial worker, under 60 years of age, who, upon proof of good moral character and efficiency, desires to locate in the Republic.

ART. 2. The immigrant who comes to locate in the country shall enjoy, at the present time, the following privileges:

(a) The right to travel to his place of destination over the railways and highways of the Republic.

This right extends to his wife and male children over 18 years of age.

(b) The right to transport his baggage free of duty.

By baggage is understood: His bed and domestic kitchen and household utensils; the tools of his trade or profession, and a firearm for hunting purposes.

(c) The right to occupy public lands for agricultural purposes, stock raising, or useful industries.

Each immigrant may occupy 50 hectares, the valuation of which is fixed at 10 cents per hectare.

(d) Children over 14 years of age shall have the right to 25 hectares.

(e) The right to enjoy easy terms in the payment of the land that he occupies.

These terms are understood to be the following: The immigrant may pay in cash or in five yearly installments. In the latter case, 5 per cent annually will be added to the value of the lands occupied. The immigrant may commence to pay the yearly installments beginning with the third year of his occupancy, with a 5 per cent reduction on the amounts paid in advance.

(f) The right to request of the Immigration Office such data, suggestions, recommendations, and accommodations as may be granted him in conformity with these rules and regulations.

SECTION II.—*Concerning the distribution and ownership of lands.*

ART. 3. The immigrant who observes the requisites prescribed by these rules and regulations has the right to acquire public lands under the conditions hereinafter mentioned.

ART. 4. The lots shall be surveyed and marked by the engineers commissioned by the Department of Colonization and Agriculture, and the adjudication shall be made by means of a deed.

ART. 5. The immigrants may freely select the land they desire in the designated immigration zones, paying the price fixed, and in accordance with the conditions specified in article 2.

ART. 6. Children over 18 years of age shall have the right to acquire lots to locate upon separately whenever they so request.

ART. 7. The immigrant who possesses a certain lot may acquire, by

purchase or other regular means, not exceeding two more lots, but only after three years of residence or actual cultivation of his lot.

ART. 8. No immigrant shall possess more than three lots by purchase, mortgage, or any other means.

ART. 9. In case of a division of an inheritance the division of a lot of less than 16 hectares shall not be permitted.

ART. 10. The lots shall be delivered with their respective measurements and demarcation.

ART. 11. On measuring the lots an intervening lot shall be left between each adjudication.

ART. 12. Deeds or titles for immigrants are divided into two classes—provisional and definite.

(a) The first class of titles shall be signed by the agent of the Government and delivered to the immigrants who acquire lands on time payments. The second class of titles shall be signed by the Government, and in the presence of the Notary of the Treasury, and shall be delivered to such immigrants as shall have paid their indebtedness.

(b) The provisional or definite titles shall be delivered without charge to the immigrants at their request.

(c) In case of a purchase on time, the immigrant shall not alienate, hypothecate nor subject the lands or improvements made thereon to any incumbrance, it being understood that both the lands and the improvements are pledged to the Public Treasury until complete payment of the lot is made.

This provision does not include the case of a legitimate inheritance, in which the property will pass to the heir with its mortgages and incumbrances.

(d) The provisional and definite titles shall be recorded in a special book in the Bureau of Labor, and shall also be registered in the Notarial Office of the Treasury.

(e) In the premise or body of the definite titles there shall be set forth: First, the exact description of the boundaries of the lot; second, the length and directions of the dividing lines; third, the square surface and the names of the adjoining lots, and fourth, the conditions and obligations to which the purchasing colonists are subject. Each deed must contain a small plan of the property.

ART. 13. Every immigrant who, within two years from acquiring his title calculated from the date of entry into possession, has not established his permanent residence nor begun the cultivation of the land, shall lose the right to the lot, which shall be sold at public auction, after having been duly advertised.

From the product of the sale there shall be deducted, in the first place, the amount of the indebtedness to the State, then the indebtedness to which the property is subject, and the remainder shall be delivered to the immigrant, and in his absence deposited in the National Treasury.

SECTION III.—*Concerning the bureau of information and the reception of immigrants.*

ART. 14. The consulates of the Republic in general, and especially the consular offices at Hamburg, Vienna, Antwerp, Barcelona, Paris, Bordeaux, Havre, Marseilles, Lyon, London, Liverpool, Genoa, Naples, Rome, Turin, Milan, Lisbon, Stockholm, Berne, and Geneva, hereby become emigration offices for emigrants, and direct agents of the Government.

ART. 15. It is the duty of these offices to procure for immigrants and industrial workers who so request detailed information concerning the country and its natural, commercial, and industrial conditions; to use their influence in negotiating for accommodations for moving the immigrant and advantageous conditions of transportation, especially with the steamship companies, with whom they may treat for a reduction, which is generally granted to groups of immigrants.

To this end the Department of Colonization will forward propaganda publications in the principal languages, and all the suggestions and instructions that may be necessary.

ART. 16. The bureaus of information shall have a special subvention to pay the expenses of propaganda.

ART. 17. The emigration agents shall send with each group of immigrants a list of the persons who compose the group, giving the following information: Name of the steamer carrying the group, date of sailing, Christian and surname of the immigrant, his age, sex, condition (single, married, or widowed), nationality, occupation, whether he can read or write, point of embarkation, and place of destination. It shall also be indicated whether the immigrants come in a private capacity or whether they are contracted for by immigration or colonization companies.

ART. 18. The emigration agents shall require of the free immigrants a certificate of the municipal district from which they come, setting forth their character, trade, or profession, and their known personal conditions.

ART. 19. If the emigration should be made collectively under the direction of companies or at the request of a private person, the official agent of the Government shall intervene in the contract and shall attend to the embarking of the immigrants and other matters related thereto. In addition he shall see that the emigration companies state the truth to the immigrants and explain the conditions of the contract, so that they may not be deceived by promises and exaggerated statements which would result in injury to the country.

ART. 20. There shall be established in the Department of Colonization and Agriculture a special office called the "Bureau of Labor," which shall have exclusive charge of immigration matters.

ART. 21. The Bureau of Labor shall arrange to receive the immigrants, arrange for the transportation of their persons and baggage, designate the lots of land they are to occupy, and find occupation for them if they are artisans or professional men. The Bureau of Labor shall register them in the proper book and obtain for them all kinds of accommodations until they are settled.

ART. 22. Said Bureau shall keep a registration book of immigrants, giving all particulars in each case; also a register book of the lots of land adjudicated, and a book or books of receipts and disbursements.

ART. 23. The funds appropriated for the promotion of immigration shall be disbursed by this Bureau.

ART. 24. Persons desiring to contract immigrants among individuals who privately set out for this country as well as in the immigration centers of Europe must negotiate with the Bureau of Labor if they wish to enjoy the privileges of these rules and regulations, in which case they shall request permission in writing of the Department of Colonization before landing the immigrants, stating the number of individuals they desire to bring in, the work at which they are to be employed, and their submission to the provisions of these rules and regulations.

ART. 25. Private contracts with immigrants made without fulfilling the foregoing conditions shall not enjoy any of the privileges granted by these rules and regulations.

ART. 26. In the capitals of the Department immigration committees shall be formed, composed of the prefect of the Department, a member of the municipal council, and a secretary of election, the latter officer being salaried, and these committees shall cooperate with the main office of the Bureau of Labor in all of their works, especially in the location and settlement of the immigrants in the zones and regions to which they are destined.

SECTION IV.—*Funds for propaganda.*

ART. 27. The following shall be considered special funds for the promotion of immigration: Those set aside in the budget of the respective Department for this purpose.

ART. 28. The inversion of these funds and of others that may be appropriated for the purpose shall be for publications of propaganda, the payment of passage to private transportation companies, and expenses of the Bureau of Labor and of the immigration offices in Europe.

SECTION V.—*Rights and obligations of immigrants.*

ART. 29. In addition to the special privileges granted in these rules and regulations immigrants shall enjoy the guarantees conceded to foreigners by the political constitution of the State.

ART. 30. Immigrants must obey the laws of the country and observe the special immigration and colonization rules and regulations that the authorities may enact.

ART. 31. Centers of immigration having one hundred families shall have schools for both sexes supported by the State.

ART. 32. The Department of Colonization and Agriculture is charged with the execution of the present decree.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES IN MARCH AND APRIL, 1907.

The merchandise imported into Bolivia from New York and San Francisco during the months of March and April, 1907, according to reports from the Bolivian consuls at the mentioned ports, was as follows:

	March.		April.	
	Packages.	Value.	Packages.	Value.
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
New York via—				
Mollendo	19,386	156,191.68	13,022	128,873.40
Antofagasta	1,827	30,633.90	1,602	28,097.42
Arica	32	1,658.13	92	2,107.31
Rosario	354	10,982.00	177	5,166.70
Para	5	111.00	230	1,350.87
Montevideo	22	410.06	133	2,385.93
Total	21,626	199,986.77	15,256	167,981.63
San Francisco via—				
Mollendo		94,129.40		28,689.02
Antofagasta		310.90		2,377.40
Arica		75.00		
Total		94,515.30		31,066.42

The total value of merchandise imported into Bolivia from New York and San Francisco during the first four months of 1907 was \$1,151,442.35.

BANK STATEMENT, 1906.

According to the reports for the year 1906, the net profits of Bolivian banks were as follows:

	Bolivianos.
National Bank	508,274.13
Argandoña Bank	369,923.06
Industrial Bank	265,454.31
Agricultural Bank	115,408.85
Hypothecary Bank of Bolivia	68,082.76

TELEGRAPH SERVICE IN 1905-6.

The annual report of the Director-General of the Bolivian telegraph service covering the year 1905-6 states that from July 1, 1905, to July 1, 1906, eight new lines were established within the Republic.

During 1905, 7,159,753 words were transmitted, and during the first four months of 1906 a total of 2,495,808.

Receipts for 1905 were 82,359 *bolivianos*, and for the first four months of 1906, 39,640 *bolivianos*.

NOTE.—At the request of the Bolivian Minister the following correction is made: In the April BULLETIN, page 837, under the heading "Exports of Tin in 1906;" in line 5, for "kilograms of tin in bars," read "kilograms of *barrilla* of tin."

BRAZIL.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

According to information published in the *Revue Diplomatique* of April 21, 1907, the Brazilian Government, on April 13, 1907, denounced all the perpetual clauses—still in effect—of the treaty of commerce and navigation of January 8, 1826, between Brazil and France, and the additional articles of June 7 of the same year. These clauses and articles will become ineffective on July 13, 1907.

As proof that the trade and maritime relations between the two countries will in no wise suffer from this denunciation, it is cited that the treaties of the same nature which Brazil then concluded with other powers lapsed a long time ago without prejudice to the countries signing them nor will this denunciation be prejudicial to a new commercial agreement.

TARIFF REGULATIONS.

The Brazilian Budget Law for 1907 contains the following provisions:

ARTICLE 1. The import consumption duties established under the tariff sanctioned by decree No. 3617 of March 19, 1900, as modified by the laws—No. 1144, dated December 30, 1903, No. 1313 of December 30, 1904, and No. 1452 of December 30, 1905, except as regards the unamended tariff Nos. 704, 705, 707, and 740 (solely in respect of barbed fence wire and hooks for the same)—are to remain in force, with the following alterations:

The duty fixed by the above-named law—No. 1452—on grape juice is to be levied per kilogram, gross weight. The duties leviable on the undermentioned articles are fixed at the following rates:

	Reis.
Asses, mules, and horses, except sucking animals and animals for breeding purposes, which are admitted free of duty.....head..	60
Mutton preserved by a refrigerating process.....kilogram..	200

	Reis.
Straw of ryè, wheat, oats, and other straw for bottle or demijohn envelopes, and various other packing purposes.....kilogram..	200
Dried and salted meat (xarque).....do.....	200
Paper for unrolling (de descarga) on reels, to protect the printing of newspapers on rotary machines.....kilogram..	10
Sisal for reapers and binders.....do.....	40
Automobiles (carts or vessels) destined for industrial services, the conveyance of materials and transport of goods.....ad valorem..	5 p. ct.
Kinosol (placed in class 11, in the lysol, etc., group), when recognized by official analysis to be solely a disinfectant.....25 per cent, viz kilogram..	600
Trunks of the black poplar, asp, white poplar, and other white woods suitable for the manufacture of match wood (under tariff No. 330)....cubic meter..	20, 000
Metallic frit or glazing, white or colored, for ceramic or iron wares (under tariff No. 659).....20 per cent, viz kilogram..	60
Rubberoid, assimilated to galvanized sheets for roofs (tariff No. 728).kilogram..	100
Typewriters, linotypes, and cash registers are to be dutiable under tariff No. 1009.	

ART. 2. Goods enumerated in Nos. 93 and 95 (barley in the grain), 96, 97, 98, 100, and 101 of Class VII of the tariff (cereals), according to article 1 of the law No. 1452 of December 30, 1905, continue to be liable to the tax of 2 per cent in gold.

PATENT AND TRADE-MARK LAWS.

The Brazilian law governing patents of invention and the regulations covering the application therefor are contained in decree No. 8820 of December 30, 1882. This decree provides that applicants for patents in Brazil shall deposit in the first section of the head office of the Ministry of Industry in Rio de Janeiro a report or description, in duplicate, in which the invention, its use and purpose, shall be accurately described; and therewith there shall be deposited, in duplicate, all plans, drawings, and models necessary for the perfect comprehension of the invention, so that, with the explanation in the report, any competent person can understand the claims of the inventor and employ his discovery, apply it to further discoveries, or make use of the improvements it introduces. The concluding paragraph should sum up the claims of the inventor and the limits of the rights sought. At the beginning of the first page of the report there must be a description of the invention, in the shape of a title paragraph, written in Portuguese, without correction, underlining, or erasures, initialed on each sheet and dated and signed by the inventor or his representative. The report itself may be in any language, subject to the requirement that certified translations of it must be furnished, but this title paragraph must be in Portuguese, authenticated as indicated. The report describing the invention, together with all the plans and papers connected with it, must be deposited as indicated. The inventor or his representative shall then petition the minister of industry for the patent, referring to the report deposited.

A separate petition must be filed for each invention. The petition must contain the name, nationality, profession, domicile or present abode of the petitioner, the nature of his invention, with its purpose or application, in accordance with the documents accompanying the report filed in the department, without any restriction or reserve.

The securing of a patent in Brazil involves an expense of from \$65 up, indefinitely, including the attorneys' fees, the difference depending upon the nature of the invention and the ease or difficulty of proving the claims, publication expenses, and fees for experts, as well as certain tax charges.

Provisional titles or temporary patent rights will be granted in certain cases. It is provided that if an inventor, before obtaining full patent rights, proposes to make experiments with his invention or to make exhibition of the same in an official or semiofficial way, he shall deposit a report upon his invention as in the case of regular patents, except that it need not be in duplicate, and shall then petition for a provisional title or patent for whatever period he may wish, but not to exceed three years. The provisional title will thereupon be given without further formality by the Minister of Industry; but it is provided that if the inventor shall use his invention for industrial purposes without obtaining a regular patent, he shall lose his right to priority guaranteed from the date of the deposit of his original papers.

If within the term of his provisional title the inventor shall petition for full patent rights, he shall be allowed to add to, subtract from, or substitute in the deposits he has already made, or may withdraw them altogether at the close of the term, with the permission of the Government. In the case of an official or semiofficial exhibition the Government may grant, upon its own initiative, provisional titles for inventions exhibited, when the necessary papers have been filed with the department.

TRADE-MARKS.

The rights secured by trade-marks are regulated by law No. 1336 of September 24, 1904, which modified decree No. 8343 of October 14, 1887, and by decree No. 5424 of January 10, 1905, which approved the regulations for the execution of said law.

As defined by the law in reference, a registered trade-mark shall consist of anything that the law does not prohibit and which distinguishes the article from others which are identical or similar, but of different origin, including any name, essential or common denomination, firm, or company, letter or number, provided it is of distinctive nature.

The trade-mark may consist of any sign or illustration which shall distinguish the article from others which are identical or similar, but

of different origin, provided that the regulations governing the case be observed (article 21).

Size and colors alone can not constitute a trade-mark.

Trade-marks may be employed both on articles themselves and on wrappers or receptacles which are to contain them.

The wrappers or receptacles which are to be stamped with the trade-mark should be of typical or characteristic type to distinguish them from those in common use for the wrapping or packing of products and merchandise and can not be registered for exclusive use as they are already public property.

If the trade-mark asked for contains any facsimile, design, representation, etc., of medals, prizes, or diplomas obtained at exhibitions, the interested parties must show proof that they have really obtained such awards and shall present the original titles or authentic certificates which will be restored to them after the registration of the mark.

No marks will be registered which consist of (1) public, official, national, or foreign arms, blazons, or orders whose use has not been distinctly authorized; (2) names of firms or companies which the petitioner has no right to employ; (3) the name of a locality or establishment which is not the origin of the article, whether this name is fictitious, remote, or not; (4) words, pictures, or designs which offend private or public decency; (5) reproductions of another mark which is already registered for similar articles; (6) exact or partial imitation of a mark already registered for a similar article which might mislead or confuse the purchaser, such imitation to be declared to exist if the two marks can not be distinguished without careful examination.

In the authorization referred to above, in No. 1, the national arms are not included, since they may not be used for any trade-mark, their use being confined to the Departments and establishments of the Republic. No marks may bear fancy medals which might be confused with those granted by exhibitions.

Trade-marks will not be granted (1) for chemical preparations without the name of the manufacturer of the article and the place of origin; (2) for national manufactures in a foreign language without the name of the manufacturer, of the factory, and the locality of the same or the declaration *Industria Nacional* written in clear characters, which declaration, however, is insufficient when the marks are intended to distinguish alimentary articles or substances.

The registration will hold good for fifteen years, after which period it may be renewed. The registration will, however, lose its effect if the owner does not make use of the mark within a period of three years after registration.

To obtain the registration of a trade-mark the party interested or his legal representative must send in a petition, accompanied by three copies of the mark, containing (1) a description of what the mark is, with full explanations as to its characteristics; (2) a reproduction in the form of a drawing, design, impression, or similar process of the mark with all accessories, including the ink which it is proposed to use; (3) a declaration as to the character of the trade or industry for which it is to be employed, together with the profession of the petitioner and his domicile; (4) the petitioner or his legal representative when describing the mark may declare that the same mark may vary as to size or colors and arrangement of the colors.

Both the petition and the copies of the mark should be on strong paper 33 centimeters in height and 22 centimeters in breadth, with a margin, for binding purposes, without folds or joints, all to be stamped dated, and signed. These dispositions are applicable to foreign trade-marks.

The secretary of the *Junta Comercial* (Board of Trade) or the official appointed by the chief inspector shall, so soon as any petition is presented to him for registration, certify the day and hour of presentation on each of the models, and shall also give a receipt for the same, if requested to do so, and after the annotation of the petition shall submit it for dispatch.

So soon as the registration is granted, the secretary of the junta or the official of the Commercial Inspection Department shall certify the same on each copy of the mark and shall cause the petition to be filed, together with one of the said copies, marking it with a number, which shall be noted on the remaining copies and handed back to the petitioner.

Within thirty days from the date of registration of the mark the interested party shall publish in the Federal or State official organ the certificate of said registration, together with the explanation of the characteristics of the mark, both to be transcribed textually from the description treated of, and shall, within the period of sixty days from said date, deposit in the *Junta Comercial* of Rio de Janeiro one of the models and one copy of the official organ in which the publication referred to in the first part of this article has been made.

If desired, the publication may include the design or reproduction of the mark.

So soon as the registration of the mark has been made in any State in accordance with the clauses of this article and the subsequent deposit made a certificate of the same shall be published in the *Diario Oficial* of the Union.

If the periods in this article are exceeded the deposit of the mark can not be made, but the owner of the mark has a right to deposit it afresh.

Further, the deposit of the mark which is to be registered can not be made unless the above rules are complied with.

TRADE CLASSIFICATION OF COFFEES.

Associations of coffee men in Brazil have formally adopted the New York Coffee Exchange classifications of the berry for all their purposes, the *Associação Commercial* of Santos recently adding its final indorsement. The New York method is actually in vogue in the largest consuming market in the world. The committee of the Santos association took occasion in its report to formally outline the rules of classification thus adopted and prepared a table showing the equivalents of the several grades and their more common defects. There are nine grades of coffee recognized by these coffee authorities, as follows:

Type.	Quantity of imperfect beans per half-pound tins.	Extra margin allowed.
1	0	No imperfect beans (green, broken, etc.).
2	6	About 6 imperfect beans (green, broken, etc.).
3	13	About 25 imperfect beans (green, broken, etc.).
4	29-30	About 40 imperfect beans (green, broken, etc.).
5	57-58	About 50 imperfect beans (green, broken, etc.).
6	115-118	About 70 imperfect beans (green, broken, etc.).
7	200	In these low qualities the classification of the coffee is influenced by its appearance.
8	450	
9	850	

NEAREST EQUIVALENTS OF IMPERFECT BEANS.

- 3 shells (conchas) equal to 1 black bean.
- 5 green beans equal to 1 black bean.
- 5 broken beans equal to 1 black bean.
- 2 scorched beans equal to 1 black bean.
- 5 soft or badly threshed beans equal to 1 black bean.
- 1 large stone equal to 2 to 3 black beans.
- 1 medium-sized stone equal to 1 black bean.
- 2 to 3 small stones equal to 1 black bean.
- 1 large twig equal to 2 to 3 black beans.
- 1 medium-sized twig equal to 1 black bean.
- 2 to 3 small twigs equal to 1 black bean.
- 1 large husk equal to 1 black bean.
- 2 to 3 small husks equal to 1 black bean.
- 1 pod (coco) equal to 1 black bean.
- 2 sailors (Marinheiros) equal to 2 black beans.

CUSTOMS REVENUES, JANUARY, 1907.

The customs revenues of the principal Brazilian ports for the month of January, 1907, were as follows, the figures for the corresponding period of the preceding year being given for purposes of comparison:

Custom-house.	1907.	1906.
Rio de Janeiro.....	9,366:400\$971	6,358:166\$368
Santos.....	3,947:367\$574	2,475:183\$865
Ceara.....	501:895\$657	317:827\$036
Pernambuco.....	1,970:171\$915	1,454:011\$120
Espírito Santo.....	50:417\$035	14:198\$124
Recebedoria de Rio de Janeiro.....	2,275:638\$103	1,861:273\$208
Collectoria Federal São Paulo.....	501:254\$213	420:427\$708
Paranagua.....	297:617\$764	138:943\$724

The official figures for other Brazilian ports have not yet been published:

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION IN SÃO PAULO.

Conditions governing immigration and colonization in the State of São Paulo, Brazil, as regulated by law No. 1045 of December 27, 1906, are as follows:

SECTION I.

ARTICLE I. There shall be considered as immigrants, as regard this law, such foreigners of less than 60 years of age who, in families or singly, come to settle on State territory as agricultural laborers, day laborers, artisans or skilled workmen and who have produced proof of their morality and fitness for work; the said foreigners having been conveyed as third-class passengers either at their own expense or with their passages paid in full or in part by the State, by municipalities or by private agricultural or colonizing societies.

The age, morality, and fitness of the immigrant must be proved by certificates from the authorities at his last place of residence or by other trustworthy documents.

ART. 2. The shipping companies or shippers who convey immigrants to the State may not book any persons for conveyance on their vessels who are suffering from any contagious disease or having any organic or physical defect which would incapacitate them for work; lunatics, beggars, vagabonds, criminals nor persons over 60 years of age except when they come with their families.

For the infraction of this article the agent of the shipping company or shippers to whom the ships belong and consignees in the State will be held responsible and will pay a fine of from 100\$000 to 1:000\$000 which will be doubled on the repetition of the offense.

ART. 3. To every immigrant arriving under the conditions of Article I shall be granted the following advantages:

I. Disembarkation of himself and his belongings free of duty as laid down in the fiscal law of the Union.

II. Transport from the quay to the *hospedería* or quarters at his destination in the interior of the State.

III. Board and lodging at State expense for a period of six days counting from the day of disembarkation.

IV. Granting of employment, through the official agency of colonization and work in such branch of business or industry as is most fitted to the ability and capacity of the immigrant.

V. Transport from the hotel to the railway station nearest to the district of the State where employment is to be given.

ART. 4. In case the immigrant is prevented by illness from leaving for his destination within the period referred to in No. III of the pre-

ceding article, he will be given board and lodging and medical attention at the expense of the State so long as the illness lasts.

Except in case of illness, the immigrant shall not remain in the hotel for more than six days unless granted special leave by Government when board and lodging will be paid for according to the rate laid down by decree.

ART. 5. Such immigrants as are on their way to State and municipal colonies, or colonies belonging to private individuals having contracts with the Government, shall have the right to board and lodging in the hotels until sent to their destinations.

ART. 6. Such immigrants as do not desire to participate in the advantages granted by this law shall expressly declare the fact to the Inspector of Immigration or one of his officers at the time when inspection is made, either on board the vessel or in such place as is appointed for the reception and examination of third-class passengers at Santos.

ART. 7. The agents and consignees of the ships which are bringing immigrants to this State must advise the Inspector of Immigration in the port of Santos at least three days before the arrival of the vessel or vessels as to their number, in order that he may have sufficient time to arrange for their disembarkation and dispatch to the interior.

If no such advice is given, the immigrants have the right to remain on board for thirty-six hours after the arrival of the vessel on which have traveled.

ART. 8. No company or private person may, without the authorization of the Inspector of Immigration undertake the disembarkation of the immigrants, their clothes or their baggage. Any person infringing this rule will be fined 50\$000 for each immigrant and 100\$000 if the offense is repeated.

ART. 9. The following persons have a right to repatriation at the expense of the State:

I. Widows and orphans of immigrants who as agricultural laborers employed on estates or as themselves possessors of lots in the colonies, when the death of the head of the family takes place within two years after his arrival in the State and provided that they are without means of sustenance.

II. Such immigrants as, within the same period, fall ill or are the victims of accidents which incapacitate them from work when they are employed as mentioned in the foregoing section.

ART. 10. The Government will allow for repatriation, besides a third-class passage to the port nearest to their destination, a sum of 100\$000 to 200\$000 according to the size of the immigrants' family.

ART. 11. During the two years after their arrival in the State, free support shall be given to immigrants employed as agricultural

laborers with private persons or in the colonies by the general defenders of the rights of orphans and absent persons, in actions and other means laid down by law for the collection of wages for agricultural labor. In the Tribunal of Justice this aid shall be given by the Procurator-General of the State.

ART. 12. In such actions as are referred to above, the cost will be reckoned by one half.

ART. 13. The payment of these costs can only be exacted after the end of the process by sentence, agreement, renunciation of the action or other legal measure which fixes the responsibility in the actions treated of in article 11.

If the action goes to a higher court, the preparation of the briefs will, when payable by the laborer, be at half price.

ART. 14. Agricultural immigrants who come at their own expense and are employed on estates or are themselves possessors of lots in the colonies, shall have refunded to them by the Government the amount which they spent on their passages from the port of embarkation to Santos, so long as it is a question of families composed of at least three persons fit for work and over the age of 12 years.

The same concession will be granted to a bachelor of less than 21 years of age who comes out to join his parents already employed in agriculture in the State.

ART. 15. Immigrants who have resided in the country previously but who have remained less than five years in the employ of private planters or in the colonies, will have no right to the enjoyment of the above privilege on their return to the State.

ART. 16. Immigrants can not claim the refunding of their passage money unless they apply for the same within two years from the date of their arrival.

SECTION II.

ART. 17. The Government shall, for the fostering of immigration, either for paid labor or for concessions in the colonies, take the following measures:

ART. 18. They shall grant a subsidy of so much per head for each immigrant to the shipping companies or shippers, who possess vessels with the necessary qualifications, in accordance with the special dispositions laid down by decree.

ART. 19. This subvention shall be granted free to any company or shippers who conform to the regulations in force, provided the number of immigrants marked for any one year is not exceeded.

The Government shall, if it considers advisable, suspend the shipping of immigrants and reduce the subvention before the number referred to above is reached, provided that 60 days' notice be given before such suspension or reduction to all the companies or shippers interested.

ART. 20. When it is judged convenient to foster immigration from new sources the Government shall make contracts for conditions as shall best guarantee the interests of the State.

ART. 21. The Government shall issue orders, in agreement with the shipping companies, for tickets for calling immigrants for employment by private planters or in the colonies in accordance with the regulations in force for the execution of this service.

ART. 22. When agricultural or colonizing societies or private individuals introduce into the State, at their own expense, immigrants fit for agricultural labor, whether as paid laborers or as possessors of lots in the colonies, the Government shall refund to such societies or private individuals the whole or part of the sum expended by them for the immigrant, together with his third-class passage from his port of embarkation to Santos, after the immigrants have been settled and all regulations complied with which are established for the best interests of the State.

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ART. 41. So soon as the definite titles have been granted to the concessionaries the colonies shall be declared emancipated.

The Government will then give up the administration of the colony but will, if deemed convenient, maintain the instruction camp.

Animals for breeding purposes, the mill, implements, plows, and cattle in the colony will be transferred gratis to a syndicate to be formed by all the concessionaries of the lots and to be worked and maintained on the cooperative system.

ART. 42. So long as the colony is not emancipated the Government will maintain on it besides the personnel and laborers:

1. A director to look after the good order and proper carrying out of regulations in the colony, with a salary of 5:000\$ per annum.

A physician who will periodically visit the colony, come when summoned and attend sick persons, charging for the same a stipulated fee.

3. An assistant to look after the clerical work of the administration with a salary of 2:400\$ per annum.

ART. 43. The Government shall nominate from the numbers of the agricultural class or other fit residents in the State, Brazilians or foreigners, a special delegate for each nationality represented among the immigrants settled in the colonies. This delegate, who shall serve without salary, shall be called Director of Colonization of the respective nationality and shall act as intermediary between the administration of the colony or Government and the concessionaries for any claims that they may wish to make, and shall also act as their adviser and guide and help them when newly arrived to get accustomed to the country.

ART. 44. The extension of dates for the payment of installments

in the case provided for in this law will only be granted to concessionnaires who cultivate their own lots and live on the same.

ART. 45. The said payment of installments will be extended over a period of ten years to colonies which the Government shall create on the Sorocabana railway line or in the districts which are fallow or far distant from means of transport while the lots may be of 50 hectares.

The Government may, however, grant a definite title to all concessionnaires who shall have completed three years of continuous residence and cultivation and have improved the land to the extent of 1:000\$ in value.

ART. 46. The Government is empowered to found colonies in conjunction with the owners of the land; the Government to mark out the lots and pay the owner the price for the half acquired by it, the lots to be divided alternately and evenly between the two parties.

1. The proprietor of the land shall have to submit to certain conditions for the sale of the lots which shall fall to him, as also to the clauses inserted in the contract that shall be drawn up, which will give the best guaranty for the carrying out of the said contract.

2. On the creation of such colonies, the rules for their administration, the concession of the lots to the Government, and the advantages and aid to be granted to the colonists to be settled there shall be fixed by decree in every case.

ART. 47. When companies or private individuals propose to found and maintain colonies on their own estates, under the same conditions and with the same advantages as the Government offers to official colonies, they shall be granted, besides the refunding of the passage money of the immigrants and other favors allowed by this law, a premium of 10:000\$ for every fifty families settled on such colonies.

These favors will only be granted as laid down in the contracts in which the Government will insert clauses to guarantee the best interests of the State.

ART. 48. When companies propose to colonize uncultivated lands on such of their lines as are open to traffic, the Government will grant them the right to disappropriate the said lands if they belong to private individuals and also will grant them a free concession for fallow lands within a radius of 20 kilometers on each side of the said line, provided that they measure it out and divide it into lots and settle thereon families of agricultural colonists on conditions to be laid down by contract.

Fallow lands, after having been measured and divided into lots by the companies, shall be divided equally between the Government and the concessionnaires into alternate lots, each party to pay half expenses.

ART. 49. The Government will pay part of the expenses of measuring and dividing up lands to such municipalities as propose to found and maintain colonies at their own expense, on conditions which will assure the founding of such colony.

ART. 50. For the division and ^{populating} of private estates, the Government may make contracts on the following conditions:

1. The owner must show a clear title to the land which is to be colonized and shall undertake to perform the following at his own expense—

(a) To divide the land into lots of 25 or 50 hectares according as the lots are at a maximum distance of 12 kilometers from the railway or nearest touching point for steamers or from lands far distant from means of transport.

(b) To build roads connecting the lots and the colonies with the main highways.

(c) To build a house on each lot in accordance with the type approved by the Government.

(d) To clear the ground, cultivate it, and make pastures on an area to be determined by the contract.

2. When the lots are prepared in this manner and the proper number of families of colonists or immigrants, as arranged in the contract, are settled, the Government will pay for each lot with its improvements and cultivation a price which shall not exceed 2:500\$000.

3. The Government shall grant the period of from five to ten years, according to the position of the lot, to the recently arrived immigrants for the payment of installments to the State for the said lot and a provisional title shall be granted on the payment of the first installment and the definite title on the payment of the last.

4. In contracts made in accordance with this article, the Government shall insert such clauses as shall make for the best interests of the State.

ART. 51. The Government shall give preference for the sale of fallow lands to such persons as are Brazilians or naturalized Brazilians who have lived on and cultivated such lands for more than five years, the price, to be 10\$000 per hectare of cultivated or forest lands; 2\$000 for land for grazing, and 20\$000 per hectare for lands in the suburb and lots, together with the expense of measuring and marking out the same.

No occupier may purchase more than 500 hectares of land for cultivation, 4,000 of grazing land, and 50 in the suburban lots.

Suburban lots are those situated within a radius of 18 kilometers from the governor's palace in the capital and 12 kilometers from the municipal chambers in the cities and towns of the State.

EXPORT OF HIDES FROM RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

The export of hides from the port of Rio Grande do Sul for the year 1906 shows a very gratifying increase over the exports of the previous year, being exceeded only by those of 1904, an exceptional year. The exports to the United States during the year were almost double those of 1905, but are still much below the amount taken by the United States during the beginning of the current decade. The number of salted hides exported to Europe in 1896 was 230,719 and of dry hides 110,259, while in 1906 the salted hides numbered 447,719 and the dry hides 385,378. In 1896 no hides were exported to the United States, but in 1901 the dry hides numbered 79,657, and in 1902 the number was 79,420, which number fell to 14,513 in 1905 and 28,000 in 1906. The total exports of all hides in 1896 was 340,978 and 861,120 in 1906, while in 1904, the banner year, they reached 920,738.

The increased exports to the United States seem to be due largely to shipments made in December. During the same month there was a marked increase in the shipments of animal hair to all points, and especially to the United States. The United States now is the heaviest importer of animal hair from Brazil, the United States and Germany together taking three-fourths of the country's exports thereof. Germany continues to take the greater portion of Brazil's exports of horns, France of its glycerine, Great Britain of its bone ash and fish glue. Brazil's lard and tallow products are practically all consumed at home.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Mr. RUSSION and Mr. TOMSON, representing an English syndicate, recently made a visit to the interior of the State of Bahia to study and report on the rubber plantations of that district. As a result of the investigations, Mr. RUSSION purchased for the company seven large plantations in the region of Rio do Contas and took an option on nine other plantations in this region. He calculates that 500 tons of rubber can be produced on these plantations during the first year, and that this production can be greatly increased in time by the use of modern methods of extraction.

A recent number of the *Minas Geraes* calls attention to the excellent fiber obtained from the plant known in Brazil as *Páo de Jangada*, of which the botanical name is *Apeiba tibourbou* Aubl. This plant is found not only in the State of Minas Geraes, but in nearly all parts of South America. The fiber of this plant is white and very resistant, qualities which make it of great value for industrial purposes.

The President of Brazil has authorized a credit of 200 contos to be opened for the construction of a railway from Cruz Alta to the mouth

of the Ijuhy River. By the decree of February 14, 1907, a credit of 600 contos was authorized in order to broaden the gauge of the São Paulo branch of the Brazilian Central.

Mr. WM. A. F. NEUMANN, representing the Buffalo Forge Company, the Buffalo Steam Pump Company, and the Geo. L. Aquier Manufacturing Company, is now in Brazil making a special study of the machinery in use in that country in the manufacture of sugar and in the preparation of coffee, cacao, rice, cotton, and fibers. Mr. NEUMANN is also representing *La Hacienda*, the agricultural and industrial review published at Buffalo, New York.

It is reported that the Agricultural and Live Stock Exposition, which is to be held at Pelotas, State of Rio Grande do Sul, next May, will be one of the finest ever held in Brazil. The number of persons who have already signified their intention of taking part in the exhibition exceeds 300.

It is reported that work is far advanced on the five steamers which the Lloyd Brasileiro is having built in English shipyards. The *Pará* is expected to be finished ready for launching the current month. The other four vessels will be named *Acre*, *Ceará*, *Bahia*, and *Rio de Janeiro*.

Señor HENRIQUE SÁNCHEZ, a distinguished chemist of Bucaramanga, Republic of Colombia, has recently made the discovery that a very good quality of alcohol could be obtained from the pulp surrounding the coffee bean, which has hitherto been considered useless. This discovery is considered of great significance to coffee-producing countries, inasmuch as it will take the place of petroleum for lighting and power purposes.

The Société Financière et Commerciale Franco-Brésilienne, having its headquarters at Paris, has recently obtained permission from the Brazilian Government to operate in that country. This company has a capital of 5,000,000 francs. The main object of the company is to continue the business of the firm of Nathan & Co. established at São Paulo, but it will also engage in other commercial and industrial operations in connection with the same.

The *Ceará*, one of the new vessels which the Brazilian Lloyd is having built for its coasting service, was launched from the shipyards of Messrs. WORKMAN, CLARK & Co., of Belfast, Ireland, on March 16 last. This is the largest vessel of the Brazilian merchant marine, registering 5,300 tons. In addition to having large freight capacity, it has excellent accommodations for about 170 first-class passengers.

The President of Brazil has issued a decree creating a commission of public works for the Acre Territory, with headquarters at Cruzeiro do Suloon, the Upper Juruá. The Commission will have charge of the building of roads, the work of removing obstructions

in rivers, the construction of public buildings, the establishment of industrial and agricultural schools, and any other works which the Federal Government may order.

A new mining company, known as The Minas Geraes Gold Fields Company, was recently organized in London for the purpose of acquiring and working mines in Brazil—among others, the S. Luiz and Juca Vieira mines. The company has a capital of £150,000.

The National Agricultural Association of Brazil has called a Third Sugar Conference to be held at Campos, State of Rio de Janeiro, on June 30 of the current year.

The Government of Brazil has appointed Dr. JOAQUIM NABUCO, the Brazilian ambassador to the United States, and Dr. RUY BARBOSA to serve as Delegates of Brazil at the coming Hague Conference.

The President of Brazil has authorized a credit of 785,365 *milreis* gold for the purchase of silver for the new Brazilian coins.

CHILE.

IMPORT TAX ON MATCHES.

Under date of January 13, 1907, the following law establishing a sliding scale of duties on match imports into Chile was promulgated:

SOLE ARTICLE. Wooden matches, during the space of three years from date, shall pay an import duty at the rate of 20 *centavos* per kilogram of gross weight.

At the expiration of the specified time the duty shall be diminished at the rate of 2 *centavos* annually, per kilogram, until it shall have reached 14 *centavos* per kilogram, gross weight.

CUSTOMS DUTIES, FEBRUARY, 1907.

Total customs duties collected at the various ports of Chile during the month of February, 1907, aggregated \$8,092,231.18 (national currency), as compared with \$9,900,585.55 in the preceding month. Of the February receipts, import dues are credited with \$3,673,179.16 and exports, \$4,211,341.98; other branches of the service contributing \$207,707.04 to the general total.

For the corresponding month of 1906, total receipts for customs were \$6,269,394.28, a marked increase being thus shown for the later period.

THE ANGLO-CHILEAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

The establishment of the Anglo-Chilean Mining Corporation (Limited) was authorized by the Chilean Government on February 14,

1907, the object of said corporation being to promote native industrial enterprises in foreign markets. The capitalization is \$1,000,000 issued in bonds of \$200 each. The main office is to be in Santiago.

LATEST LIVE-STOCK STATISTICS.

Supplementary to the figures published in the MONTHLY BULLETIN for January, 1907, covering live-stock statistics of Chile, the following data, including certain provinces for which returns had not been received at that time, are published.

Cattle of all kinds within the Republic number 8,768,533, distributed as follows:

Horses, asses, and mules, 746,150; kine, 2,674,666; sheep, 4,528,109; goats, 436,739; hogs, 338,993; unclassified, 3,876.

SAVINGS BANKS IN THE REPUBLIC.

Consul ALFRED A. WINSLOW, of Valparaiso, reports that in order to encourage thrift on the part of the laboring classes in the Republic of Chile, the Government has entered into an agreement with the *Caja de Crédito Hipotecaria*, a strong financial institution of Chile, to take charge of the Government savings bank branches at Serena, Curico, Temuco, and Punta Arenas, the Government having found it too expensive to conduct them itself.

An appropriation of 100,000 *pesos*, or \$25,000 United States gold, has been made by the Government to open up new branches in other parts of the Republic. The move is being well received and promises much. It is proposed to make use of the post-offices, fiscal treasuries, etc., to advance and encourage the saving habit.

FLAX CULTIVATION IN CHILE.

The British legation at Santiago reports that a German flax-growing expert, acting on behalf of two of the largest flax-spinning firms in Reichenbach, has, during the past four years, been conducting exhaustive experiments in the districts in south Chile round Lake Llanquihue and the island of Chiloe, and has now succeeded in determining the species of plant most suitable to the climatic conditions of the country. The flax grown is said to be of exceedingly good quality and of greater length than the flax ordinarily grown in Europe. Unusually heavy crops have been obtained from the land on which the experiments have been made. The German expert hopes to obtain a bounty from the Chilean Government on the export of flax in order to stimulate its cultivation. It is expected that Puerto Montt will be the center from which the raw material will be exported.

SALT MINES.

L'Amérique Latine in its issue of March 13, publishes an interesting article on the salt mines of the Chilean Republic.

According to this authority, the salt deposits, as well as the greater part of the mineral deposits, are inexhaustible. The Salar Grande mine, situated east of Huanillos, is the most important one in Chile, and the salt found there is pure in the proportion of 99 per cent of chlorure of sodium. This deposit is 32,000 hectares in area and 20 meters deep, without, however, the bottom of the layer having been reached. The quantity of salt contained in this deposit is estimated at 12,000,000,000 tons, and in spite of this unheard-of abundance salt is only exploited on a small scale. There are several other deposits in Chile similar to the preceding one and which could fulfill the exigencies of the world's consumption during several centuries.

The following statistics on the world's importations of this product show the great possibilities of this commerce in the hands of big capitalists:

The yearly imports of common salt by France amount to from 500,000 to 600,000 *francs*; Bulgaria, 1,000,000 *francs*; Norway, from 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 *francs*; Sweden, 2,000,500 *francs*; Brazil, Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and other South American countries, more than 7,000,000 *francs*; while England exports from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 *francs* yearly, and Spain from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 *francs*.

The Chilean deposits alone can furnish all the salt consumed in the entire world and at half the price of the European product.

COLOMBIA.

RAILWAY CONTRACT.

The *Diario Oficial* for February 13, 1907, publishes the contract entered into December 19, 1906, between the Minister of Public Works and Fomento, Señor Don FRANCISCO DE P. MANOTAS, and ALFRED B. MASON and EDWARD H. MASON, and approved by President REYES on December 24, 1906, for the construction of a railway between the cities of Palmira and Cartago, in the Department of Cauca.

The line will be single track, 3 English feet gauge.

Plans must be submitted within six months after approval of contract and work begun immediately on approval of plans, to be terminated within five years.

One-fifth at least of the line must be constructed each year.

The Government guarantees 5 per cent interest upon \$40,000 gold per kilometer of road constructed and also 2 per cent in addition for sinking fund.

Free importation of material for construction is granted.

PAPER MILLS IN THE REPUBLIC.

The *Diario Oficial* of February 26, 1907, publishes the text of an agreement entered into on December 6, 1906, between the Government of Colombia and JOSÉ A. PAGÉS and JOSÉ PONS for the establishment of paper mills in the Republic.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A SUGAR FACTORY.

The *Diario Oficial* of February 25, 1907, publishes the text of an agreement made on July 27, 1906, and approved by President REYES July 31, 1906, between the Government of Colombia and VÉLEZ, DANIES & Co., for the establishment of a central and sugar refinery in the Department of Bolívar.

The cost of the central and the refinery is to be \$750,000 gold, of which amount the Government contributes \$150,000.

NEW RAILWAY.

United States Consul LUTHER T. ELLSWORTH, of Cartagena, reports that a contract has been entered into between the Minister of Public Works and THOMAS J. RIBÓN for the construction of a railway from Nemocon to Santa Rosa de Viterbo, with a branch line to Sogamoso. The territory through which this line will pass is considered very rich in agricultural possibilities, and great industrial development is expected to follow the completion of the line. Mr. RIBÓN has just finished a line of railway from Honda to Ambaloma, which will be turned over to the Government during the present year.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

A decree issued on January 20, 1907, by the President of Colombia exempts certain merchandise from the payment of import duties and reduces the import duties on other articles desirable to use in the industrial development of the country.

The President of the Republic of Colombia, in exercise of the powers vested in him, decrees:

ARTICLE 1. The payment of import duties is hereby removed on chemical fertilizers and bases for chemical fertilizers consisting of phosphates and superphosphates of lime; that is to say, phosphates treated with sulphuric acid; on the salts of potash, namely, chlorate of potash, known in commerce as muriate of potash, sulphate of potash, and kainit; on azo-fertilizers, consisting of nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia, calcium cyanide or cyanide of calcium, also called nitrogenous lime; on sulphate and bisulphate of carbon, and pitch or varnish for the manufacture of waterproof cardboard or tropæolin.

ART. 2. The surtax on fence wire is hereby reduced from 100 per cent to 70 per cent, but said reduction shall be made by tenths, in conformity with the provisions of article 205 of the Constitution.

Article 1 of this decree amends paragraph 3 of sole article of decree No. 1026 of August 28, 1906.

DECREE CREATING THE PROVINCE OF CAMILO TORRES.

The President of the Republic of Colombia, in exercise of the powers vested in him, and considering—

First, that it is expedient to the better administration of the public service to divide into two provinces the present province of Santander, in the Department of Cauca, and

Second, that it is likewise highly desirable to settle sundry differences concerning the boundary between the districts of the various provinces of that Department, and taking advantage of the meeting of the Administrative Board to which it is fitting to delegate said powers during the recess of the Congress, decrees:

ARTICLE 1. That the province of Camilo Torres, consisting of the districts of Caloto, Espejuelo, Corinto, and Toribio, the former of which shall be its capital, and all of which are segregated from the province of Santander, is hereby created.

ART. 2. The Governor of the Department of Cauca is hereby appointed to fix, with the approval of the Administrative Board, the boundary at points that have not hitherto been clearly defined by official acts between the provinces of Popayam, Santander, and Camilo Torres, particularly between the districts of Santander and Buenos Ayres and Santander and Caloto.

The decisions made by the board are subject to review by the Government.

ART. 3. This decree became effective on February 1, 1907.

COSTA RICA.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 1906-7.

La Gaceta for April 11, 1907, publishes the schedule of customs receipts of the ports of Costa Rica during the fiscal year 1906-7 (April, 1906, to March, 1907, inclusive), the total revenue from this source being given as 4,346,977.49 *colones*, as compared with 3,970,285.74 *colones* for the preceding twelve months.

An increase of 376,791.75 *colones* is thus indicated for 1906-7, and as the estimate for the year was only 4,200,000 *colones*, an advance over the budget estimate of 146,977.49 *colones* is reported.

The latest valuation fixes the *colón* of Costa Rica as equivalent to \$0.465 United States currency.

ABOLITION OF CONSULAR FEES.

According to article 8 of the new consular law approved by the House of Representatives and published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of Costa Rica of January 30, 1907, consular invoices for Costa Rican ports are to be viséd gratuitously from the 1st of March. For the value of the visé has been substituted a tax which the receivers of the goods must pay to the customs of the Republic.

COSTA RICA AND THE BANANA TRADE.

From a letter written by Hon. ERNEST F. ACHESON, Member of the Congress of the United States representing Pennsylvania, the following data, as published in the "Observer," of Washington, Pennsylvania, for April 8, 1907, is reproduced:

"The population of Costa Rica is estimated at 350,000. The area is 18,400 square miles, or equal to that of New Hampshire and Vermont combined. The foreign population is about 7,000, and this is increasing slightly by immigration. The Government has begun to encourage immigration by the sale of land on easy terms.

"Costa Rica is the most advanced country in Central America, with a desirable population and stable Government. No revolution has occurred here for thirty-five years. The gold standard has been adopted, and business is on a solid basis. The people are peaceful and do not want to go to war. They have the reputation of being more industrious and honest than their neighbors in other States. Most of them take little interest in politics, do not vote, and care little who governs them, so that peace is maintained. While they probably work more than the inhabitants of other countries in the Tropics, they are not hustlers. The country has immense resources—agricultural, mineral, and timber—but the greater part of its territory is unoccupied. Here, as in all Spanish countries, there is no land tax. That is the reason the country has not made progress. Immense tracts of land are held under ancient grants, and as there is no tax to pay it is held in rich families who do not use it and will not subdivide and sell it. Import duties are levied on tobacco, liquors, and various kinds of goods.

"Port Limon was named by Columbus, who sailed along this coast on his last voyage vainly searching for a passage to the western sea. The old navigator explored the shore lines of each gulf and bay and sailed into each river between Yucatan and Trinidad. This portion of the land was well named Costa Rica, or rich coast, and the harbor in which our good ship anchored was called 'Puerto de Limon,' because the islands near by were covered with lime trees. Limon has a population of 8,000, a large proportion being negroes from Jamaica, who are employed in loading and unloading ships and upon the immense banana plantations near by. English is the exclusive

language, as it is in all the coast country of Costa Rica. Indeed, English is taught now in all the schools throughout the country, and its study is compulsory. It must also be used in all the stores. Costa Rica prides itself on being the only country of Central America which has more school teachers than soldiers.

"The railroad connecting Port Limon with San Jose, the capital, has a gauge of 3.6 feet. The distance is 102 miles. For 6 miles after leaving Limon the road skirts the coast, most of the way within sight of the breaking billows, and then turns up the valley of the Reventizan River. For many miles it passes through the wonderful banana farms which have made Costa Rica famous. Here the banana grows all the year around. A banana shoot, or branch, as it is called, starts to produce at the age of 9 months. The branches are cut down each season. Then the laborer cuts the shoots with his machete, or corn cutter, sticks the machete into the ground, twists it, puts in a shoot, stamps it, and that is all the cultivation the banana branch gets. The underbrush, however, which grows in tropical luxuriance, is cut three times each year. The banana bunches are measured by hands. Each perfect hand has 22 bananas. The number of hands on a bunch ranges from 7 to 22. The average number of bananas on a bunch is 144, though a few bunches have been found with upward of 500.

"The land along this coast is peculiarly adapted to banana raising. While the banana trees thrived for awhile in other countries of Central America, no soil seemed rich enough to stand the continuous cultivation of bananas save Costa Rica and upper Panama. Land can be bought here at \$12 per acre. It costs \$40 per acre to clear it and put it into condition to raise bananas. It will yield 15 bunches of bananas per acre every month. Taking the average of 144 bananas to the bunch it will be seen that each acre will produce 25,920 bananas annually. The vegetation is so rank and its growth so rapid that it takes one man to every 3 acres to clear the brush and grass every four months, pick the fruit, dig the ditches, build the bridges, and do all the necessary work. Farm laborers are paid from 85 cents to \$1.50 per day American money. As \$1 of our money is equivalent to 215 *centavos* or \$2.15 Costa Rica money, the laborers can live luxuriously on these wages if they choose. Here, as in Panama, the Jamaicans are indolent and will not work regularly. If engaged to go to work at 7 a. m. they may not appear until 8 or 9 o'clock, and after three or four days' work will lay off for two or three days. Frequently they go off into the bush or jungle, as it is called, build a shack, and clear a piece of ground. Under the law these squatters must be paid for their improvements if the owner of the land wishes to take possession. The land is divided into hectares or 2.47 acres, and all calculations as to production are based on this measurement.

"The United Fruit Company owns 150,000 acres of land susceptible of banana culture. The greater portion of this, remote from the railroad, is not yet used for the production of bananas. Last year the company purchased about half the bananas it shipped. Many banana growers own their own farms. During 1906 no less than 8,500,000 bunches were shipped from Port Limon, of which 5,000,000 went to the United States. There is no export duty on bananas. About 400 ships, or an average of more than one ship per day, loaded with bananas, left Port Limon last year. This year it is confidently believed 10,000,000 bunches will be exported. A ship of 3,000 tons sometimes takes from 40,000 to 50,000 bunches. While the Jamaica bananas are pronounced better by epicures, the Costa Rica or Limon bananas sell better in the market because they look better. They have a fine appearance, and four customers out of five will choose them. A good many settlers have come here from the United States and have been very successful in banana raising.

"It is said, broadly, that everything will grow in Costa Rica. By far the larger part of the population and production is on the Pacific side of the mountains, yet nine-tenths of all its exports are from Port Limon. Sixty-five per cent of these exports go to the United States. While bananas are the principal export, still last year the value of coffee exported was \$3,350,000. Thirty-two thousand bunches or over 4,600,000 bananas are about an average load. Then if one considers that the United Fruit Company has 102 ships carrying fruit to the United States and Europe he gets a faint idea of the tremendous growth of the business. Of course many of the ships ply between Cuba, Jamaica, and other fruit-producing countries to ports of the United States and England. This company gives work to 7,000 persons, including railroad employees.

"What has been accomplished by the United Fruit Company shows what American energy and enterprise can do in a tropical country. It is over four hundred years since Europeans first set foot in Costa Rica. It was the first country on the mainland of the continent to be discovered, but as yet its marvelous resources are scarcely touched. Extensive prairies affording fine pasturage are found in the northern part of the country and vast forests of valuable timber in the northeastern section. Sugar, corn, cocoa, and tropical fruits flourish. The coffee is of superior quality. The land held by the Government is sold at a nominal figure with a long time allowed for payment. Costa Rica only needs more enterprising Americans with capital, such men as manage the United Fruit Company, to bring it into the first rank of prosperous communities of this continent.

"Passing through vast banana farms, one of which, belonging to one company, is 9 miles in length, the train reaches the foothills of the Cordilleras and begins its winding climb to the summit, a mile above in

the clouds. The road follows the valley of the Reventizan, which soon becomes a dashing torrent. For 40 or 50 miles there is a succession of horseshoe bends. The route is tortuous and the grade at many points heavy.

"This line is a great revenue producer. Last year it earned over \$1,700,000. It was built by an English syndicate, but has been taken over by the United Fruit Company. The Reventizan is a considerable stream, and as it falls again and again over the rocks for mile after mile, the thought comes that some day this power, now wasted, will be utilized. It would undoubtedly be sufficient to generate electricity which would operate the railroad, light many towns, and run thousands of machines.

"The train winds through picturesque mountain passes and deep gorges, where mighty walls of solid rock rise for hundreds of feet. The mountains are fertile to their very tips. Gardens are planted on slopes as steep as the roof of a house.

"As the summit is approached a good view of Irazu, a volcano on a peak said to be 14,000 feet above the sea, is obtained. It is one of a group in this neighborhood which are now quiescent, but sometimes emit sulphur, lava, and ashes. Two miles from the summit is Cartago, a town of 10,000 people, which was destroyed by an eruption nearly sixty years ago. It is 90 miles from the coast and about 5,000 feet above sea level. The air is cool and bracing, and one can scarcely believe that it is only a few hours from tropical heat at Port Limon. Many persons from the Canal Zone go to Cartago to recuperate when worn out by continuous hot weather. It takes only a day from Colon to reach this mountain top. Accommodations for boarders are at a premium, and it has been suggested that the Canal Commission build a sanitarium at Cartago. A few weeks here would do as much to revitalize a man as his six weeks' annual vacation spent in the States, and the trip would be much less expensive. A peculiarity of this region is that it will rain for weeks on the Atlantic side of the mountains and never a drop fall on the Pacific side. Going down to San Jose the descent is about 150 feet to the mile. Switches and sidings for runaway trains are provided, the tracks of the sidings running at a stiff upward grade for some distance to allow a runaway train which is switched to it to expend its force and enable the crew to get control of it.

"After a delightful seven hours' ride San Jose, the capital of Costa Rica, is reached. San Jose has a population of 25,000 and is a solidly built town of clean and attractive appearance. The streets are narrow as in all Spanish towns, but are well paved. The bulk of the population of Costa Rica is in the country around San Jose. It was settled by immigrants from provinces in Spain where the people were Caucasians and had never mingled with the Moors. When they came

to Costa Rica they kept their blood pure and refused to intermarry with the Indians, as most of the Spanish settlers did.

"San Jose boasts of one of the most magnificent theaters in the world. Only Paris and Milan have structures which exceed it in grandeur. It was built by the Government and cost over \$1,500,000. The money was raised by a coffee tax. The best mechanics and decorators in Italy were brought here to do the work. Although only 10° from the Equator, the mercury never rises above 84°, while in Canada it reaches 104°. Perpetual spring reigns and the flowers are perennial. The days are warm and the nights cool enough to sleep under a blanket. No one has an overcoat, and the houses have no chimneys. Shoes are not worn by the women of the lower classes. Education is free and compulsory between the ages of 8 and 14. On account of earthquakes the houses are one and two story structures with thick adobe walls.

"The sanitary and quarantine regulations are better enforced in Costa Rica than in any State in Central America. The buzzards help to protect the public health, and great flocks of these scavengers of the air can be seen from the car windows. San Jose is over 4,000 feet above the sea, on the Pacific slope of the mountains, and its surroundings are picturesque and beautiful. The valleys between the mountain ranges near by are exceedingly rich and fertile."

CUBA.

RECEIPTS OF CUBAN LUMBER AT NEW YORK, 1906.

Mahogany and cedar logs from Cuba were received at the port of New York during 1905 and 1906 in the following quantities, according to figures furnished the "Cuba Review and Bulletin" for April, 1907:

Year.	Mahogany.	Cedar.
1905.....	14,628	88,350
1906.....	31,063	136,449

Prices for Cuban mahogany ranged from 8 to 12 cents, the highest price being for the Santiago wood. Cedar prices ranged between 11 and 14 cents, the wood from Santa Cruz, Santiago, and Manzanillo bringing the highest price.

NATIONAL STATUS OF THE ISLE OF PINES.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States rendered on April 8, 1907, declares:

"The Isle of Pines is a part of Cuba, and therefore a foreign country within the meaning of the enacting clause of the tariff act of 1897, and importations therefrom are subject to the tariff laws of the United States."

ECUADOR.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF SALT.

The regulations adopted by the National Assembly of the Republic of Ecuador for the purchase and sale of salt, which is a Government monopoly, were issued on January 17, 1907.

The salt consumed in the Republic is produced by evaporation in pits at Salinas and other districts. The price for purchase at the pits has been fixed at 40 *centavos* (about 18 cents) per 100 kilograms. At the salt deposits throughout the provinces of Guayas, Manabi, Esmeraldas, Los Rios, the coast cantons of El Oro, and the station of Huigra, on the Guayaquil and Quito Railway, the price has been fixed at 2 *suces* (about 98 cents) per 46 kilograms. Prices at other places in the interior are to be arranged on this basis, plus expense of transport, etc.

EXPORT TAX ON IVORY NUTS.

President ALFARO, on February 14, 1907, approved the following law:

The National Assembly of the Republic of Ecuador decrees:

ARTICLE 1. The exportation of ivory nuts from the ports of the Republic shall be taxed 6 *centavos* per kilogram if the nuts are hulled and 4 *centavos* if in the shell.

This shall be the only impost upon the exportation of this product.

In case the tax should prove excessive, the Executive Power is authorized to restrict the same to the amount now collected.

ART. 2. The collection of the impost on the exportation of ivory nuts shall be made directly. Credit is prohibited.

Done at Quito, capital of the Republic, February 6, 1907.

CONTRACT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE AMBATO TO CURARAY RAILROAD.

The Department of the Interior and Public Works of Ecuador has contracted with A. MONCAYO for the formation of a company to construct a railway from Ambato to a point on the Curaray River accessible to steamers and to establish a regular steamship service between said railway terminus and Para, Brazil. The plan includes the establishing of steam navigation on all of the navigable rivers of the Oriental Region; the acquisition temporarily or in fee simple of public lands, and the exploitation of mines, waterfalls, etc.; the bringing of foreign immigrants, especially of Europeans, to the Oriental Region of Ecuador, and the settling of Ecuadorian agriculturists in other provinces and territories. The company is to be incorporated

in London under the name of the Eastern Ecuador Exploration Company.

The Oriental Region of Ecuador comprises all of the territory of the eastern slopes of the Ecuadorian Andes lying between the northeast, east, and southwest frontiers of the Republic. The Government of Ecuador may at any time fix the precise western limits of the Oriental Region.

The Exploration Company agrees to make, within five years from the date on which it begins work, correct hydrographic and topographic maps of the Eastern Region, said maps to be the property of the Government. In compensation for this service the Government of Ecuador grants to the Exploration Company the exclusive right to explore the Oriental Region for five years and the further right to exploit for a period of fifty years all the vegetable wealth that it may discover, definitely locate, and denounce during the five years referred to.

With respect to wild vegetable products the denouncements shall be made by zones, and shall only include the forests within said zones and not the land, the land being subject to denouncement for cultivation without prejudicing the rights of the company. The Government also gives the company the preference in the acquisition of Government lands for agricultural or industrial purposes in accordance with the laws of the Republic. The land granted to the company shall always be in alternate sections.

The Exploration Company also has the preference in the denouncement of mining zones and may, in conformity with the law, acquire mining property. Employees of the Exploration Company are prohibited from making denouncements, unless they obtain a special license, until ten years after the expiration of their term of service. The company also has the preference in the denouncement of waterfalls, but the waterfalls denounced must be exploited within two years from the date of the denouncement.

The company must maintain immigration offices in Europe and the United States and in other places where it may deem advisable, and agrees to advance the necessary capital to immigrants to enable them to become established in the Oriental Region.

For a period of fifty years from the date the company begins operations in the Oriental Region the exportation of the natural products of that region, via the eastern rivers, together with the exportation of articles produced, manufactured, or imported through the west coast, is free.

A bid for the construction of the railroad from Ambato to Curaray must be submitted to the Government within one year from the date of this contract.

FUNDS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE AMBATO AND CURARAY RAILWAY.

The National Assembly of Ecuador decrees the following amendments to the legislative decree of October 19, 1904:

ARTICLE 1. The following revenues are to be converted in the construction of a railroad from Ambato to Curaray:

1. Ten per cent of the imposts on *aguardiente*.
2. Thirty cents per kilogram of the import duties on matches.
3. Fifty per cent of the import duties on cigarette paper.
4. A tax on imitations made in the country of foreign wines and liquors sold as such, whether in bottles or other vessels of larger size.
5. A license of 100 *suces* (\$48.70) on traveling agents who propose to sell goods in the country.

Whoever infringes the foregoing provision shall pay double the amount of the license. The Executive is empowered to issue rules and regulations governing the collection of this tax.

6. The receipts from the railway.

ART. 2. The receipts of the railroad shall be collected by the treasury collectors and deposited fortnightly in the Bank of Ecuador, which shall be the depository for said funds.

ART. 3. The bank is hereby authorized to invest—authority of the board having been previously obtained—said funds in mortgage bonds at par or at a discount, for the purpose of converting them into productive capital, and when necessary shall make advances on these mortgage bonds in order to facilitate the payments of the board.

ART. 4. All orders of payment concerning the funds of the railway shall be signed by the Secretary of State, who is a member of the board, and by the chairman of the board.

ART. 5. The offices of member of the board, treasurer of the board, and other employments that the board may create in its organization, are honorary.

The paid employees shall be the secretary, engineers, inspectors of works, lawyers, etc., who shall be appointed by the Secretary of Public Works on the recommendation of the board, and their respective salaries fixed by mutual agreement.

ART. 6. The Administrative Board referred to in article 7 of legislative decree of October 19, 1904, is hereby authorized to contract loans for the carrying on of the said work, securing said loans with the revenue derived by virtue of this decree.

ART. 7. The board shall undertake, for its own account, the construction of the railway, or shall definitively contract the construction of the same by means of bids approved by the State Board, and shall invert only the funds provided for this purpose and the receipts from the sale of public lands in the Oriental Region.

ART. 8. The Nation guarantees the fulfillment of the obligations contracted by the board, in conformity with the powers or authority granted it in the present decree.

ART. 9. If the railroad should be constructed by contractors who should employ their own capital in the work, upon payment of the annual interest and amortization, any surplus revenue remaining by virtue of this decree, shall be applied as an additional payment of said capital at the end of the year.

ART. 10. The loans negotiated by the Patriotic Board, in order to be valid, shall be approved by the Executive.

ART. 11. The Secretary of Public Works shall be *ex officio* member of the board.

ART. 12. The Patriotic Board charged with the construction of the railway to Curaray shall order the line to pass through the town of Pelileo, at which point a station shall be established.

ART. 13. The 10 per cent impost on *aguardiente* referred to in paragraph 1 of article 1 of this decree shall be deducted, in the first instance in each one of the provinces, from the total receipts of said impost.

ART. 14. The treasury collectors shall be subject to the provisions contained in article 22, subdivision 5, and article 28 of the fundamental treasury law, concerning any delay in the forwarding of the funds for the construction of the railway to the depositary bank.

The foregoing decree was passed by Congress on January 28, 1907, and was promulgated by the President on January 30 of the same month.

RAILWAY PROJECT.

The *Registro Oficial* of February 23, 1907, publishes the text of the concession to Baron BAUDOUIN VAN DEDEM for the construction of a railway from a port on the Pacific, to be determined by a commission, to Quito, the capital.

POTABLE WATER SUPPLY IN QUITO.

The National Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Ecuador decrees:

ARTICLE 1. The potable water and canalization board of Quito is hereby empowered to negotiate a loan not to exceed 1,700,000 *suces* (\$827,900), in the manner most suitable to its interests, securing said loan with that portion of the maritime customs duties corresponding to said board.

ART. 2. The board is hereby authorized, if necessary, to pledge as a guaranty the work or works undertaken.

ART. 3. The payment of the interest and the amortization of the loan shall be made from the fund specified in article 1, and out of the receipts from potable water until the entire loan is paid.

ART. 4. The supreme decrees of May 19 and October 4, 1906, are hereby amended in conformity with the foregoing, and are approved in all other respects not in conflict with this decree.

The foregoing decree was passed by Congress on February 7, 1907, and approved by the President on February 14 of the same year.

THE AMBATO AND EASTERN RAILWAY CONCESSION.

El Telégrafo, of Guayaquil, in its issue of March 28, 1907, publishes the full text of the contract made by the Government of Ecuador with Count CHARNACÉ for the construction of the Ambato and Eastern Railway from the city of Ambato to the navigable tributary waters of the Marañon or Amazon rivers, the entire construction to be within the boundaries of the Republic of Ecuador. The construction company must be organized in Europe or the United States within a year from the date of this concession. The Government of Ecuador grants to the company 35,000 hectares of public lands for each kilometer of railway constructed from Ambato to the Amazon River or the navigable tributaries thereof.

The railway company has the privilege of exporting domestic products, such as caoutchouc, ivory palm, coffee, toquilla straw, etc., free of export duties. The Government will also aid the company in establishing all kinds of industrial factories, such as plants for the manufacture of sugar, factories for the making of toquilla straw hats, etc., and the products of these industries shall also be exempt from export duties.

If, after the lapse of a period of one year from the organization of the company, it should not construct at least 40 kilometers of railway yearly, the Government of Ecuador may declare the concession forfeited and enter into possession of that part of the railway already constructed, but even in this event the company shall retain its ownership in the lands acquired under the terms of the concession.

FUNDS FOR THE HUIGRA AND CUENCA RAILWAY.

The National Assembly of the Republic of Ecuador, considering that it is necessary to provide the proper funds for the interest and payment of the 6,000,000 *suces* (\$2,922,000) to be invested in a railway from Huigra to Cuenca, decrees:

ARTICLE 1. The following revenues shall be used for that purpose:

(a) Ten per cent additional on import duties formerly applied to the service of Worship;

(b) Ten cents a liter on the fiscal revenues on *aguardientes* (brandy) produced in the provinces of Cañar and Azuay.

(c) An impost of two per thousand on rural property in the afore-

said provinces, to be collected for a period of five years from the promulgation of this decree.

ART. 2. These revenues shall be collected by the respective collectors, and shall be deposited fortnightly in such bank in Guayaquil as may be designated by the Executive.

ART. 3. The Secretary of the Treasury shall be pecuniarily responsible for the investment of these funds in any other manner than that prescribed in article 1 of this decree.

ART. 5. When interest and amortization payments are to be made out of the proceeds of the railway, any surplus of the revenues referred to in article 1 shall be paid into the common treasury funds.

FINAL ARTICLE. From the funds mentioned in paragraph (a) of article 1 there shall be applied, once only, and during the first year in which this decree is in force, the sum of 100,000 *suces* (\$48,700) to the construction of a road from Loja to Santa Rosa.

The collector of customs at Guayaquil shall deposit these funds in a bank, subject to the order of the board of directors of that road.

The foregoing decree was passed by Congress on January 9 and promulgated by the President on January 12, 1907.

GOVERNMENT TRAFFIC IN TOQUILLA STRAW.

The Ecuador Government has decided to buy toquilla straw in Marabi for the purpose of selling it at a low price in the provinces of Azua in order to save the hat-manufacturing industry from annihilation, inasmuch as that industry was threatened with destruction because of the high price and monopoly of this raw material by speculators. The first shipment under this arrangement has already been received at Narajal, and is being sold at 80 cents a pound. Not only have the speculators secured a monopoly of this article, but they have also sold the straw in a wet condition, of short weight, and adulterated with Gualaquiza straw. The Government has therefore ordered that straw for the manufacture of hats be sold under the immediate inspection of the police.

SALE OF LOCOMOTIVES.

The board of directors of The Inca Company has sold 10 locomotives, Nos. 17 to 26, inclusive, now in the Republic of Ecuador, to the Guayaquil and Quito Railway Company, for \$176,175.55. The terms of the sale are \$1,175.55 cash and the balance in promissory notes of \$5,000 each, dated New York, December 3, 1906, payable at the Oriental Bank of New York City, and bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

GUATEMALA.

THE AMERICAN BANK OF GUATEMALA IN THE SECOND HALF OF 1906.

According to the report of the board of directors of the American Bank of Guatemala for the second half of the calendar year 1906, the account of profit and loss, after deducting therefrom unearned interests, administration expenses, fees of members of board of directors, salaries, and other authorized payments, shows a net profit of \$546,578.63. The board of directors passed a resolution providing for the payment of \$125 per share—1,200 shares—a total of \$150,000; for the distribution of a dividend of \$100 per share, a total of \$120,000; for the deposit of \$240,000 with the reserve fund, and for the creation of a new contingent fund amounting to \$36,578.63. Grand total, \$546,578.63.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC BETWEEN EL RANCHO AND SANARATE.

El Guatemaltico of March 9, 1907, publishes the announcement of the general agent of the Guatemala Railway to the Minister of Fomento of the opening to traffic of the new line between El Rancho and Sanarate.

HAITI.

EXPLOITATION OF IRON-ORE DEPOSITS.

Le Moniteur, official journal of the Haitian Republic, publishes in its issue of March 6, 1907, the terms of the contract recently granted by the Government to Gen. F. EUGÈNE MAGLOIRE for the exclusive right and privilege of exploiting, according to conditions established by law, the iron-ore deposits in the district of Limonade formerly granted to Mr. TURENNE LACONTE, whose concession lapsed through failure to fulfill the conditions of the contract. For the other metals which may be found in the same radius the concessionnaire will be granted the preference in the awarding of the concession.

Before beginning work, and within six months following the publication of the contract in the official journal, the concessionnaire or his representatives must deposit in the National Treasury a guaranty of \$1,000 American gold in cash, and this guaranty will be refunded without interest at the end of the year if the terms of the contract have been fulfilled; otherwise it will revert to the State.

The concessionnaire or his representatives, as well as the personnel employed, are exempt from all tax for licenses. All material and all

indispensable implements which the concessionnaire or his representatives may introduce into the country for the exploitation of the mine are exempt from duties. The concessionnaire can form a stock company under the form and rules established by the Code of Commerce on the subject.

The concessionnaire or his representatives will pay the State a fixed amount and a bonus, as prescribed by law. The fixed amount is established at \$2 American gold yearly per square kilometer. The payments will be made from the commencement of the exploitation. The bonus is 5 per cent of the net product, and will be paid to the Government either in kind or in specie (American gold), as preferred, but after the receipt of the bills of sale, which will be sent to it. These bills of sale must bear the visé of the Haitian representative in the industrial centers where the sales are made and the minerals treated.

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION WITH FRANCE.

Le Moniteur for February 20, 1907, contains the text of the new commercial convention between France and Haiti which was signed at Port au Prince on January 30.

Under the provisions of this convention, the principal Haitian products, including rum and tafia, are entitled on importation into France to pay duty under the French minimum tariff. In return, certain natural and manufactured products of French or Algerian origin will enjoy, on importation into Haiti, a reduction of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent from the duties of the Haitian minimum tariff. Haitian customs duties on certain specified articles and on French wines are not to be increased while the convention remains in force. French vessels are not exempted (as they were under the previous convention of 1900) from paying the supplementary tonnage dues on import duties, and consequently vessels of all nationalities will now receive the same treatment. These tonnage dues are not to be increased during the continuance of the convention.

Pending ratification, the convention went into operation provisionally on February 1, 1907. It is to remain in force for a period of three years, and, unless denounced six months before the expiration of that period, until six months after denunciation by either contracting party.

The text of the convention is reproduced in the French section of the BULLETIN for May, page 1280.

COMMERCIAL MOVEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1904-5.

According to a general report on the situation of the Haitian Republic published in *Le Moniteur* of March 16, the commercial

movement of this country for the fiscal year (from October, 1904, to September, 1905) shows the following results:

Merchandise of all nationalities entering the eleven open ports is valued at \$3,871,061.39 gold, distributed as follows:

United States.....	\$2, 746, 851.00
France.....	406, 076.96
England.....	509, 793.01
Germany.....	88, 116.58
Other countries.....	120, 223.84
Total.....	3, 871, 061.39

In comparing this result with that of the preceding fiscal year 1903-4, or \$3,753,934.35, an increase of \$117,126.84 is noted for 1904-5.

Statistics show that during the fiscal year 1904-5 the commercial movement increased as follows:

United States.....	\$282, 351.98
France.....	12, 827.65
England.....	151, 167.06
Total.....	446, 346.69

A decrease is noted with the following countries:

Germany.....	\$215, 420.36
Other countries.....	113, 799.49
Total.....	329, 219.85

The shipments of specie from New York to the eleven open ports during the six months of the fiscal year 1904-5 amount to the sum of \$223,123.65.

The provisions and products shipped abroad by the eleven open ports are valued at \$8,967,862 national money, while those exported during the fiscal year 1903-4 were estimated at \$17,871,925.97, or a difference of \$8,904,063.97, nearly 50 per cent in favor of the fiscal year 1903-4.

The following products show a decrease in the quantity exported: Coffee, campeachy, campeachy roots, yellowwood, cedar, cacao, mahogany, hides, goatskins, wax, old copper, honey, cattle, and guaiac gum.

On the other hand, the following provisions and products exported show a decided increase: Guaiac wood, pitch, horns, orange peel, and cotton.

The exports of cotton seed increase constantly. Of this product 48,876 bags were exported in 1904-5, while 31,312 bags were shipped in 1903-4, or a difference of 17,564 bags. The greatest precautions having been taken to prevent fraud, it must be believed that this advance has its principal source in the increased cotton production.

EXPLOITATION OF MANGANESE MINES.

Le Moniteur of March 2, 1907, publishes the terms of the contract awarded Mr. ALEXANDRE POUJOL for the exploitation of the deposit of manganese ore in the county of the Coteaux. The terms of this contract are similar to those for the iron-ore concession, of which mention is above made.

MEXICO.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT DÍAZ.

At the opening of the second session of the Twenty-third Congress of the Mexican Government, President Díaz presented in his message delivered on April 1, 1907, his usual review of national affairs, covering conditions during the preceding half year.

In regard to foreign intercourse it was stated that relations between Mexico and other Governments continue to be characterized by the greatest harmony and cordiality. The convention with the United States for the equitable distribution of the waters of Bravo River and the construction of a great international dam at Engle, United States, 100 kilometers north of Ciudad Juarez, having been duly approved, was promulgated on January 26, 1907.

The difficulties arising from the long-standing questions between the dwellers on the opposite banks of that river, due to the frequent changes in its course, rendered almost impracticable the application of articles 1 and 2 of the convention of November, 1884, between Mexico and the United States. The International Boundary Commission suggested to the two Governments that the dividing line should be determined by the river, regardless of certain changes that take place in its course, and that certain fragments of territory known as *bancos* and separated from both shores should be left out of consideration. After careful consideration and prolonged studies, two articles were agreed on to take the place of the first and second articles of the convention of 1884; the arrangement was signed at Washington on March 20, 1905, and, having been approved by the Senate of both nations, it will, as soon as ratifications have been exchanged, be duly promulgated.

The Federal authority was successfully employed in the settlement of the labor questions which agitated the Republic at the close of the year, and effective sanitary measures were applied for the combating of yellow and typhus fever and for the treatment of tuberculosis. Improvements at the capital during the half year cover the laying of about 40 kilometers of new mains for the supply of drinking water,

the reconstruction of $4\frac{1}{2}$ kilometers of aqueduct, extension of the sewage system, and the laying of new pavements, while in the Federal District 50,000 square meters of macadamized roadway have been made.

The volume of transactions entered at the Public Registry for property at the capital in the first half of 1906 amounted to \$224,648,731 and in the last six months to \$191,974,331, making a total for the year of \$416,623,062.

From July to December, 1906, the Department of Fomento issued 536 title deeds, vesting in private owners the right to 247,777 hectares of national land. Apart from the areas represented by grants in compensation for surveys, subsidies, and rights of ways to railroads, the Government received from this source \$175,692. Three contracts were also entered into for colonization in the States of Chihuahua, Durango, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Campeche.

The Government of Mexico was represented at the International Geodetic Congress at Budapest and at the Astronomical Congress at Jena and cooperated with other nations in the maintenance of special observatories for the prosecution of scientific research. The sessions of the Tenth International Geological Congress, held in the City of Mexico during the months of August, September, and October, 1906, were attended with important results from a scientific, social, and political viewpoint.

In compliance with the law on the subject, verification of instruments and apparatus for weighing and measuring throughout the Republic was effected by the Department of Fomento, and correct models were distributed to the various States.

Water concessions for different industrial purposes were granted, conveying the right to the use of 123,780 liters of water per second for motive power and 32,267 liters per second for irrigation, also 30 new title deeds for the use of more than 40,000,000 liters. Concessions for fishing privileges in both the waters of the Pacific and the Gulf were granted, and agricultural stations maintained in several sections of the Republic.

Patents of invention to the number of 585 were granted, also 10 patents for industrial designs, while 475 trade-marks and 44 commercial names and announcements were registered.

Apart from the opening of the Tehuantepec Railroad, which was elevated into a function of national importance, the Department of Communications reports work accomplished on the water route between Tuxpam and Tampico, port and sanitation work at Coatzacoalcos and Salina Cruz, while the general plans for similar development at Mazatlan have been made and the work begun.

Railways subject to Federal jurisdiction were extended more than

200 kilometers in the half year under review, the present length of the system now aggregating 17,647 kilometers, which, added to the lines constructed under State concessions, gives a total extent of 21,906 kilometers in the Republic. Rolling stock and repairs on the lines received attention.

From July to December, 1906, 14 new local post-offices, 57 agencies, and 6 itinerant offices were established, the total number of offices now aggregating 2,715. The number of pieces of correspondence handled was 86,000,000, as compared with 84,000,000 in the corresponding period of the preceding year, while internal money orders had a valuation of \$22,209,000, an increase of \$609,000 for the later period. The interchange of postal drafts with foreign countries also shows an increase, that with the United States being 65 per cent; with England, 106½ per cent, and with Germany, 119 per cent. Money-order services have recently been established with the French Republic and with Salvador. Conventions have also been entered into with the postal and telegraph administration of France for the direct interchange of correspondence between the offices of New Laredo, Mexico, and the French offices at Beyrouth and Tripoli, Syria, with the postal administration of the German Empire and with England whereby the maximum amount of a money order shall be 200 *pesos* (Mexican) or its equivalent in German and English money, instead of 100 *pesos* as formerly.

Telegraph lines have been strung aggregating 2,893 kilometers for repair and new systems, and six new telegraph and three new telephone offices opened. A convention with regard to wireless telegraphy is shortly to be submitted to the Senate as a consequence of participation in the International Wireless Telegraph Conference held in Berlin in October, 1906. Earnings of the telegraph system were 8 per cent in excess of those reported for the corresponding six months of the preceding year.

The customs collections during the first half of the current fiscal year (July–December) exceeded those of the first half of 1905–6 by more than \$3,000,000, and during January and February, 1907, collections show another \$1,000,000 increase.

The new stamp law reducing the rate of the former schedule came into force on November 1, 1906, and notwithstanding the diminution, collections under the new régime exceeded those of the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year by \$400,000. Further amendments in this branch of the service of the Government are now contemplated.

The currency situation is reported as satisfactory. As against \$43,000,000 gold that had been coined by September, 1906, the present coinage amounts to \$60,000,000 gold. The mintage of silver subsidiary coins aggregates \$22,000,000.

Among the new measures to be presented to the action of Congress are: Reduction of taxation, the increase of salaries, and the proposed consolidation of railway systems under Federal authority.

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN JANUARY, 1907.

According to figures issued by the Statistical Division of the Treasury Department of the Republic of Mexico, the foreign commerce of the Republic for January, 1907, and for the first seven months of the current fiscal year, 1906-7, was represented by the following valuations, the figures for the corresponding periods of the preceding year being also given for purposes of comparison:

The total value of importations during the seven months under review was \$129,341,643.95 in Mexican currency, as declared in the custom-houses, an increase of \$16,788,035.84 as compared with the preceding year.

The exports for the seven months were valued at \$140,184,883.20, showing a decrease of \$16,788,035.84 as compared with the same period of 1905-6. Imports and their valuation were as follows:

IMPORTS.

[Silver valuation.]

Articles.	January—		First seven months—	
	1906.	1905.	1906-7.	1905-6.
Animal substances.....	\$1,626,137.15	\$1,372,440.72	\$11,639,516.44	\$9,283,549.83
Vegetable substances.....	2,939,082.82	3,581,482.16	16,400,679.44	17,760,076.05
Mineral substances.....	8,647,362.93	14,245,542.80	45,675,554.00	42,071,679.48
Dry goods.....	2,100,137.13	1,574,851.47	15,340,978.00	12,562,658.71
Chemical and pharmaceutical substances.....	756,227.15	758,964.76	4,901,720.75	4,257,575.14
Beverages.....	554,599.05	696,135.48	3,926,804.53	4,203,269.84
Paper and its applications.....	458,805.76	453,951.90	3,451,637.04	3,186,852.06
Machinery and apparatus.....	1,857,257.99	1,593,817.46	15,518,298.52	10,892,808.52
Vehicles.....	697,022.87	533,880.98	4,787,087.81	2,265,577.25
Arms and explosives.....	280,184.14	326,687.82	2,338,340.97	2,331,906.50
Miscellaneous.....	826,320.92	623,608.71	5,351,026.45	4,440,971.73
Total.....	20,743,137.91	25,761,364.26	129,341,643.95	113,256,925.11

EXPORTS.

[Silver valuation.]

Articles.	January—		First seven months—	
	1907.	1906.	1906-7.	1905-6.
Precious metals.....	\$11,129,196.88	\$17,382,629.12	\$72,631,439.94	\$92,886,688.76
Other articles.....	11,171,749.14	7,725,781.96	67,553,443.26	64,086,030.28
Total.....	22,300,946.02	25,108,411.08	140,184,883.20	156,972,919.04

The details of the export trade for the periods in reference show the following classification and figures:

Articles.	January—		First seven months of fiscal year—	
	1907.	1906.	1906-7.	1905-6.
Mexican gold coin.....			\$29,990.00	
Foreign gold coin.....	\$262.00	\$247.00	7,531.00	\$4,835.98
Gold in bars.....	1,508,094.89	1,428,736.58	11,405,376.83	17,975,314.60
Gold in other forms.....	432,854.90	495,380.38	3,254,917.37	1,400,019.10
Total gold.....	1,941,211.79	1,924,363.96	14,697,815.20	19,380,169.68
Mexican silver coin.....	2,824,886.00	10,712,875.00	14,391,660.00	29,697,828.00
Foreign silver coin.....	17,918.00	25,336.00	82,809.00	76,169.62
Silver in bars.....	4,868,243.37	3,705,806.66	36,620,002.72	38,443,513.21
Silver in other forms.....	1,476,937.72	1,014,247.50	6,839,153.02	5,289,208.25
Total silver.....	9,187,985.09	15,458,265.16	57,933,624.74	73,506,719.08
Total gold and silver.....	11,129,196.88	17,382,629.12	72,631,439.94	92,886,888.76
Antimony.....	120,089.00	2,071.00	807,867.00	595,549.96
Copper.....	1,894,540.00	1,118,096.44	15,229,713.00	16,974,832.73
Marble.....			21,080.00	73,098.00
Plumbago.....	10,800.00	18,430.31	56,620.00	51,421.51
Lead.....	272,697.00	208,317.17	2,147,821.56	3,075,552.54
Zinc.....	267,772.00	31,695.00	890,993.12	142,827.99
Other metals.....	18,584.30	35,481.25	1,073,780.68	223,559.84
Total.....	13,713,679.18	18,796,720.29	92,859,315.30	114,023,831.33
Vegetable products:				
Coffee.....	791,567.34	652,194.30	2,502,622.34	3,388,372.50
Cascalote and tanning barks.....			7,824.00	20,147.00
Rubber.....	691,374.00	198,474.00	2,761,873.00	694,807.02
Chicle.....	287,925.00	223,766.10	920,995.00	668,307.46
Beans.....	84,001.00	57,697.00	458,944.00	463,280.82
Fruits.....	21,254.00	14,650.00	190,322.43	210,688.90
Chick peas.....	90,303.00	74,136.75	2,693,884.00	1,784,200.75
Guayule.....	15,200.00	5,787.00	23,799.00	31,341.00
Horse beans.....		250.00	2,550.00	110,540.00
Heniquen.....	3,892,582.00	2,735,012.00	20,990,011.77	18,202,448.00
Ixtle.....	233,644.00	230,254.00	2,378,505.00	2,176,163.88
Woods.....	125,269.00	260,956.00	1,154,659.50	1,238,993.86
Maize.....	65.00	7,766.00	3,103.80	33,986.00
Mahogany.....	7,622.00	7,620.00	46,832.00	36,980.00
Dyewoods.....	38,972.00	40,582.25	246,510.12	230,083.70
Xacaton.....	129,371.00	121,686.00	983,488.00	1,134,443.00
Leaf tobacco.....	105,061.00	36,334.00	972,186.35	543,590.74
Vanilla.....	37,300.00	188,365.00	947,400.00	2,505,820.99
Other vegetables.....	239,223.00	100,876.30	1,219,547.20	845,788.48
Total.....	6,789,833.34	4,956,406.70	38,505,057.51	34,319,984.10
Animal products:				
Cattle.....	81,275.00	134,683.00	838,654.00	1,987,948.50
Skins and hides.....	1,153,499.00	891,939.08	5,385,927.03	4,398,106.25
Other animal products.....	55,560.00	44,395.34	358,591.99	292,860.93
Total.....	1,290,334.00	1,071,017.42	6,583,173.02	6,679,915.68
Manufactured articles:				
Sugar.....	212,119.00	240.00	367,168.00	260,632.00
Flour and pastes.....			697.00	
Rope.....	48,589.00	36,385.00	407,118.00	276,362.00
Dressed skins.....	203.00	16,703.00	31,604.00	126,705.00
Straw hats.....	81,179.00	34,732.00	395,663.80	298,059.29
Manufactured tobacco.....	41,891.00	26,232.00	294,299.60	198,829.55
Other manufactures.....	54,591.50	79,948.17	308,988.32	348,838.39
Total.....	438,572.50	194,240.17	1,805,538.72	1,509,426.23
Miscellaneous articles.....	68,527.00	90,026.50	431,798.65	440,761.70

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican imports during the periods under comparison, with reference to their countries of origin:

Country.	January—		First seven months—	
	1907.	1906.	1906-7.	1905-6.
Europe.....	\$6,775,396.78	\$6,172,042.90	\$46,844,036.99	\$41,043,290.25
Asia.....	645,489.89	136,456.99	1,406,754.80	838,780.99
Africa.....	19,108.11	2,131.00	147,782.59	15,723.38
North America.....	13,250,807.05	19,417,445.72	80,642,037.22	70,987,992.29
Central America.....	5,739.58	922.30	17,774.14	18,914.22
South America.....	19,083.60	10,746.00	117,117.50	164,625.69
West Indies.....	16,915.54	21,619.35	107,540.91	140,232.67
Oceania.....	10,577.36	.....	58,599.80	47,305.62
Total.....	20,743,137.91	25,761,364.26	129,341,643.95	113,256,925.11

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican exports during the periods under comparison, with reference to their countries of destination:

Country.	January—		First seven months—	
	1907.	1906.	1906-7.	1905-6.
Europe.....	\$5,652,684.54	\$8,332,540.03	\$38,540,572.28	\$46,478,876.85
North America.....	16,398,829.68	16,490,850.80	99,575,056.61	107,212,826.94
Central America.....	43,210.80	75,032.25	543,448.31	724,107.25
South America.....	16,230.00	5,254.00	78,779.00	42,717.00
West Indies.....	189,991.00	204,734.00	1,446,231.00	2,514,391.00
Total.....	22,300,946.02	25,108,411.08	140,184,883.20	156,972,919.04

AMENDMENTS TO CONTRACT FOR GULF NAVIGATION.

The *Diario Oficial* of April 27, 1907, publishes the text of the agreement of April 6, approved by President Díaz on April 18, between the Government of Mexico and the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, which agreement supplements the agreement of March 31, 1900, for the establishment of navigation service to the ports of the Gulf of Mexico.

The contract is as follows:

"ARTICLE 1. There is added to article 10 of the said contract of March 31, 1900, the following clause:

"If one or more packages intended for a Mexican port or ports shall be shipped in error in a foreign port or unloaded in error in another port of the Republic than the one intended, the custom-house will permit the company to reembark the package or packages for the port for which intended, provided that the company justifies by custom-house certificate of the last-mentioned port the mistake therein discovered."

ART. 2. All other stipulations not modified by this shall remain in full force and effect.

SILVER BASIS OF THE STAMP AND CUSTOMS TAXES, MAY, 1907.

The usual monthly circular issued by the Treasury Department of the Mexican Government announces that the legal price per kilogram of pure silver during the month of May, 1907, is \$42.84, according to calculations provided in the decree of March 25, 1905. This price will be the basis for the payment of the stamp tax and customs duties when silver is used throughout the Republic.

CONSULAR REPORTS.

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York reports that during the month of February, 1907, 13 vessels proceeding from Mexican ports entered the harbor of New York City, bringing 150,424 packages of merchandise. During the same month the vessels clearing from the port of New York numbered 14, carrying 178,113 packages of merchandise consigned to Mexican ports. The imports in detail from Mexico to New York in February, 1907, were as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Henequen.....bales..	13,407	Hair.....bales..	61
Coffee.....sacks..	3,949	Lead bullion.....bars..	35,871
Hides.....bales..	7,028	Metals.....boxes..	453
Hides.....loose..	1,625	Sarsaparilla.....packages..	143
Ixtle.....bales..	4,812	Vanilla.....boxes..	44
Goatskins.....do..	2,158	Alligator skins.....do..	15
Deerskins.....do..	114	Honey.....barrels..	426
Rubber.....do..	8,662	Cedar.....logs..	929
Leaf tobacco.....do..	140	Mahogany.....do..	2,650
Cigars.....boxes..	30	Copper.....bars..	3,089
Sugar.....sacks..	60,536	Asfalto.....barriles..	2,413
Broom root.....bales..	170	Pesos mexicanos.....cajas..	233
Chicle.....do..	2,065		

The Consul of Mexico in Philadelphia reports that the shipments of merchandise from that port to the ports of Tampico, Veracruz, and Progreso in February, 1907, aggregated a value of \$121,129.75, and consisted of the following products: Petroleum, \$73,248.33; coal, \$47,826.80; lumber, \$54.62. Total, \$121,129.75.

The Mexican Consul at Nogales, Ariz., reports that the exports of merchandise from the State of Sonora, Mexico, to the United States in February, 1907, was as follows:

	Gold.		Gold.
Cane sugar.....	\$7	Natural feathers of birds.....	\$79
Mescal brandy.....	14	Fresh fish.....	25
Leather belting.....	56	Lead ore.....	553
Portland cement.....	13	Potatoes.....	16
Fresh meats.....	863	Common salt.....	4
Rawhides.....	17,324	Unmanufactured tobacco.....	511
Spices, not specified.....	5	Gold bullion and dust.....	133,136
Beans.....	38	Silver bullion.....	157,566
Preserved fruits.....	195		
Corn.....	27	Total.....	310,647
Oranges.....	200		

The imports of foreign merchandise through the custom-house of Nogales, Mexico, to the State of Sonora in February, 1907, were as follows:

	Silver.		Silver.
Animal products.....	\$52, 209. 97	Paper and paper products....	\$8, 032. 02
Vegetable products.....	55, 771. 79	Machinery and apparatus....	35, 888. 01
Mineral products.....	445, 995. 35	Vehicles.....	13, 571. 52
Textiles, and manufactures		Arms and explosives.....	11, 877. 09
thereof.....	58, 778. 25	Miscellaneous.....	21, 592. 93
Chemical products.....	33, 872. 04		
Spirituous beverages.....	5, 657. 15	Total.....	743, 245. 92

The countries of origin of the foregoing merchandise are as follows:

	Silver.		Silver.
United States.....	\$683, 105. 42	Canada.....	\$3, 015. 00
France.....	23, 366. 25	Germany.....	9, 359. 87
England.....	23, 919. 00		
Spain.....	78. 38	Total.....	743, 245. 92
Japan.....	402. 00		

The customs duties collected during the month amounted to \$142,723.23 Mexican silver.

The Mexican consul at Nogales, Arizona, reports that the exports of merchandise from the State of Sonora, Mexico, to the United States in March, 1907, amounted to \$136,932 and consisted of the following articles:

Sugar.....	\$46	Oranges.....	\$622
Mescal.....	27	Lead ores.....	1, 842
Rawhides.....	10, 225	Fresh fish.....	22
Portland cement.....	297	Potatoes.....	13
Fresh meat.....	33	Cheese.....	8
Spices, not specified.....	7	Ready-made cotton clothing...	17
Preserved fruits.....	1, 193	Common salt.....	5
Horned cattle.....	1, 960	Leaf tobacco.....	494
Chinaware.....	17	Gold bullion and dust.....	78, 239
Lemons.....	5	Silver bullion.....	41, 582
Preserved vegetables.....	138		
Corn.....	140	Total.....	136, 932

The imports of foreign merchandise into the State of Sonora, Mexico, through the custom-house at Nogales in March, 1907, aggregated \$275,195.52, and were from the following countries:

United States.....	\$227, 536. 43	Spain.....	\$353. 76
England.....	16, 514. 16	China.....	80. 40
France.....	16, 303. 10		
Germany.....	12, 721. 28	Total.....	275, 195. 52
Japan.....	1, 686. 39		

These imports consisted of the following merchandise:

Animal products.....	\$37, 276. 97	Paper and paper products...	\$5, 506. 39
Vegetable products.....	38, 748. 23	Machinery and apparatus....	31, 788. 15
Mineral products.....	52, 557. 67	Vehicles.....	10, 222. 86
Textiles, and manufactures		Arms and explosives.....	22, 268. 79
thereof.....	42, 686. 86	Miscellaneous.....	22, 901. 95
Chemical products.....	6, 244. 00		
Spirituous beverages.....	4, 993. 65	Total.....	275, 195. 52

POSTAL RECEIPTS, FIRST HALF OF 1906-7.

The revenues produced by the Mexican mail service during the first half of the fiscal year 1906-7 are thus reported by the Postmaster-General of the Republic to the Secretary of Public Communications and Works, the figures for the corresponding period of 1905-6 being also furnished for purposes of comparison:

	First half fiscal year.	
	1906-7.	1905-6.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Sales of postage stamps.....	1, 712, 236. 26	1, 540, 169. 08
Rent of post-office boxes.....	52, 410. 00	49, 473. 00
Fines, etc.....	17, 802. 43	20, 467. 18
Premiums on money orders:		
Interior.....	147, 461. 36	141, 649. 19
International.....	5, 797. 99	4, 382. 60
Editors.....	19, 770. 11	18, 822. 85
Total.....	1, 955, 478. 15	1, 775, 263. 90

Increase in 1906-7, 180,879.25 pesos, or 10.15 per cent.

COMMERCE WITH FRANCE.

The exports from France to Mexico in 1906, according to the declared values of the consular invoices viséed by the Mexican consuls in the French Republic, aggregated 55,762,339 *francs*, as compared with 51,015,604 *francs* in 1905, or an increase in 1906 of 4,746,735 *francs*. The imports into France from Mexico have greatly increased, as will be seen from the following table:

	<i>Francs.</i>		<i>Francs.</i>
1902.....	8, 266, 000	1904.....	15, 622, 000
1903.....	11, 272, 000	1905.....	21, 631, 000

Mexico exported to France in 1905 the following products:

	<i>Francs.</i>		<i>Francs.</i>
Copper of first fusion.....	14, 230, 000	Volatile oils and vegetable	
Cocoa fiber.....	2, 180, 000	essences.....	153, 000
Woods.....	1, 813, 000	Tortoise shells.....	116, 000
Coffee.....	1, 116, 000	Horns, bones, and hoofs.	90, 000
Rawhides.....	942, 000	Zinc ores.....	59, 000
Medicinal roots.	209, 000	Sponges.....	51, 000
Caoutchouc and crude rub-		Miscellaneous.....	283, 000
ber.....	198, 000		
Vanilla.....	191, 000	Total.....	21, 631, 000

France annually consumes enormous quantities of products similar to those produced in Mexico. The number of such products imported and consumed, which exceeds or approximates 100,000 *francs*, is nine, as follows:

Products.	Imports.	Consumed.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Wool.....	473,500,000	446,100,000
Cotton.....	322,400,000	311,400,000
Cereals.....	321,600,000	151,700,000
Silk and floss silk.....	320,900,000	267,200,000
Furs and skins.....	206,500,000	179,700,000
Oleaginous seeds and fruits.....	199,300,000	192,600,000
Common woods.....	160,500,000	166,900,000
Copper.....	112,800,000	108,100,000
Coffee.....	96,800,000	94,600,000

According to French statistics of 1905, and not including the exports of arms and munitions, the merchandise exported from France to Mexico consisted of 39 classes of articles, the value of 14 of which was from 1,000,000 to 4,000,000 *francs*. These articles were:

	<i>Francs.</i>
Jewelry, and manufactures of gold and silver.....	4,379,000
Cotton goods.....	4,069,000
Toys, brushes, and buttons.....	3,407,000
Woolen fabrics.....	2,335,000
Wines.....	2,272,000
Clothing and underwear.....	2,131,000
Silk fabrics and floss silk.....	1,818,000
Medicines.....	1,663,000
Paper and paper products.....	993,000
Wools.....	933,000
Dressed skins, and manufactures of leather and skins.....	913,000

Out of the fourteen principal articles which Mexico imported from France in 1905 four exceeded in value 1,000,000 *francs*, one amounted to nearly 1,000,000, and the largest item, consisting of copper of first fusion, was valued at 14,000,000 *francs*, or 66 per cent of the total Mexican imports from France in the year referred to.

ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAY IN MEXICO CITY.

The *Diario Oficial* of April 10, 1907, publishes the text of a contract, dated March 27, 1907, between the Government and the Tramway Electric Company for the construction of a new electric street railway line in the City of Mexico.

RESCINDING OF STEAMSHIP CONTRACT WITH AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The *Diario Oficial* of April 8, 1907, publishes the text of an agreement entered into on March 23, and approved by President Díaz, April 3, 1907, whereby the contract of September 5, 1904, between

the Government and La Unione Austriaca di Navegazione for the establishment of a line of steamships between the Mexican ports on the Gulf of Mexico, Austria-Hungary, and Central and South America, is rescinded, and the agent of the company is allowed to withdraw the deposit of \$10,000.

COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES IN 1906.

From reports published in the "Official Bulletin," March, 1907, of the Department of Foreign Affairs it is shown that the imports of the United States from Mexico in 1905 amounted to \$50,218,018, as compared with \$51,999,267 in 1906, or an increase in the latter year of \$1,781,249. The exports from the United States to Mexico in 1905 aggregated \$51,181,674, as compared with \$62,273,845 in 1906, or an increase in 1906 of \$11,092,171.

The exports from the port of New York to Mexico in 1906 were \$11,881,721, as compared with \$10,189,816 in 1905. The imports to the United States of Mexican products through the port of New York in 1905 and 1906 are shown in the following table:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
Heniquen.....bales..	168,471	128,996	Sarsaparilla.....bales..	1,948	1,918
Coffee.....sacks..	109,615	70,177	Alligator skins.....number..	332	687
Hides.....bales..	39,683	69,407	Heron plumes.....boxes..	19	19
Do.....loose..	53,456	47,848	Bones.....packages..	1,893	3,015
Ixtle.....bales..	30,738	54,945	Honey.....boxes..	5,086	2,983
Goatskins.....do..	11,591	17,582	Cedar.....logs..	1,110	5,976
Deerskins.....do..	33,798	3,453	Mahogany.....pieces..	4,213	5,775
Rubber.....do..	3,780	16,993	Jalap.....sacks..	611	521
Leaf tobacco.....do..	99,869	7,682	Copper.....bars..	22,589	46,516
Cigars.....boxes..	641	459	Rosewood.....logs..	97	97
Sugar.....sacks..	65,036	13,364	Garlic.....sacks..	2,749	1,763
Broom root.....bales..	14,774	3,288	Hats.....boxes..	168	168
Chicle gum.....do..	22,026	27,095	Oranges.....do..	5,113	12,584
Fustic.....pieces..	72,278	42,841	Red pepper.....do..	1,729	2,934
Tecali marble.....do..	204	33	Cocoanuts.....bales..	59	.....
Hair.....bales..	318	400	Wine.....boxes..	149	.....
Lead bullion.....bars..	421,218	360,537	Mexican dollars.....do..	735	3,436
Metals.....boxes..	6,064	9,900	Lemons.....do..	.....	904
Ores.....sacks..	82,968	100,204	Beans.....sacks..	.....	54
Vanilla.....boxes..	1,731	1,501	Asphalt.....bbls..	.....	1,355

CONSOLIDATION OF RAILROAD COMPANIES.

In one of the recent sessions of the Mexican Chamber of Deputies the Secretary of Finance of the Republic, Señor LIMANTOUR, delivered a very important and interesting speech explaining the policy pursued by the Government in regard to the railway system of the Republic. The salient features of this speech were as follows:

For the purpose of preventing the absorption of the railroad lines of the Republic by foreign trusts and companies, and in order to reorganize and improve the system, the Government has in view the consolidation in a single company of the National Railway of Mexico

and the Central Mexican Railway, and to this end, after long and arduous negotiations, an agreement has been made with the principal banking institutions and persons interested in said companies.

In 1903, in order to exercise control over the National Railway, the Government purchased the majority of the stock thereof.

To carry out this consolidation the Executive has submitted to the approval of Congress a general scheme which consists of the organization of a Mexican stock company which shall issue certificates of indebtedness and shares. The certificates of indebtedness shall be of two kinds: First-mortgage bonds and second-mortgage bonds. The stock representing the capital and property of the enterprise shall be of three kinds: First-preference stock, second-preference stock, and common stock.

In the National Railway the Government holds $47\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the stock, which is sufficient to control any enterprise. In the new company to be organized, the Government would hold more than 50 per cent of the stock, an actual and effective majority, which would consist of stock of the three kinds. It is not necessary for the realization of this scheme that the Government should make any disbursement of funds, neither will it be necessary therefor to issue public-debt bonds, as all that the Nation would have to do would be to extend its credit, which is superior to that of the two companies, the difference between one and the other serving as basis of the entire transaction.

The first-mortgage bonds, with $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest, do not require any other security; the second-mortgage bonds would be guaranteed by the Government. As the net profits of the two railroads in question (those for the year 1906 amounted to 15,000,000 *pesos*) are sufficient to cover the interest, not only of the first-mortgage bonds but also of those to be guaranteed by the Government, the latter's liability would be merely nominal.

In the new company the Government would hold stock to the nominal value of \$113,000,000 American gold, of which the part consisting of first-preference shares would have a real value of very nearly one-half of the nominal value.

AMERICAN INVESTMENTS IN THE REPUBLIC.

A general estimate of American investments in Mexico, made by United States Consul GOTTSCHALK at the City of Mexico, fixes the sum at over \$750,000,000 gold value.

A conservative estimate of the American capital brought into Mexico since 1902 and invested in mining and smelting ventures amounts to about \$125,000,000 gold.

The following is an approximate investment of American capital in mining and smelting in the States mentioned since 1902:

Aguascalientes.....	\$3,000,000	Puebla.....	\$5,000,000
Chiapas.....	1,000,000	Queretaro.....	1,000,000
Guerrero.....	5,000,000	Tabasco.....	1,000,000
Guanajuato.....	12,000,000	Tamaulipas.....	1,000,000
Hidalgo.....	5,000,000	Veracruz.....	1,000,000
Jalisco.....	10,000,000	Zacatecas.....	5,000,000
Michoacan.....	2,000,000		
Mexico.....	2,000,000	Total.....	64,000,000
Oaxaca.....	10,000,000		

It is also stated that in the States of Sinaloa, Sonora, Coahuila, Durango, and Nuevo Leon at least \$60,000,000 of American capital has entered within the last five years.

MANUFACTORY OF ALKALINE CYANIDES.

El Periódico Oficial of the State of Tabasco for March 2, 1907, publishes the text of the contract entered into by the Mexican Government with the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company on November 24, 1906, for the establishment within the Republic of a manufactory of alkaline cyanides of sodium, potassium, or other bases used in the industries, and especially in mining.

The investment by the company shall be at least 200,000 *pesos*, and the construction of the works shall begin within twelve months and be finished within three years.

With the approval of the Secretary of Fomento the company may establish additional works of like kind at other places under the same conditions, except that the capital invested in each of these shall be not less than 100,000 *pesos*.

The company may import free of duty machinery, apparatus, tools, and materials of construction necessary in the establishment of the industry and the construction of the buildings, and, for once only, material necessary for electric lighting of the plant and dependent buildings, and apparatus for the extinction of fires.

CONCESSION FOR ESTABLISHING A STEEL FILE FACTORY.

On December 22, 1906, the Mexican Government granted a concession to ALEXANDER RUEFF, or the company he may organize, to establish a steel file factory in the Federal District. The capital to be invested must not be less than \$100,000. The plans must be submitted to the approval of the Department of Fomento within six months from the date of the promulgation of this contract, and the buildings must be constructed within six months from the date of the approval of the plans by the Government. With the consent of the Department of Fomento similar factories may be established at other places in the Republic.

NICARAGUA.

MINING IN THE REPUBLIC.

United States Consul E. W. TRIMMER, of Cape Gracias á Dios, furnishes the following information in regard to the mining industry of Nicaragua:

The mining industry in this district continues to show a steady improvement. Plants for the treatment of tailings by the cyanide process have been installed at a number of mines, and results have proven so satisfactory as to warrant a large increase in capacity. The output of gold bullion from this district now amounts to about 5,000 ounces monthly. The electric power plant installed by one company has been in successful operation since February, 1906, and a new generator is now on the way and will be used to supply power to a group of mines. Transportation has been so much improved since the river steamer of the United States and Nicaragua Company was put in commission that it is now possible to get machinery and supplies into the mines at a fair cost.

The ore-bearing limits of the district have not yet been ascertained, but the location within the past two years of many ore deposits at distances of 20 to 30 miles from the main properties warrants the belief in a fairly continuous ore-bearing zone along 50 miles or more of the foothill region, with a width of from 12 to 20 miles. Owing to the thick tropical growth, prospecting as it is known in the United States is impossible. Natives as guides and machete men are necessary. Several rich placer deposits have been discovered and worked out by crude methods, but in the opinion of mining men the present and future prosperity rests on the large bodies of medium-grade milling ore. The deposits thus far opened occur as replacements along fault lines and fissures, occurring largely in highly altered andesites and other eruptives. The surface soil and grass roots resting on and near the outcrop of ore bodies have been found to contain payable quantities of gold at widely scattered points, and most of the mines have confined their operations to treating this surface soil in Huntington mills.

Very rich shoots of oxidized ore have been found at all the mines near the surface, and below that point very little work has been done; in fact, there is not a "hoist" in the district. Unaltered sulphide ores occur in large quantities, carrying from \$8 to \$40 per ton in gold, in addition to sulphides of iron, zinc, silver, copper, and lead. The mines are at an altitude of 1,500 feet above sea level and distant some 250 miles by river, or 100 miles air line, from the coast. For many reasons this is not considered a desirable country for a penniless miner, labor being performed very cheaply by natives, but for

a mining man who can command a few thousand dollars the district is considered by engineers on the ground to be a most promising field. They also say that many known ore deposits exist which in the United States would be considered worth immediate development, the present operators selecting only those which are the most easily reached and favorably situated.

The new Nicaraguan mining code seems to meet the approval of all interested; by its terms miners are allowed to import everything required for the mines free of duty. Almost the entire mountain country is virgin land open to location, and while one large Pittsburg company has a mineral grant covering almost the entire district, they now grant prospectors terms which are almost as favorable as could be obtained from the Government.

No known coal or oil exists in the district, but the multitude of small streams, with falls and rapids, make possible the use of hydro-electric plants for power purposes.

INCREASE OF DUTIES ON SALTED MEATS, BUTTER, AND SOAPS.

United States Consul RYDER, of Bluefields, Nicaragua, reports, under date of February 26, 1907, that by recent Presidential decree import duties upon the following articles have been increased and made operative:

	Centavos.
Butter.....per kilogram..	40 to 80
Pork shoulders.....do....	15 to 30
Salted meats.....do....	15 to 30
Soap (laundry).....do....	5 to 10

Duties on the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua are payable in *soles* at 48 cents; on the Pacific coast in Nicaraguan currency at 5.50 *pesos* (\$2.70 American). The above, however, does not apply to San Juan del Norte, where there is a special import duty of 20 per cent ad valorem, United States currency.

The retail price of butter in Bluefields is 77 cents; ham and salted meats, 36 cents; laundry soap, 15 cents per pound, in United States currency.

TRADE OF CAPE GRACIAS Á DIOS, 1906.

United States Consul E. W. TRIMMER, reporting on the commerce and industries of Cape Gracias á Dios, Nicaragua, for the calendar year 1906, says:

Building operations at this port during the past year have been quite extensive. New wharves have been built and old ones rebuilt and extended, and many buildings, both for commercial and residential purposes, have been erected. To carry out the provisions of a

concession lately granted by the Government, the bar at the river mouth is to be dredged to a sufficient depth to allow fruit ships to enter.

During 1906 the exports to the United States amounted to \$318,133, consisting of the following articles: Rubber, worth \$44,827; hides, \$3,145; and gold, \$270,161. The imports for the same period were valued at \$380,570, and with the exception of a few cases of wine, all were the products and manufacture of the United States. The articles of import were: Liquors, valued at \$34,251; lumber, \$9,029; merchandise, \$83,725; machinery, \$95,143; and provisions, \$148,570.

PANAMA.

BUDGET FOR 1907-8.

On January 22, 1907, the National Assembly of Panama adopted the budget corresponding to the period from January 1, 1907, to December 31, 1908. According to this budget, the total estimated revenues of the Government for the period referred to aggregate \$4,461,381, and the estimated expenditures \$4,977,792.27. The budget in detail is as follows:

REVENUES.

Merchandise, taxed 10 per cent.....	\$935,355.00
Duties on importation of—	
Liquors.....	409,000.00
Tobacco.....	100,000.00
Cigarettes.....	100,000.00
Salt.....	10,000.00
Matches.....	20,000.00
Coffee.....	10,000.00
Opium.....	12,000.00
Port dues from steamship companies.....	16,000.00
	<hr/> \$1,612,355.00

RECEIPTS.

Distillation of liquors.....	45,000.00
Sale of liquors at retail.....	89,906.00
Slaughter of cattle, horses, and mules.....	154,080.00
Slaughter of sheep.....	57,550.00
Tax on mines.....	1,000.00
Patents and trade-marks.....	1,140.00
Sealed paper and stamps.....	56,150.00
Registration tax.....	9,000.00
Export taxes.....	20,000.00
Real and personal property.....	40,000.00
Lotteries.....	100,000.00
Mother-of-pearl fisheries.....	1,500.00
Property belonging to the nation.....	35,000.00
Consular fees.....	126,700.00
Light-houses.....	4,000.00

Posts and telegraphs.....	\$100,000.00
Miscellaneous receipts.....	25,000.00
Interest on \$6,000,000, at 4½ per cent.....	540,000.00
Interest on \$300,000 parity deposit, at 3 per cent.....	18,000.00
Interest on \$1,400,000, remainder of Canal agreement.....	35,000.00
Balance of the \$3,000,000 former budget of the Canal.....	1,400,000.00
	<hr/>
	4,461,381.00

EXPENDITURES.

Department of the Interior.....	1,808,170.00
Department of the Treasury.....	542,537.27
Department of Public Instruction and Justice.....	1,039,430.00
Department of Fomento.....	1,587,655.00
	<hr/>
Total.....	4,977,792.27

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

Modifications of the customs tariff of Panama as promulgated through the *Gaceta Oficial* of January 27, 1907, provide as follows:

ARTICLE I. *Opium—Tobacco*.—The undermentioned goods, which are ranged under the heading “special classes” in the customs tariff, shall pay the following duties on importation into the Republic:

	Balboas.
Opium (the right to collect this duty may be sold at auction for periods not exceeding four years).....	per kilogram... 8.00
Tobacco:	
In the leaf, or pressed for manufacture, smoking or chewing.....	do.... 0.50
Cigars and cut tobacco.....	do.... 1.50
Cigarettes.....	do.... 1.00

The duty on tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes is levied on the merchandise alone and not on the exterior packing.

ART. II. Jewelry of all kinds; pearls and precious stones; wares of gold, silver, platinum, and crystal; ornaments of bronze; plated articles, such as table plate; silks of all kinds; fine porcelain, such as that of Sèvres, Dresden, China, and Japan; perfumery and scented soaps shall pay a duty of 15 per cent on the invoice value.^a This article is not to take effect until it has been secured that the fiscal interests of the Republic shall not be prejudiced. On the goods specified the present duty is 10 per cent ad valorem.

ART. III. A duty of 0.02 *balboa* per kilogram may be levied on imported sugar, white, refined, and centrifugal, as soon as sugar factories in the country produce not less 2,500,000 kilograms annually.

ART. IV. The duty on registries of patents shall be 5 *balboas* for each year of the life of the patent, payable either upon application or in annual installments.

ART. V. The duty on cattle imported for consumption, viz, \$20 (silver) for each male and \$15 (silver) for each female, is applicable

^a The *balboa* is equivalent to \$1 American.

both to live and dead cattle. Four quarters compose a carcass, and the proportional fraction of the duty shall be charged on each quarter. When carcasses are imported cut into smaller sections than quarters, it shall be deemed that a carcass weighs 400 pounds and the duty shall be assessed on that basis.

ART. VI. The duty fixed by the tariff law on coffee (\$8 silver per 100 kilograms) shall be applicable to coffee imported ground.

ART. VII. Printed books of all kinds are to be free of import duty.

ART. IX. Methyated alcohol may not be employed in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages, and such alcohol shall be rendered unfit for that purpose on its introduction into the country.

PERU.

IMMIGRATION.

With a view of encouraging foreign immigration into Peru, President JOSÉ PARDO has signed a decree by which free passage is offered to anyone of North American or European origin desiring to go to Peru to establish any industrial enterprise.

A special fund will be devoted to this object.

RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION.

According to information furnished the Bureau of the American Republics through the Peruvian Legation at Washington, the following railroad improvements have been authorized by the Congress of Peru:

Conclusion of the line from Pascamayo to La Viña; extension of the line to Huancayo; extension to Cuzco; extension to Moquegua; union of the Mollendo and Arequipa lines at Ilo, and the continuation of the Huancayo line as far as Cuzco. The Peruvian Corporation will probably have charge of the work in contemplation. The Government has also been authorized to raise funds for the construction of a road from Oroya to Ucayali. These funds are to be guaranteed by the tobacco tax, which is worth £200,000 annually.

Another project covers a railroad from Payta to the Upper Amazon, for which the Government will make territorial grants.

PUBLIC WORKS IN THE REPUBLIC.

El Peruano of December 7, 1906, contains copies of laws authorizing the Peruvian Ministry of Fomento to expend \$1,035 on the completion of a steel bridge over the River Santa and £1,542 on the construction of a bridge over the River Chalhuanca. The issue of

the same journal for December 11 states that the Ministry of Fomento has been authorized to expend £15,000 on canalization works in the town of Iquitos. For the construction of a military hospital £40,000 has also been authorized.

PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS IN 1906.

Patents issued in Peru during 1906 number 65, as compared with 24 in the preceding year, while the trade-marks registered were 102, of which 75 were foreign and 27 native in their origin. During 1905, of a total aggregating 92, foreign marks numbered 65 and native 27.

GOLD COINAGE IN PERU.

The figures of the coinage of Peruvian pounds (gold) recorded for 1906 make a total of £221,284, and detailed statistics show that since April 16, 1898, the date of the first issue of Peruvian pounds sterling, until December 31, 1906, a total of £917,111.1 have been issued.

The annual quotas from 1900 to 1906 were as follows:

1900.....	£63,533	1903.....	£111,639
1901.....	81,255	1904.....	86,272
1902.....	92,356	1905.....	182,000

RUBBER PRODUCTION, FIRST HALF OF 1906.

The figures published for the rubber production of Peru during the first six months of 1906 indicate an output of 1,062,497 kilograms, valued at £390,554, on which customs duties of £4,386 were paid. In the corresponding period of 1905 the output was 1,033,924 kilograms, whose value was £350,400, and on which customs dues amounting to £13,600 were paid.

RECEIPTS OF PERUVIAN MERCHANDISE AT NEW YORK.

During the eleven months, January–November, inclusive, 1906, receipts of merchandise from Peru at the port of New York were valued at \$1,977,710, the leading items being cotton, \$476,667; copper in bars, \$323,658; alpaca wool, \$255,913, and goatskins, \$255,386.

THE PORT OF IQUITOS IN 1906.

The United States Consul at Iquitos has reported at length to the Department of Commerce and Labor concerning Peruvian commercial conditions in 1906. He states that all the imports and exports for the vast territory of trans-Andean Peru pass through the custom-house at Iquitos.

A study of the amount of imports and exports for the period of five years from 1902 to 1906, inclusive, together with the duties levied, may be of interest as showing the advance made in that time. It is only possible to give the totals for each year. These are converted into United States currency:

Year.	Value of im- ports.	Value of ex- ports.
1902.....	\$1,222,019	\$1,848,854
1903.....	1,452,646	2,137,488
1904.....	2,789,293	3,610,325
1905.....	2,757,808	4,440,091
1906.....	3,148,713	4,989,899
Total.....	11,370,479	17,026,658

The amount of duties collected each year is given in the following table, the figures representing United States currency:

1902.....	\$301,963
1903.....	266,186
1904.....	661,383
1905.....	636,657
1906.....	812,273
Total.....	2,678,462

From these figures it will be seen that with the exception of a slight falling off in imports in 1905 as compared with 1904 there has been a steady increase in both imports and exports, showing in the five years an increase of more than 250 per cent, as is also the case in the duties collected during a similar period.

The annexed table shows imports at Iquitos for the year 1905, value stated in United States currency:

Countries of origin.	Value.	Percent- age.	Countries of origin.	Value.	Percent- age.
United States.....	\$310,976	0.112	Spain.....	\$12,783	0.0046
England.....	1,077,916	.391	Peru (Government to mu- nicipality of Iquitos).....	4,981	.0019
Germany.....	636,846	.231	China.....	2,015	.0007
France.....	431,679	.1565	Total.....	2,757,932	1.0000
Brazil.....	145,561	.053			
Portugal.....	120,546	.044			
Italy.....	14,629	.0053			

From the foregoing it will be seen that England is far in the lead, having furnished in the year referred to 39 per cent of the imports through Iquitos; Germany is second, with 23 per cent; France third, with 16 per cent, and the United States fourth, with 11 per cent. It would be interesting to compare the foregoing with similar data for the year 1906, but the manner in which the records are kept renders this almost impossible. While the year shows a substantial increase over 1905, and the imports from the United States have advanced in

proportion with other countries, it is not thought that the relative positions of the countries importing have been changed.

Imports from the United States have doubled within the past year. These have consisted chiefly of provisions, machinery, preserves, canned goods, patent medicines, firearms, ammunition, beer, shooks, and lumber, which have found a ready market. With systematic and energetic canvassing by intelligent Spanish-speaking representatives of our export houses at home the amount of sales of the above lines of goods could be very largely increased and other lines introduced as well.

A detailed account of the exports of rubber for the years 1905 and 1906, showing ports of destination, is given herewith in metric tons:

Shipments to—	1905.	1906.
Liverpool.....	1, 112, 296	913, 022
Havre.....	771, 775	1, 035, 648
Hamburg.....	128, 692	176, 875
New York.....	62, 863	45, 876
Total.....	2, 075, 626	2, 171, 421

The shipments of ivory nuts in 1905 were, to Liverpool, 12 tons 837 kilograms, and to Havre 44 tons 990 kilograms; in 1906, to Liverpool none, Havre 11 tons 926 kilograms.

In 1905 the exports of dry hides to Liverpool aggregated 10 tons 530 kilograms; in 1906, 7 tons 678 kilograms, and to Havre 7 tons 878 kilograms.

The gain on entire shipments for the year 1906 over that of 1905 was 54 tons 920 kilograms, while in the rubber shipments, 1906 leads by 95 tons 795 kilograms.

THE TELEGRAPH SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC.

According to a recent statement of the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs of the Republic of Peru, the total extension of the telegraph lines of the country is 5,012 kilometers and that of the wires 5,672 kilometers. The Government telephone lines have an extension of 179 kilometers and 49 meters of wire.

The greater part of the telegraph system of the Republic is under Government control and the rest is exploited by the Peruvian Corporation.

All apparatus and other materials for the system are imported from the United States.

SALVADOR.

STREET LIGHTING IN NEW SAN SALVADOR.

The *Diario Oficial* of March 20, 1907, publishes the text of an agreement entered into by La Compañía de Alumbrado Eléctrico, of San Salvador, for the installation in the city of New San Salvador for street lighting of 37 arc lamps of 1,200 candlepower and 93 incandescent lamps of 16 candlepower. The agreement is for ten years.

FRENCH EXPORTS TO THE REPUBLIC, 1906.

According to the report of the Salvadorean Consul-General at Paris, for the year 1906, the value of merchandise exported from France to the various ports of the Republic during the same year amounted to 1,937,203.05 francs, or about \$387,446. The total gross weight of these exports was 796,920 kilograms.

UNITED STATES.

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Commerce and Labor, showing the value of the trade between the United States and the Latin American countries. The report is for the month of March, 1907, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the nine months ending March, 1907, as compared with the same period of the preceding year. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses, showing imports and exports for any month, are not received by the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for March, for example, are not published until some time in May.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Cocoa (<i>Cacao; Coco ou cacao; Cacao</i>):				
Central America.....	460	11,354	12,233	39,625
Brazil.....	40,557	211,018	1,054,230	2,169,397
Other South America.....	125,403	99,890	1,364,577	1,311,352
Coffee (<i>Café; Café; Café</i>):				
Central America.....	1,545,681	1,081,928	4,546,936	3,555,142
Mexico.....	345,134	217,031	1,703,035	898,708
Brazil.....	4,928,121	4,554,557	43,605,860	45,664,057
Other South America.....	878,905	1,046,221	7,508,751	7,077,894

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Copper (Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Mexico.....	1,860,771	1,769,708	13,555,811	13,960,135
Cuba.....	5,068	19,015	57,038	70,581
South America.....	41,279	314,530	410,039	796,657
Fibers:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (<i>Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; coton non manufacturé</i>):				
South America.....		6,145	36	30,711
Sisal grass (<i>Henequén; Henequen; Henequen</i>):				
Mexico.....	763,746	1,468,055	10,666,963	11,481,330
Fruits:				
Bananas (<i>Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes</i>):				
Central America.....	463,412	432,137	3,126,901	3,717,145
Cuba.....	93,810	66,041	363,919	509,915
South America.....	53,317	49,347	288,423	123,900
Oranges (<i>Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges</i>):				
Mexico.....	990	1,454	47,271	37,041
Cuba.....	1,879	492	7,778	7,846
Hides and skins (Cueros y pieles; Couros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux):				
Mexico.....	412,571	477,973	3,028,714	3,691,650
Cuba.....	27,224	21,722	106,486	227,625
Brazil.....	224,436	184,978	1,464,857	1,485,022
Other South America.....	876,569	701,927	8,687,358	8,730,448
India rubber, crude (Goma elástica; Borracha cruda; Caoutchouc):				
Central America.....	70,087	73,954	584,383	603,680
Mexico.....	115,766	377,257	396,346	1,655,609
Brazil.....	2,846,885	4,339,249	18,745,522	25,764,383
Other South America.....	90,709	79,990	969,611	1,081,516
Iron ore (Mineral de hierro; Mineral de ferro; Minéral de fer):				
Cuba.....	226,239	145,385	1,333,557	1,552,216
Lead, ore (Plomo; Chumbo; Plomb):				
Mexico.....	202,016	213,068	2,282,821	1,950,666
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (Azúcar, inferior al No. 16 del modelo holandés; Assucar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão holandez; Sucre, pas au-dessus d'utype hollandais No. 16):				
Mexico.....	1,601	1,308	28,607	165,319
Cuba.....	7,274,331	8,793,949	36,764,482	40,524,967
Brazil.....			398,140	912,381
Other South America.....	283,818	64,395	1,955,618	1,879,732
Tobacco and manufactures (Tabaco y sus manufacturas; Tabaco e sus manufacturas; Tabac et ses manufactures):				
Cuba.....	1,733,348	1,240,085	13,489,800	14,449,109
Wood, mahogany (Caoba; Mogno; Acajou):				
Central America.....	53,782	38,318	409,851	378,372
Mexico.....	516	57,858	278,561	503,317
Cuba.....	2,546	18,151	79,383	130,713
Wool (Lana; Lã; Laine):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing).....	757,528	1,171,333	5,459,384	2,737,416
Class 2 (combing).....	29,975	21,799	190,537	319,901
Class 3 (carpet).....	61,463	71,180	539,103	537,799

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Agricultural implements (Instrumentos agrícolas; Instrumentos de agricultura; Machines agricoles):				
Mexico.....	62,882	47,447	370,946	329,462
Cuba.....	8,145	8,807	143,544	49,110
Argentine Republic.....	161,368	157,362	4,821,754	3,314,407
Brazil.....	6,073	15,262	68,352	93,593
Chile.....	8,652	6,258	282,693	328,888
Other South America.....	22,038	16,475	249,117	174,319

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Animals:				
Cattle (<i>Ganado vacuno; Gado; Bétail</i>):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Mexico.....	39,533	53,577	453,661	668,879
Cuba.....	80,005	11,283	1,411,799	328,540
South America.....	9,872	10,703	87,145	47,992
Hogs (<i>Cerdos; Porcos; Pores</i>):				
Mexico.....	10,393	9,471	117,509	160,925
South America.....		300	1,320	1,076
Horses (<i>Caballos; Cavallos; Chevaux</i>):				
Mexico.....	55,158	22,535	224,548	349,579
Sheep (<i>Ovejas; Ovelhas; Brébis</i>):				
Mexico.....	4,655	2,784	32,980	61,052
Books, maps, etc. (<i>Libros, mapas, etc.; Livros, mapas, etc.; Livres, mappes, etc.</i>):				
Central America.....	3,330	3,820	42,279	38,279
Mexico.....	23,157	36,613	281,037	225,646
Cuba.....	23,533	12,349	258,764	244,923
Argentine Republic.....	9,499	5,451	54,381	70,023
Brazil.....	20,222	3,097	103,202	67,495
Chile.....	25,922	3,700	142,760	228,190
Other South America.....	3,243	10,712	64,690	90,867
Breadstuffs:				
Corn (<i>Maíz; Milho; Maïs</i>):				
Central America.....	10,891	2,902	92,248	22,515
Mexico.....	100,336	105,790	698,532	868,739
Cuba.....	84,203	119,878	953,831	1,000,733
South America.....	1,074	626	16,758	7,546
Oats (<i>Avena; Aveia; Avoine</i>):				
Central America.....	2,381	6,025	23,256	22,171
Mexico.....	5,950	4,595	25,453	42,935
Cuba.....	25,500	13,337	177,485	268,936
South America.....	2,133	475	19,965	10,042
Wheat (<i>Trigo; Trigo; Blé</i>):				
Central America.....	155	2,550	35,279	25,453
Mexico.....	316,738	144,892	1,572,668	704,689
South America.....	46	19,986	386,582	337,193
Wheat flour (<i>Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé</i>):				
Central America.....	160,251	111,019	1,363,451	1,252,478
Mexico.....	7,649	17,508	137,880	90,369
Cuba.....	285,061	323,120	2,471,683	2,269,875
Brazil.....	88,815	134,122	943,381	1,000,797
Colombia.....	6,472	13,597	483,061	122,581
Other South America.....	129,353	117,993	1,769,832	1,536,558
Carriages, etc.:				
Automobiles (<i>Automóviles; Automoviles; Automobíles</i>):				
Mexico.....	34,611	66,908	201,121	628,243
South America.....	3,991	21,415	52,032	159,056
Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of (<i>Carruages, carros y sus accesorios; Carruagens, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	335,353	252,222	1,004,965	1,235,769
Mexico.....	83,500	204,435	763,744	1,725,376
Cuba.....	117,923	91,322	844,111	636,754
Argentine Republic.....	53,934	149,040	326,382	1,660,773
Chile.....	1,482	40,334	391,117	121,187
Other South America.....	10,681	122,204	295,462	519,378
Cycles and parts of (<i>Bicicletas y sus accesorios; Bicyclos e partes; Bicyclettes et leurs parties</i>):				
Mexico.....	12,431	7,922	63,825	72,884
Cuba.....	2,807	4,376	28,309	27,442
Argentine Republic.....		1,879	12,627	14,434
Brazil.....	1,108	2,318	6,473	8,731
Other South America.....	966	1,881	12,855	15,967
Clocks and watches (<i>Relojes de pared y bolsillo; Relo-gios de bolso e parede; Horloges et montres</i>):				
Central America.....	909	2,232	13,406	12,967
Mexico.....	5,315	4,762	43,200	37,160
Argentine Republic.....	1,496	7,681	51,962	47,199
Brazil.....	2,388	8,251	55,669	70,445
Chile.....	8,580	3,762	56,397	35,379
Other South America.....	3,618	1,465	37,994	30,264

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Coal (Carbón; Carvão; Charbon):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Mexico.....	304,906	336,031	2,258,610	2,381,161
Cuba.....	271,783	227,316	1,508,130	1,542,115
Copper (Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre):				
Mexico.....	97,799	.....	971,080	306,471
Cotton:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (<i>Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton non manufacturé</i>):				
Mexico.....	76,418	.....	1,553,630	36,413
Cotton cloths (<i>Tejidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; coton manufacturé</i>):				
Central America.....	149,604	129,470	1,176,433	1,267,762
Mexico.....	16,291	21,101	209,096	193,851
Cuba.....	70,896	84,080	866,601	798,197
Argentine Republic.....	6,376	10,660	232,427	203,785
Brazil.....	61,450	43,028	470,968	324,934
Chile.....	15,612	51,437	726,240	812,764
Colombia.....	75,402	68,787	441,313	634,518
Venezuela.....	44,971	25,491	274,185	348,849
Other South America.....	31,927	32,244	350,280	397,717
Wearing apparel (<i>Ropa de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Vêtements de coton</i>):				
Central America.....	24,464	47,198	195,173	274,395
Mexico.....	23,830	44,457	216,425	213,572
Cuba.....	23,944	41,859	189,523	260,525
Other South America.....	3,793	5,380	63,311	80,956
Fibers:				
Twine (<i>Bramante; Barbante; Ficelle</i>):				
Argentine Republic.....	9,802	9,055	2,155,154	1,109,175
Other South America.....	9,141	14,587	196,547	205,032
Electric and scientific apparatus (<i>Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Apparatos electricos e scientificos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques</i>):				
Central America.....	23,120	22,313	152,331	204,908
Mexico.....	113,752	90,471	714,402	1,007,362
Cuba.....	99,254	38,272	524,385	511,205
Argentine Republic.....	28,169	27,296	250,112	332,066
Brazil.....	79,110	95,020	485,196	628,113
Other South America.....	24,557	60,566	430,268	624,697
Electrical machinery (<i>Maquinaria eléctrica; Máquinas eléctricas; Machines électriques</i>):				
Central America.....	3,779	7,776	16,838	45,376
Mexico.....	111,627	163,656	715,306	945,320
Cuba.....	22,791	4,882	402,542	79,399
Argentine Republic.....	5,200	3,590	84,655	113,369
Brazil.....	31,914	126,590	149,227	409,153
Other South America.....	7,619	24,273	121,730	138,081
Iron and steel, manufactures of:				
Steel rails (<i>Carriles de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier</i>):				
Central America.....	260,070	702	508,593	169,719
Mexico.....	16,309	126,983	1,136,922	866,838
South America.....	342,450	317,482	2,852,757	2,289,205
Builder's hardware, etc. (<i>Materiales de metal para construcción; Ferragens; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier</i>):				
Central America.....	30,152	26,976	264,589	264,353
Mexico.....	149,222	201,647	222,583	1,417,653
Cuba.....	97,719	66,773	905,360	337,023
Argentine Republic.....	63,515	51,791	524,978	611,852
Brazil.....	41,911	51,132	305,913	377,072
Chile.....	19,315	29,078	171,267	245,797
Colombia.....	6,236	5,346	46,593	53,706
Venezuela.....	2,142	4,418	30,209	46,776
Other South America.....	61,023	116,657	483,132	633,814
Sewing machines, and parts of (<i>Máquinas de coser y sus accesorios; Máquinas de coser e accesorios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	12,124	7,591	88,820	96,774
Mexico.....	72,509	63,746	473,389	594,038
Cuba.....	17,961	33,205	228,439	247,481
Argentine Republic.....	75,279	20,969	578,294	359,161
Brazil.....	19,256	35,337	151,567	331,713
Colombia.....	5,580	4,467	49,106	54,047
Other South America.....	42,548	31,613	281,679	300,613

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Iron and steel, manufactures of—Continued.				
Steam engines and parts of (<i>Locomotoras y accesorios; Locomotivas e accesorios; Locomotifs et leurs parties</i>):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....		229,800	367,638	1,104,365
Mexico.....	109,600	31,181	298,600	1,019,877
Cuba.....	4,900	18,500	650,421	702,595
Argentine Republic.....			189,651	404,948
Brazil.....	131,200	97,850	251,708	233,430
Other South America.....	177,392	25,085	260,366	574,732
Typewriting machines and parts of (<i>Mecanógrafos y accesorios; Máquinas de escribir e accesorios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	4,567	4,650	41,260	33,718
Mexico.....	34,640	38,333	236,120	284,186
Cuba.....	7,618	5,201	56,254	56,384
Argentine Republic.....	13,940	256	76,574	81,271
Brazil.....	10,281	5,022	46,161	46,594
Colombia.....	965	1,228	8,927	13,011
Other South America.....	17,063	12,011	106,573	147,865
Pipes and fittings (<i>Cañería; Tubos; Tuyaux</i>):				
Central America.....	190,391	25,662	478,850	454,782
Mexico.....	115,910	84,361	1,096,698	930,402
Cuba.....	32,470	35,663	497,456	432,805
Argentine Republic.....	4,266	2,694	92,052	83,193
Other South America.....	15,571	21,367	148,180	185,229
Leather, other than sole (<i>Cuero distinto del de suelas; Couro, não para solas; Cuirs, autres que pour semelles</i>):				
Central America.....	19,839	16,676	137,414	160,149
Cuba.....	13,966	7,068	178,724	93,109
Argentine Republic.....	22,434	16,930	257,692	179,948
Brazil.....	9,423	13,571	99,740	97,373
Other South America.....	23,352	9,310	168,129	191,013
Boots and shoes (<i>Calzados; Calçados; Chaussures</i>):				
Central America.....	32,460	50,950	304,781	425,256
Mexico.....	111,363	131,359	1,145,451	1,134,633
Colombia.....	3,855	1,224	35,534	31,413
Other South America.....	32,915	32,987	227,603	296,073
Meat and dairy products:				
Beef, canned (<i>Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vacca em latas; Bœuf conservé</i>):				
Central America.....	7,036	3,967	32,011	49,981
Mexico.....	1,344	1,618	21,082	21,159
Cuba.....	2,004	1,717	20,793	14,503
Other South America.....	3,438	2,709	33,300	32,397
Beef, salted and pickled (<i>Carne de vaca salada ó adobada; Carne de vacca, salgada; Bœuf salté</i>):				
Central America.....	12,671	15,944	77,676	105,860
South America.....	16,199	13,413	193,915	189,294
Tallow (<i>Sebo; Sebo; Suif</i>):				
Central America.....	11,090	6,659	124,584	100,352
Mexico.....	2,027	2,294	78,005	19,802
Cuba.....	36	9,305	7,884	21,753
Chile.....			46,704	54,172
Other South America.....	4,779	3,509	42,077	41,687
Bacon (<i>Tocino; Toucinho; Lard fumé</i>):				
Central America.....	4,510	3,508	17,432	25,215
Mexico.....	3,141	7,813	34,208	45,702
Cuba.....	40,922	55,209	316,749	448,215
Brazil.....	12,350	19,368	128,590	143,330
Other South America.....	1,377	3,063	10,968	11,615
Hams (<i>Jamones; Presuntos; Jambons</i>):				
Central America.....	11,607	9,961	68,318	109,249
Mexico.....	8,356	13,153	97,881	88,914
Cuba.....	40,943	46,527	371,390	440,066
Venezuela.....	2,265	3,948	37,404	35,494
Other South America.....	5,562	6,335	55,690	46,157
Pork (<i>Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Porc</i>):				
Cuba.....	65,842	80,083	451,162	539,109
South America.....	22,908	27,254	164,104	224,153
Lard (<i>Mantea; Banha; Saindoux</i>):				
Central America.....	59,545	50,907	345,323	499,745
Mexico.....	42,572	63,558	464,784	505,332
Cuba.....	255,821	226,239	1,949,156	2,189,500
Brazil.....	48,439	192,015	129,134	855,147
Chile.....	6,165	3,940	57,533	132,382
Colombia.....	7,152	4,750	287,922	36,937
Venezuela.....	19,449	15,282	288,252	175,462
Other South America.....	47,204	32,852	422,171	416,256

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Meat and dairy products—Continued.				
Butter (<i>Mantequilla; Manteiga; Beurre</i>):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	14,181	16,173	90,529	125,865
Mexico.....	13,588	16,507	94,112	113,259
Cuba.....	5,886	7,308	33,491	55,584
Brazil.....	4,733	1,332	106,992	60,000
Venezuela.....	9,701	4,149	83,204	42,809
Other South America.....	4,349	3,668	28,204	40,550
Cheese (<i>Queso; Queijo; Fromage</i>):				
Central America.....	7,770	7,243	50,898	61,308
Mexico.....	5,758	5,813	33,620	33,236
Cuba.....	1,525	2,932	9,657	16,634
Naval stores:				
Rosin, tar, etc. (<i>Resina, alquitran, etc.; Resina e alcatrão; Résine et goudron</i>):				
Cuba.....	3,855	6,259	52,567	64,170
Argentine Republic.....		4,240	341,190	338,583
Brazil.....	88,128	129,809	456,241	496,128
Other South America.....	59,372	16,324	249,804	189,412
Turpentine (<i>Aguarras; Aguaraz; Térébenthine</i>):				
Central America.....	2,103	968	38,240	27,960
Cuba.....	7,522	7,664	52,582	66,404
Argentine Republic.....	10,116	12,661	165,982	146,998
Brazil.....	13,735	15,075	84,710	119,089
Chile.....	5,307	2,971	60,664	78,513
Other South America.....	2,140	5,353	42,911	56,446
Oils:				
Mineral, crude (<i>Aceites minérales, crudos; Oleos minerais, crus; Huiles minérales, brutes</i>):				
Mexico.....	16,931	88,508	485,465	867,876
Cuba.....	80,623	63,131	316,334	344,452
Refined or manufactured (<i>Aceites refinados à manufacturados; Oleos refinados ou manufacturados; Huiles raffinées ou manufacturées</i>):				
Central America.....	33,045	25,503	194,496	199,273
Mexico.....	32,937	19,206	142,161	205,903
Cuba.....	46,361	42,193	258,163	402,335
Argentine Republic.....	255,701	125,647	1,590,425	1,665,968
Brazil.....	207,682	302,368	2,064,916	2,296,657
Chile.....	53,844	106,814	602,058	626,313
Other South America.....	91,227	130,439	826,967	919,044
Vegetable (<i>Aceites vegetales; Oleos vegetaes; Huiles végétales</i>):				
Central America.....	2,518	5,717	22,555	37,468
Mexico.....	19,594	78,223	625,800	757,422
Cuba.....	28,693	55,180	128,067	185,383
Argentine Republic.....	4,310	5,862	18,270	53,680
Brazil.....			129,182	260,993
Chile.....	2,732	17,266	15,297	61,462
Other South America.....	18,358	19,324	118,554	119,172
Paper (<i>Papel; Papier; Papier</i>):				
Mexico.....	1,537	2,236	28,983	39,637
Cuba.....	10,050	14,594	97,707	146,565
Argentine Republic.....	60,141	6,557	182,308	213,584
Brazil.....	5,216	4,033	26,184	13,688
Chile.....	14,486	7,433	112,670	120,304
Other South America.....				
Paraffin (<i>Parafina; Paraffina; Paraffine</i>):				
Central America.....	4,052	5,904	46,421	50,239
Mexico.....	65,076	42,322	367,656	471,529
South America.....	2,953	5,814	21,606	45,711
Tobacco, unmanufactured (<i>Tabaco en rama; Tabacco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé</i>):				
Central America.....	14,252	6,904	104,273	1,781,748
Mexico.....	7,803	7,659	71,221	97,531
Argentine Republic.....		1,572	43,508	37,285
Colombia.....		866	7,485	11,291
Other South America.....	4,320	6,163	57,914	72,342
Tobacco, manufactures of (<i>Tabaco elaborado; Tabaco manufacturado; Tabac manufacturé</i>):				
Central America.....	7,450	4,348	45,135	58,993

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

	March -		Nine months ending March—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Wood and manufactures of—				
Wood, unmanufactured (<i>Madera sin labrar; Madeira não manufacturado; Bois brut</i>):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	48,623	31,559	358,743	467,523
Mexico.....	120,358	115,557	715,308	993,670
Cuba.....	10,618	5,553	126,208	104,394
Argentine Republic.....	5,302	17,423	128,401	129,593
Other South America.....	17,432	10,533	123,846	273,447
Lumber (<i>Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction</i>):				
Central America.....	76,482	168,822	470,935	989,637
Mexico.....	223,320	204,963	1,289,346	1,645,799
Cuba.....	327,474	307,362	1,834,381	1,766,102
Argentine Republic.....	312,080	407,868	2,650,024	4,931,543
Brazil.....	22,014	97,517	270,222	935,031
Chile.....	67,239	122,588	458,172	823,039
Other South America.....	69,371	158,038	555,068	1,026,460
Furniture (<i>Muebles; Mobilia; Meubles</i>):				
Central America.....	27,364	23,553	228,538	219,813
Mexico.....	99,631	83,555	595,430	686,169
Cuba.....	58,470	53,902	574,187	407,397
Argentine Republic.....	20,693	48,370	244,711	315,520
Brazil.....	4,285	3,469	35,845	54,176
Chile.....	3,879	5,438	52,162	60,627
Colombia.....	979	798	15,599	11,434
Venezuela.....	1,180	205	28,513	15,813
Other South America.....	4,368	13,978	61,804	93,567

FOREIGN COMMERCE, MARCH, 1907.

The figures of the Bureau of Statistics for the month of March and nine months of the fiscal year show an unusual increase in foreign trade of the United States, especially in the value of imports. Imports for the month amounted to \$133,323,085, the largest on record with the exception of those of December, 1906, which reached \$134,349,760. It was an increase of nearly \$20,000,000 over March of last year, when the figures were \$113,597,577. For the nine months the value was \$1,066,059,911, compared with \$913,555,097 for the same period ending with March last year, an increase of \$152,504,814, which is quite beyond any recent parallel. The increase last year over the corresponding period ending with the same month in 1905 was less than half as much, the gain being from \$839,430,114 to \$913,555,097.

There was no such gain in exports either for the month or for nine months. For the month of March the value of exports was \$162,689,950, compared with \$145,510,707 last year and \$136,978,429 the year before. The gain here was a little more than \$17,000,000. For the nine months the disparity was still greater. The total was \$1,451,904,971, compared with \$1,343,902,090 for the same period a year before, an increase of \$108,002,881, or \$44,501,933 less than the gain in imports. The excess of exports over imports fell from \$430,346,993 for the nine months ending March, 1906, to \$385,845,060.

Details of the trade for the periods in reference were as follows:

	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
IMPORTS.				
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals.....	\$11,948,511	\$13,542,075	\$105,828,519	\$112,418,200
Foodstuffs partly or wholly prepared.....	12,103,252	14,143,680	101,884,965	110,629,289
Crude materials for use in manufacturing.....	41,279,187	47,849,509	303,855,988	355,239,436
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing.....	18,729,748	24,722,729	159,242,143	203,945,163
Manufactures ready for consumption.....	28,382,160	31,602,835	234,913,458	274,712,372
Miscellaneous.....	1,154,719	1,250,224	7,830,024	8,902,151
Total imports.....	113,597,577	133,111,752	913,555,097	1,065,846,611
EXPORTS.				
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals.....	16,176,199	14,258,780	144,803,892	126,834,832
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured.....	27,836,205	28,653,327	266,349,138	259,562,768
Crude materials for use in manufacturing.....	35,265,378	50,851,359	407,320,279	497,905,743
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing.....	21,226,730	23,227,788	165,038,129	191,627,881
Manufactures ready for consumption.....	41,905,295	42,046,238	337,383,104	352,019,365
Miscellaneous.....	951,160	605,003	3,984,185	4,738,752
Total domestic exports.....	143,360,967	159,642,495	1,324,878,727	1,432,689,341
Foreign merchandise exported.....	2,149,740	2,108,439	19,023,363	18,276,464
Total exports.....	145,510,707	161,750,934	1,343,902,090	1,450,965,805

The distribution of trade during the periods in reference was as follows:

Countries.	March.			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Europe.....	\$57,491,838	\$66,118,437	\$98,605,100	\$110,305,220
North America.....	22,773,487	25,300,701	27,556,227	30,594,530
South America.....	13,331,132	15,029,563	5,814,021	6,820,204
Asia.....	15,139,800	19,591,809	8,534,245	8,797,991
Oceania.....	3,529,422	4,017,793	3,523,828	3,950,145
Africa.....	1,331,893	3,053,449	1,477,286	1,282,844
Central American States:				
Costa Rica.....	1,008,937	1,136,819	216,185	165,645
Guatemala.....	485,634	142,435	370,112	300,768
Honduras.....	151,270	154,941	184,919	157,001
Nicaragua.....	179,225	109,474	202,061	129,997
Panama.....	141,321	145,076	1,689,718	1,482,133
Salvador.....	312,072	35,166	135,706	93,798
Mexico.....	4,436,008	5,623,444	5,519,646	5,797,902
West Indies:				
Cuba.....	9,822,954	10,923,694	4,119,505	4,377,470
Haiti.....	79,555	111,813	237,800	197,554
Santo Domingo.....	513,138	190,894	168,981	256,553
Argentine Republic.....	1,516,849	1,877,076	2,366,088	2,178,478
Bolivia.....			5,207	122,404
Brazil.....	8,253,009	9,521,614	1,369,957	2,142,870
Chile.....	1,221,926	1,231,373	487,605	697,723
Colombia.....	617,407	801,431	258,996	265,135
Ecuador.....	238,190	80,409	116,996	132,234
Paraguay.....			18,734	7,780
Peru.....	240,670	331,395	470,333	487,726
Uruguay.....	326,681	336,236	275,006	335,859
Venezuela.....	705,449	772,051	266,265	243,047

Countries.	Nine months ending March.			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Europe.....	\$472,918,722	\$565,601,075	\$939,329,774	\$1,025,012,275
North America.....	164,103,588	178,556,761	224,254,655	251,023,561
South America.....	111,001,054	121,626,124	55,958,207	62,579,131
Asia.....	136,764,732	164,090,659	83,660,773	66,998,967
Oceania.....	18,789,870	20,229,845	25,763,300	31,385,483
Africa.....	9,977,131	15,742,147	14,935,381	13,966,388
Central American States:				
Costa Rica.....	3,354,235	3,223,149	1,641,944	1,795,417
Guatemala.....	2,222,492	1,670,529	2,116,266	2,192,052
Honduras.....	1,124,060	1,577,888	1,165,641	1,390,293
Nicaragua.....	1,024,786	793,955	1,405,312	1,519,918
Panama.....	768,411	1,259,137	8,532,746	11,010,145
Salvador.....	693,532	556,466	1,099,217	1,045,020
Mexico.....	37,387,625	41,529,320	42,662,022	47,997,442
West Indies:				
Cuba.....	54,535,763	60,887,456	36,584,346	36,574,695
Haiti.....	910,924	829,572	2,563,434	2,275,164
Santo Domingo.....	1,909,265	1,767,338	1,471,121	1,948,849
Argentine Republic.....	13,026,566	11,487,869	25,237,447	25,682,787
Bolivia.....			97,574	590,600
Brazil.....	66,746,790	77,068,276	10,228,003	13,348,668
Chile.....	12,473,614	13,238,865	6,070,360	7,637,654
Colombia.....	5,121,633	4,966,080	2,734,089	2,306,584
Ecuador.....	1,821,460	2,274,841	1,421,575	1,249,213
Paraguay.....	750	1,174	34,526	122,810
Peru.....	1,937,316	3,053,391	3,771,073	4,694,559
Uruguay.....	2,155,934	2,164,316	2,172,276	2,525,184
Venezuela.....	6,180,045	5,751,162	2,296,704	2,332,891

RUBBER FROM GUAYULE.

The first factory for the manufacture of rubber from the guayule shrub to be established in Texas is being erected at Marathon, according to information published in the New York "Sun" of April 28, 1907. The shrub grows extensively in the southern region bordering the upper course of the Rio Grande, and it is estimated that it is found in commercial quantities upon more than 20,000,000 acres of land in this State.

A large part of this land is owned by the State, and it is expected that a great revenue will be derived from the sale of the shrub. The money derived from this source will go to the permanent school fund, which already amounts to about \$40,000,000.

The guayule rubber industry has passed the experimental stage. There are more than twenty large factories in northern Mexico, some of them representing an investment of more than \$500,000 each.

It was only three years ago that the first guayule rubber factory was established in Mexico. Since that time more than \$15,000,000 has been invested in the industry in that country, it is estimated. The Continental Rubber Company, of New York, a subsidiary branch of the United States Rubber Company, practically has control of the industry in Mexico, and it is arranging to establish a large factory in Texas.

The present output of rubber from the factories in Mexico is nearly 1,000,000 pounds a month, and this amount will be increased before the close of the current year by the establishment of additional factories. The product is exported to the United States and Europe.

In Mexico the guayule shrub is selling for \$100 a ton Mexican money, equivalent to \$50 United States gold. The average yield to the acre in Mexico is said to be about 2 tons of the shrub. It will reproduce itself every two years if cut off at the roots.

As a result of the discovery that this shrub is of value the price of land has increased enormously. Before the value of the shrub was known, land upon which it grows could have been purchased for from 20 cents to 30 cents an acre and some of it for 10 cents an acre. This same land is now yielding its owners \$100 an acre.

The guayule shrub grows less profusely in Texas than in Mexico. It is estimated that the average yield of the shrub in this State upon the 20,000,000 acres of land upon which it is said to grow will not exceed one-half ton to the acre. Even at this rate there is great wealth for the State in the new industry. The land upon which it grows is worthless for anything else except cattle and sheep grazing.

The factory which is being erected at Marathon will cost about \$250,000. Many ranchmen have entered into contracts to sell the guayule shrub upon their lands to this factory.

The rubber which is manufactured from guayule is softer than some other kinds of rubber and does not vulcanize so easily, but these difficulties are overcome by mixing it with other rubber.

COFFEE MOVEMENT, FIRST NINE MONTHS, 1906-7.

The world's visible supply of coffee on April 1, 1907, was 15,397,742 bags, total receipts at Rio de Janeiro and Santos for the nine months being 16,289,061 bags during the first nine months of the crop year 1906-7.

According to the Coffee Exchange report, the total deliveries in the United States from July 1, 1906, to March 31, 1907, were 5,395,412 bags, while Europe received 7,731,897 bags.

Total deliveries in the United States and Europe for the period in reference were 13,127,309 bags, a gain over the corresponding period of the preceding year of 345,629 bags.

For the nine months about 81 per cent of the deliveries were Brazil coffee, and 19 per cent covered all other growths.

Comparative figures issued by the "Brazilian Review" for the two nine months' period of 1906 and 1907 show the following:

World's visible supply of coffee.

	1906-7.	1905-6.		1906-7.	1905-6.
	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>		<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>
July.....	9,636,563	11,265,510	December.....	13,808,836	13,060,349
August.....	9,948,053	11,465,641	January.....	14,377,932	12,647,555
September.....	10,756,653	12,102,496	February.....	15,133,293	11,931,631
October.....	12,154,000	12,624,693	March.....	15,201,000	11,324,531
November.....	13,165,786	13,006,841			

PATENT, TRADE-MARK, AND COPYRIGHT LAWS IN THE CANAL ZONE.

From April 15, 1907, the following order of the Secretary of War of the United States, extending to the Panama Canal Zone the laws governing patents, trade-marks, and copyrights in the United States, became effective:

By the authority of the President, it is ordered that the patent, trade-mark, and copyright laws of the United States of America are hereby extended to and made effective within the Canal Zone, to the extent that any patent or copyright issued under the laws of the United States, or any trade-mark duly registered in the Patent Office of the United States, shall vest in the person to whom issued or in whose name registered, his assigns and licensees, subject to the protection of the circuit and supreme courts of the Canal Zone, the same exclusive right of property therein that such person would possess in the United States.

APPROPRIATION FOR DISTRIBUTION OF RIO GRANDE WATERS.

President ROOSEVELT, on March 4, 1907, approved the act of Congress making an appropriation of \$1,000,000 to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty between Mexico and the United States published in the MONTHLY BULLETIN of March, 1907, pages 63-69, for the equitable distribution of the waters of the Rio Grande.

The appropriation will be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in the construction of a dam for storing and delivering to Mexico for irrigation purposes 60,000 acre-feet of water annually in the bed of the Rio Grande at the point where the head works of the Acequia Madre now exists above the city of Juarez.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, FIRST QUARTER, 1907.

The monthly statement of the public debt of the United States shows that at the close of business March 30, 1907, the total debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to \$909,106,566, which was a decrease as compared with March 1 of \$11,538,288.

The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest-bearing debt, \$908,233,660; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,095,365; debt bearing no interest, \$402,645,542; total, \$1,311,974,568.

This amount, however, does not include \$1,130,146,869 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash held for their redemption.

The cash in the Treasury is given as follows: Gold reserve, \$150,000,000; trust funds, \$1,130,146,869; general fund, \$199,520,548; in national bank depositories, \$165,235,679; in treasury of the Philippines, \$3,887,713; total, \$1,648,790,810; against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to \$1,245,922,807, which leaves a cash balance on hand of \$402,868,002.

The monthly circulation statement issued by the Comptroller of the Currency shows that at the close of business March 30, 1907, the total circulation of national bank notes was \$597,212,063, an increase for the year of \$42,545,096, and an increase for the month of \$869,041.

The circulation based on United States bonds amounted to \$547,-633,063, an increase for the year of \$35,411,512 and a decrease for the month of \$2,104,310. The circulation secured by lawful money aggregated \$49,579,000, an increase for the year of \$7,133,584 and an increase for the month of \$2,973,351.

The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulation was \$550,137,900. Bonds on deposit to secure public deposits amounted to \$176,324,860, as follows:

Panama Canal, \$12,838,000; 2 per cent consols of 1930, \$56,523,100; 4 percents of 1907, \$9,644,200; 3 percents of 1908-1918, \$6,577,500; 4 percents of 1895, \$5,403,750; District of Columbia 1924, \$1,003,000; State, city, and railroad bonds, \$72,883,310; Hawaiian bonds, \$1,711,000; Philippine loan, \$9,741,000.

The comparative statement of the Government receipts and expenditures for March, 1907, shows the total receipts to have been \$54,221,953, and the expenditures \$43,602,007, bearing a surplus for the month of \$10,619,946. The surplus for the nine months of the present fiscal year is over \$51,200,000. One year ago the surplus was a little less than \$6,000,000.

As compared with March, 1906, the customs receipts show an increase of \$1,300,000; internal revenue an increase of over \$2,000,000, and miscellaneous a surplus of \$192,000. The expenditures for last month are over \$2,000,000 less than for March, 1906.

The coinage executed at the mints of the United States during March, 1907, amounted to \$6,630,894, of which \$5,874,525 was gold; \$326,212 silver, and \$430,156 minor coins. This is exclusive of 4,906,057 pieces coined for the Philippine Islands, and 1,955,000, 20-centavo pieces executed for the Government of Mexico.

URUGUAY.

NEW CABINET.

Señor ÁLVARO GUILLOT, Minister of the Interior.

Señor BLÁS VIDAL, Minister of Finance.

Señor JUAN P. LAMOLLE, Minister of Public Works.

Señor JACOBO VARELA ACEVEDO, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Gen. EDUARDO VÁZQUEZ, Minister of War and Marine.

Señor GABRIEL TERRA, Minister of Industry, Labor, and Public Instruction.

BUDGET FOR 1907-8.

The Uruguayan budget for 1907-8 has been sanctioned by the Senate and published, expenditures for the year being fixed at \$19,179,936 against an estimated revenue of \$19,185,827. A small surplus of \$5,891 is thus indicated.

Customs revenues are estimated at \$10,900,000, though it is more than probable that these figures will be exceeded; city and country property taxes, at \$2,781,000; business licenses, \$1,065,000; profits of banks of the Republic, \$370,000; industrial taxes (mainly from alcohol and tobacco), \$1,266,000; posts and telegraphs, \$460,000.

Among the principal items of expenditure are the following: Administrative service, \$8,433,747; national obligations, \$10,746,189, in which are included \$7,669,664 for public debt service and railway guarantees.

PRODUCTION OF THE CUÑAPIRÚ GOLD MINES IN 1906.

According to the report presented by the Chief of the National Department of Engineering to the Minister of Improvements of Uruguay, the production, during 1906, of the French gold mines of Cuñapirú was as follows: Amount of ore treated, 13,962 tons; gold produced, at \$0.44 per gram, 81,510 grams. The amount paid the Government for fees, at the rate of 1½ per cent, was \$179.32.

 VENEZUELA.

LEASE OF ASPHALT MINES.

The *Gaceta Oficial* of the State of Zulia for March 9, 1907, publishes the text of the lease of February 28, 1907, from the Government of Venezuela to Señor ANTONIO ARANGUREN, of the city of Caracas, of the asphalt mines in the Maracaibo and Bolivar districts of the State of Zulia. The following is a synopsis of the principal points of the concession:

Grant of all asphalt mines existing in the said districts for a term of fifty years from the date of the lease; exception being made of such mines as have heretofore been granted to other persons and which have not been declared by the Government to be forfeited. In the last case these mines are also included in the lease. Within the period of the lease the Government agrees not to grant to any other person or company asphalt mining rights within the said districts.

The lessee is to pay to the Venezuelan Government a tax of 2 *bolivars* annually per hectare of surface area exploited by him in the asphalt mines, and in addition 2 *bolivars* for each ton of the product exploited.

The Government promises to lend to the lessee such assistance as may be compatible with the fiscal laws of the Republic in the dispatch of vessels engaged in export of the products of the enterprise, and to allow entry free of duty, for one time only, of machinery, tools, apparatus, and implements intended for the enterprise, and for all times, of conveyers in shooks necessary for the export of the product.

The lessee is not allowed to assign his contract except with the prior consent of the Federal Executive to any other person or company, foreign or domestic.

IMPORT DUTIES ON FANS USED FOR ADVERTISING PURPOSES.

A decree of February.16, 1907, stipulates that ordinary palm leaf and paper fans upon which advertisements are printed or pasted will be subject, upon their importation into the Republic, to the duties of the fourth class of the tariff (75 *centavos* per kilogram); fans made from cardboard or wood and destined to the same use are subject to duties of the third class (25 *centavos* per kilogram.)

ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMERCIAL AGENCIES BY SPAIN.

The vice-consul of the United States at Madrid reports to the Department of State of the United States that for some time past Spain has been making earnest efforts to find a foreign market for her products and manufactures, and naturally regards her former colonies in South America as the most opportune field. The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce has submitted to His Majesty the King, who has approved same, a decree organizing a "Committee on International Commerce," to be composed of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, the Assistant Director of Customs, the Chief of the Commercial Bureau of the Ministry of State, four representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, two of the Chamber of Agriculture, two of the industrial companies legally constituted, two of the Association of Stock Breeders, and the Director of the School of Commerce, who shall be the secretary of said committee.

This committee will make a study of the commercial situations, of the reports of commercial agents of foreign trade in Morocco and America, North and South, and of the organization of commercial propaganda in foreign countries where commercial agents are to be sent.

In order to facilitate the work of this commission four commercial agents will be appointed with residence in Mexico, Buenos Ayres, Valparaiso, and Tangiers, and whose sphere of operations will extend

over Mexico, Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Colombia, Venezuela, Cuba, Porto Rico, Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Brazil, Paraguay, Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Morocco.

These commercial agents will be paid by the State and will cooperate with the consuls in the furtherance of trade relations.

TRADE OF AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN, FIRST QUARTER OF 1907.

The "Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom," published in March, 1907, contain a detailed statement of the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and the various countries of America during the first quarter of 1907, as compared with the corresponding periods of the two preceding years.

The classification of imports is as follows:

Articles and countries.	1905.	1906.	1907.
<i>Animals, living (for food).</i>			
Cattle:			
United States.....	£2,024,735	£1,955,505	£1,716,326
Sheep and lambs:			
United States.....	114,739	32,186	63,461
<i>Articles of food and drink.</i>			
Wheat:			
Argentine Republic.....	1,437,774	1,124,173	1,237,918
Chile.....	45,006	285	96
United States.....	561,800	1,885,472	2,052,272
Wheat flour:			
United States.....	540,799	1,522,456	1,010,260
Barley:			
United States.....	280,252	466,157	427,028
Oats:			
United States.....	3,096	468,865	8,984
Maize:			
Argentine Republic.....	504,968	295,110	882,982
United States.....	1,960,255	3,034,648	1,633,442
Beef, fresh:			
Argentine Republic.....	709,286	1,073,795	1,048,961
United States.....	1,223,974	1,319,438	1,271,616
Uruguay.....		6,785	7,800
Mutton, fresh:			
Argentine Republic.....	571,208	536,177	491,418
Uruguay.....		24,203	12,337
Pork, fresh:			
United States.....	100,538	132,279	79,786
Bacon:			
United States.....	1,773,918	2,079,817	2,066,005
Lard:			
United States.....	810,835	1,049,865	1,270,282
Beef, salted:			
United States.....	42,470	54,220	38,303
Hams:			
United States.....	582,681	671,892	637,916
Cheese:			
United States.....	154,589	143,355	170,947
Coffee:			
Brazil.....	42,368	33,393	287,496
Central America.....	218,273	164,131	172,634
Sugar, unrefined:			
Brazil.....	15,607	214,066	74,439
Peru.....	333,171	90,520	42,726
Tobacco, unmanufactured:			
United States.....	423,654	504,306	505,840
Tobacco, manufactured:			
United States.....	331,915	304,692	261,419

Articles and countries.	1905.	1906.	1907.
<i>Metals and articles manufactured therefrom.</i>			
Copper:			
Chile.....	£115,847	£75,568	£85,169
United States.....	1,202		7
Regulus and precipitate:			
Chile.....	60,409	27,475	50,430
Peru.....	48,588	44,475	55,150
United States.....	31,795	41,513	2,655
Wrought and unwrought:			
Chile.....	286,148	239,500	377,485
United States.....	633,422	401,063	700,771
Iron, pig:			
United States.....	3,466	9,543	2,940
Lead, pig and sheet:			
United States.....	62,640	67,719	63,840
Tin ore:			
South America.....	242,186	262,516	307,352
Scientific apparatus:			
United States.....	98,753	106,069	80,553
Clocks:			
United States.....	16,573	14,416	19,093
<i>Raw materials for textile manufactures.</i>			
Cotton, raw:			
Brazil.....	55,089	618,950	689,109
United States.....	9,485,198	12,539,210	20,071,172
Wool, sheep or lambs':			
Argentine Republic.....	500,635	558,489	1,013,069
South America.....	239,928	270,693	213,£39
Uruguay.....	55,319	67,641	86,113
Alpaca, vicuña, and llama:			
Chile.....	24,209	23,479	3,304
Peru.....	20,080	86,339	65,111
<i>Raw materials for sundry industries.</i>			
Hides, wet:			
Argentine Republic and Uruguay.....	23,384	52,031	88,709
Brazil.....			21
Sheepskins:			
Argentine Republic.....	59,950	35,196	44,825
Tallow and stearin:			
Argentine Republic.....	68,781	70,914	44,883
United States.....	108,481	81,601	197,907
<i>Manufactured articles.</i>			
Paper:			
United States.....	71,939	104,252	100,278
Leather:			
United States.....	708,244	817,930	786,772
<i>Miscellaneous articles.</i>			
Horses:			
United States.....	19,466	7,696	8,988
Flax or linseed:			
Argentine Republic.....	300,176	212,606	577,295
United States.....		9,825	13,646
<i>Bullion and specie.</i>			
Gold and silver:			
Brazil.....	101,371	72,223	93,803
Mexico, Central and South America.....	310,539	212,472	212,953
United States.....	2,453,653	5,244,196	3,240,258

The classification of exports is as follows:

Articles and countries.	1905.	1906.	1907.
<i>Articles of food and drink.</i>			
Beer and ale:			
United States.....	£69,979	£74,004	£78,554
Salt, rock and white:			
United States.....	12,585	18,429	12,947
Spirits:			
United States.....	94,471	101,847	119,838
<i>Raw materials.</i>			
Coal, coke, etc.:			
Argentine Republic.....	270,575	397,067	437,602
Brazil.....	159,840	219,189	245,896
Chile.....	86,962	49,071	130,266
United States.....	14,907	8,986	7,750
Uruguay.....	57,519	90,233	174,155

Articles and countries.	1905.	1906.	1907.
<i>Raw materials—Continued.</i>			
Wool, sheep and lambs':			
United States	£217,572	£251,606	£260,826
Skins and furs, undressed:			
United States	214,230	297,089	.....
<i>Articles manufactured wholly or in part.</i>			
Bags and sacks for packing:			
Argentine Republic	20,616	39,108	29,483
United States	2,434	2,068	5,304
Cotton manufactures, all classes:			
Argentine Republic	397,316	562,836	515,316
Brazil	385,583	290,775	446,186
Central America	110,708	115,426	114,396
Chile	196,786	270,084	341,985
Colombia and Panama	88,537	129,583	157,411
Haiti and Santo Domingo	43,920	46,878	27,230
Mexico	72,829	97,533	110,399
Peru	108,180	101,758	92,270
United States	474,598	680,528	770,752
Uruguay	110,091	146,350	86,295
Venezuela	52,637	89,011	104,775
Jute yarn:			
Brazil	66,807	88,548	211,126
United States	5,440	4,034	28,647
Jute manufactures:			
Argentine Republic	21,582	15,673	42,806
Brazil	1,240	1,071	3,377
United States	239,445	310,545	330,064
Linen yarn:			
United States	14,475	17,302	27,262
Linen piece goods:			
Argentine Republic	20,065	31,913	21,720
Brazil	17,368	19,915	29,578
Colombia and Panama	7,462	7,216	9,726
Mexico	6,745	7,692	10,584
United States	691,820	792,651	858,936
Woolen tissues:			
Argentine Republic	115,967	150,185	152,213
Brazil	41,131	40,095	53,854
Chile	59,964	75,697	108,653
Mexico	16,525	24,195	35,178
Peru	20,537	21,941	24,245
United States	117,415	131,908	133,154
Uruguay	19,467	37,927	28,483
Worsted tissues:			
Argentine Republic	93,899	68,667	76,151
Brazil	27,936	16,444	23,874
Chile	22,923	26,499	55,357
Mexico	14,331	17,796	18,958
Peru	5,520	6,859	4,876
United States	413,424	380,215	280,258
Uruguay	13,393	16,380	12,088
Carpets:			
Argentine Republic	44,252	53,253	51,919
Chile	10,931	23,536	24,034
United States	9,404	38,568	14,295
Saddlery and harness:			
Central and South America	14,367	22,019	21,214
United States	12,628	16,044	15,934
<i>Metals and articles manufactured therefrom.</i>			
Cutlery:			
Argentine Republic	7,317	8,528	6,536
Brazil	8,937	8,613	13,314
Chile	2,528	3,567	4,715
Cuba	858	1,752	2,149
United States	19,814	19,482	22,512
Hardware, unenumerated:			
Argentine Republic	20,670	41,201	28,043
Brazil	30,063	27,002	33,225
Chile	7,936	10,254	14,123
Cuba	5,811	6,271	5,511
United States	6,690	8,453	8,638
Iron, pig:			
United States	142,613	284,307	824,038
Iron, bar, angle, bolt, and rod:			
Argentine Republic	12,180	17,028	16,858
Brazil	8,161	9,741	8,874
Chile	5,934	7,104	13,686
United States	14,712	22,681	15,414

Articles and countries.	1905.	1906.	1907.
<i>Metals and articles manufactured therefrom—Continued.</i>			
Railroad iron:			
Argentine Republic	£104,600	£306,633	£147,321
Chile	28,079	31,429	47,009
Wrought and cast iron:			
Argentine Republic	24,933	29,026	52,229
Brazil	9,515	8,996	12,063
Wire of iron or steel:			
Argentine Republic	24,425	51,903	31,941
Brazil	4,312	3,981	11,402
United States	19,709	21,063	54,201
Galvanized sheets:			
Argentine Republic	192,824	302,903	176,108
Central America	9,078	9,855	9,958
Chile	8,169	7,808	10,482
Cuba	28,287	48,744	66,092
Mexico	24,845	16,961	16,843
Uruguay	22,728	26,916	24,341
Pipes and fittings:			
Argentine Republic	7,373	37,508	70,141
Tin plates and sheets:			
United States	238,086	137,916	219,955
Manufactures of steel, unenumerated:			
United States	22,682	23,442	26,538
<i>Machinery and millwork.</i>			
Locomotives:			
South America	53,985	260,603	638,453
United States	205	401	768
Agricultural machinery (engines):			
South America	16,130	38,506	25,765
United States		2,788	15
Machinery, various:			
South America	77,406	97,879	116,202
United States	4,319	1,309	2,253
Agricultural implements:			
South America	27,548	48,543	43,468
United States	18	632	561
Sewing machines:			
South America	13,510	18,818	16,432
Mining machinery:			
South America	6,325	8,988	21,945
United States	672	77	770
Textile machinery:			
South America	39,127	52,442	88,908
United States	93,234	136,346	178,716
Apparatus, miscellaneous:			
South America	162,445	262,451	342,366
United States	149,109	30,998	30,090
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
Cement:			
Argentine Republic	6,625	12,517	36,040
Brazil	3,958	8,730	19,773
United States	669	3,611	35,522
Earthen and china ware:			
Argentine Republic	35,703	49,077	50,169
Brazil	23,798	27,288	35,995
United States	145,436	139,367	144,627
Rice:			
Cuba	113,369	121,699	88,794
Seed oil:			
Brazil	10,344	14,998	17,621
<i>Bullion and specie.</i>			
Gold and silver:			
Brazil	602,650	468,200	3,227,673
Central and South America	1,399,444	2,104,864	3,293,525
United States	69,000	296,500	155,407

BOOK NOTES.

Books and pamphlets sent to the Bureau of the American Republics, and containing subject-matter bearing upon the countries of the International Union of American Republics, will be treated under this caption in the Monthly Bulletin.

Under the title "What I Saw in the Tropics," Mr. HENRY PEARSON, editor of the "India Rubber World," has published a record of impressions received during journeys to many little-known rubber-producing sections of the globe. While a study of production methods is the main object of the book in reference, the writer has included so many personal and typical adventures that the fund of really valuable information contained in it is imparted through a charming literary medium. With Ceylon as a first objective point, Mr. PEARSON narrates the incidents of his voyage thither, and, as a result of his visit to the *Hevea* plantations, reports that the first year's tapping has, in some cases, paid the cost of the original investment, while the second year's production shows a profit of 120 per cent. The whole of the tropical world in the East is profoundly interested in these Ceylon experiments and is fully alive to the opportunities that rubber offers. Proceeding to the Malay States, the Singapore Botanic Gardens were the object of a special report, it being found that while *Hevea* responds to cultivation with a phenomenal growth, less promising results are obtained from *Castilloa* and *Ceará*. The Chinese method of preparing gutta-percha for European markets is described and several plantations owned by Chinamen were visited at Selangor. French Indo-China, British North Borneo, Sumatra, and Formosa are all deeply interested in rubber culture, and experimental plantations are underway. A careful study of Tehuantepec plantations showed that rubber growing in this section would be more profitable than coffee production, and in Nicaragua one locality alone is credited with 400,000 *Castilloa* plants. In Costa Rica one plantation has a growth of more than 100,000 *Castilloas*, although bananas are the chief growth of the country. The healthy condition of the Panama trees, in spite of defective tapping, is remarked on and the response to care on the part of the Colombian Choco plantations is noteworthy, the product of the latter being in the main the output of standing cultivated trees. Jamaican and Hawaiian cultivation of rubber is still largely experimental in spite of numerous efforts to advance profitable interest in the work.

La Revue (Paris) for March 15, 1907, publishes as its initial article a critique of *Le Panaméricanisme*, following the development of an

all-American policy from the time of its origin in the proposition for a Pan-American Congress inaugurated by SIMON BOLIVAR, down to the meeting at Rio de Janeiro in 1906. In the opinion of the writer, S. L. ROCCA, it is from the propaganda of the ardent BOLIVAR that the Monroe Doctrine drew its fundamental inspiration of a continental policy. Following upon the invitation of BOLIVAR, addressed to Mexico, Chile, Peru, and the Argentine Republic to unite in friendly conclave, came the Monroe message in 1823 for the ratification of which the States of America were again urged to assemble. Mexico, Guatemala, Colombia, and Peru sent representatives to this Congress, but the delegates of the United States did not arrive until after the date of adjournment. Importance is attached to the reciprocal establishment of embassies in Mexico, Brazil, and the United States, and the development of a pan-American civilization along lines parallel to that of the Old World, is noted, the special purpose of which is the segregation and defense of American interests rather than the forwarding and adoption of European methods. Evidence of the world power of the United States and of the value attached to the national policies of the other countries of the New World are indicated in the postponement of the Hague Peace Conference in deference to the desire of America to take part, as a whole, in the deliberations of that Congress. The Conference at Rio de Janeiro, while stated as not having accomplished as great results as had been anticipated, is found to have gained in value through the active participation of the Secretary of State of the United States and the cordial greeting extended to him throughout the various countries of South America.

The second edition of "The Problems of the Panama Canal" (March, 1907), by Brig. Gen. HENRY L. ABBOT, has been received by the Columbus Memorial Library, the prefatory note to the first edition stating that the volume is an unbiased and truthful statement of "how the work appears to a retired officer of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, who has spent his life in the prosecution of public works confided to that corps." The present issue covers the progress of events since the transfer of the work to the United States, extending the history of the enterprise from its French beginnings through the date of purchase by the United States. It also explains the new studies and resulting plans for the canal and the final action of the Government thereon; adds two years and a half to the climatological and hydraulic records, including a new and formidable flood of the Chagres, and describes the method adopted for the construction of the canal by contract, with the reasons therefor. The history and technology of the work is thus brought up to the beginning of 1907. The physical conditions of the Isthmus are reported on and recognition is made of the energetic and valuable services

rendered by Colonel GORGAS in bringing the health record to its present fine status.

HON. PAUL S. RIENSCH, one of the United States delegates to the Third Pan-American Conference at Rio de Janeiro, contributes to the "World To-Day" for May, 1907, an appreciation of the beauties of that city. The beautiful entrance into the Rio Harbor was but a forecast of the romantic charm which Mr. REINSCH found everywhere, the quaint mixture of tropical restfulness and modern enterprise being a predominating feature of the street life. Reference is made to the splendor of public and private entertainments and to the intellectual seriousness which characterizes Brazilian literary life. In view of the vast extent of Brazil and the widely divergent economic interests of such regions as the Amazon basin and the agricultural States of the south, the writer finds it not surprising that the national life of the country can not, as yet, be said to embrace all its varied characteristics, many elements of the colonial régime being mingled with the achievements of the "New Brazil."

The "Board of Trade Journal" (British) for March 28, 1907, reproduces an extract from the report of Mr. MAX MULLER, of the British Legation in Mexico City, concerning the guayule rubber industry and its development. This industry has now passed from the experimental to the practical stage, and while it is not anticipated that the gum extracted from the guayule shrub will ever take the place of rubber, it may, however, be used as a substitute for it in many forms of manufacture. Extraction processes have been and still are being registered in the Mexican Patent Office, none of which are regarded as entirely perfected. The quantity of gum contained in the plant is rated as high as 18 per cent, whereas the patented processes obtain from 10 to 12 per cent only. Numerous companies have been formed and factories have sprung up all over the north of Mexico for the utilization of this plant which was formerly regarded not only as worthless, but a veritable scourge.

An interesting bit of Haitian history is touched upon in the "Century Magazine" for April, in which ERNEST E. JOHNSON narrates the incidents connected with his visit to the ruins of the citadel and palace constructed by the one-time king of Haiti, Christophe. These ruins, situated in the vicinity of Melot, consist of a stronghold "La Ferrière," occupying the leveled summit of a steep mountain, and the palace "Sans Souci," on a grassy plateau below. The fortifications, hewn from solid rock, were regarded as impregnable, and the various chambers and galleries which honeycombed the mountain were used as storehouses and treasure caves during the short reign of the slave king. Even in decay these ruins are a remarkable monument to the skill of the French engineer who planned the original construc-

tion, while the columns, terraces, and galleries of the palace below are of unusual architectural and historic interest.

The Buenos Ayres "Standard" for March 7, 1907, publishes a paper on Argentine fisheries in which the development of pisciculture in the Republic is outlined by E. A. TULLIAN. The first cultures were inaugurated early in the year 1904 at Lake Nahuel Huapi, the eggs being brought from the United States. The original plants consisted of whitefish, brook trout, lake trout, and salmon, and all were hatched with small losses. Subsequent experiments were successfully carried out in establishing oyster beds within a short distance of Buenos Ayres, it being demonstrated that the North American oyster can live and propagate in Argentine waters. The artificial culture of the pejerrey has been attended with most satisfactory results, the eggs having been planted in various waters of the Provinces of Buenos Ayres, Cordoba, San Luis, Salta, Tucuman, and Jujuy.

The third edition of *Progrès et Développement de la Bolivie*, prepared by J. DE LEMOINE, Consul-General for Bolivia in Belgium, has been received by the Columbus Memorial Library. The writer states that for the greater part of his data he is in debt to Presidential messages and Reports of the Ministry of Public Works, certain additions having made in accordance with the need for specified information. A list of the highways and railroads under construction and in operation is furnished to show the interest taken by the Government in opening up the country, while other public enterprises receiving national aid include navigation of the lakes, water supply for various cities, the utilization of the waterways of the Republic as motive power, electric lighting, and geologic and geographic explorations. Interesting information is furnished concerning the mineral wealth of the Republic based upon scientific and disinterested reports, while it is stated that no other country contains within a similar area so great an abundance of agricultural and tropical products.

A consideration of the economic value of explorations in such sections of South America as are practically unknown forms the bulk of a pamphlet recently issued by the Royal Geographical Society (London), the paper on the subject being contributed by Col. GEORGE EARL CHURCH. Apart from the great Chaco region, at least 2,000,000 square miles of South America have been only partly explored and mapped, all of which offer a splendid field for study. The work of the various boundary commissions has added much to the world's knowledge, and Chile, the Argentine Republic, and Uruguay have been well mapped; but Colonel CHURCH laments the fact that vast reaches of river valleys and mountain heights are cut off from our comprehensive geographical knowledge.

The Philadelphia Commercial Museum has issued its 1906 foreign commercial guide of South America, in which a careful résumé is made of conditions prevailing throughout the various countries of that part of the Western Hemisphere. Courts, customs duties, commercial travelers' licenses, shipping and internal communication, resources, industries, and commerce are all covered, with the purpose of facilitating trade development between the United States and South America.



SEÑOR DON FEDERICO MEJÍA, MINISTER OF SALVADOR TO THE UNITED STATES.

BOLETÍN MENSUAL

DE LA

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Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

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No. 5.

El día 1° de mayo el Director de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas presentó al Consejo Directivo de esta institución una lijera reseña relativa al presupuesto para el año de 1907-8, en la cual hizo referencia á la extensión de las labores de la Oficina, en los siguientes términos:

“Esta reseña no puede llamarse informe sobre el trabajo de la Oficina, y el Director sólo aprovecha la ocasión para hacer constar el aumento de la correspondencia y del trabajo en la vía práctica. Un examen detallado de la correspondencia indica que el número de preguntas que se han recibido y contestado durante el primer trimestre de esta administración, es decir, del 11 de enero al 11 de abril, ha sido casi el triple de lo que fué durante igual período del año anterior, al paso que los pedidos que se han recibido por impresos son cuatro veces más grandes que en la misma época del año pasado. Se han recibido y contestado durante los últimos tres meses aproximadamente 3,000 cartas procedentes de todos los países del Hemisferio Occidental y de ciertas secciones de Europa y Asia.

“Aunque, naturalmente, el aumento de esta correspondencia ha sido casi en su totalidad en los Estados Unidos que es donde existe mayor necesidad por la información, á que se contrae, ha sido notable el interés que ha demostrado toda la América Latina por servirse de esta Oficina.

“También es digno de nota que entre las casas más grandes de exportación y de comercio en los Estados Unidos, 25, por lo menos, han decidido, como resultado del interés que la Oficina ha despertado por la América Latina, mandar allí representantes no sólo con el objeto de vender productos de los Estados Unidos, sino de comprar los de la América Latina. Ha aumentado también notablemente el número de personas que desean informes sobre la América Latina al objeto de viajar por allá en vez de irse á Europa ó al Asia. Á tal grado ha aumentado el pedido de las bibliotecas, ya públicas como de los institutos docentes en todos los Estados Unidos, por listas de libros que

traten de la América Latina, que el Director ha tenido que hacer imprimir una circular bibliográfica que se enviará á los solicitantes de dicha información.

“El BOLETÍN ha sufrido ciertos cambios con el objeto de hacerlo más interesante y práctico de lo cual resulta que han aumentado mucho los pedidos tanto en los Estados Unidos como en la América Latina. El Director tiene otros planes para el mejoramiento del BOLETÍN, los cuales pondrá en práctica en no lejano día. Dentro de algunos meses espera que la lista de las personas á quienes se envía el BOLETÍN MENSUAL contenga solamente los nombres de aquéllos que sepan apreciar el valor de dicha publicación y al objeto se ha eliminado un gran número á quienes se les viene mandando el BOLETÍN desde hace diez años, sin que hayan pedido que así se haga.

“Una de las pruebas más convincentes del interés práctico que se ha despertado en las relaciones comerciales de los Estados Unidos con los países de la América Latina es el número de invitaciones que continuamente llega á la Oficina pidiendo al Director, ó á otra persona apta para el objeto, que hable delante de las Cámaras y Juntas de Comercio y organizaciones semejantes acerca de la materia en cuestión. El Director acepta estas invitaciones siempre que le es posible, sin descuidar por eso la dirección general de la Oficina.”

LA OPINIÓN DEL PRESIDENTE ALCORTA SOBRE LA VISITA DEL SECRETARIO ROOT.

Los periódicos de los Estados Unidos publicaron el 9 de mayo de 1907 un interesante despacho de Buenos Aires, en el que se citaba una parte del discurso pronunciado por el Presidente ALCORTA en la apertura del Congreso Argentino, en la que hace alusión á Mr. Root, Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos y Presidente del Consejo de Gobierno de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, y que es como sigue:

“El acontecimiento diplomático más notable que tuvo lugar el año pasado, fué la visita que el Secretario de Estado Americano, Mr. Root, hizo á ésta y otras Repúblicas Latinas. Ese eminente estadista fué portador de mensajes de cordialidad y amistad del pueblo americano y de su ilustre presidente, Mr. ROOSEVELT, y en todas las ocasiones posibles hizo declaraciones cuyo efecto no pudo ser otro que ayudar el progreso de las Repúblicas y hacer más íntimas las relaciones entre ellas y los Estados Unidos.

“La visita de Mr. Root ha comenzado á dar fruto con la genuina amistad establecida, la mejor inteligencia y las francas relaciones que existen entre la Argentina y los Estados Unidos, y el firme deseo de ambas Repúblicas de desarrollar su comercio mutuo.”

LA SOCIEDAD HISPÁNICA DE AMÉRICA.

Es motivo de placer para el Director el publicar en este número algunos datos sobre la Sociedad Hispánica de América, juntamente con el retrato del Presidente de la misma, Mr. ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON, y dos vistas del nuevo edificio de la sociedad. Si bien el mundo en general no conoce, quizás, el trabajo que el Señor HUNTINGTON ha estado realizando, con el tiempo, indudablemente le hará justicia, por haber alcanzado más resultados que ningún otro norteamericano para despertar interés por los idiomas, literatura, arte é historia ibéricos. Ha consagrado casi toda su vida y energías, y gran parte de su fortuna, á la consecución de esos fines, y se ha ganado la gratitud de todos los que desean fomentar el estudio de esas materias en los Estados Unidos, organizando esta sociedad y dándola un magnífico y útil edificio. Éste está situado en el parque Audubón de Nueva York, en donde ocupa una posición dominante, en la ribera del Hudson. La primera junta consultora de la sociedad contaba entre sus miembros personas tan distinguidas como Porfirio Díaz, John Hay, Arthur Twining Hadley, Bartolomé Mitré, Morris K. Jesup, Marcelino Menéndez y Pelayo, James Fitzmaurice-Kelly, R. Foulche-Delbosc, y Hugo A. Rennert. Los miembros de la Junta de Depositarios son: Charles Harrison Tweed, Isaac Edwin Gates, Francis Lathrop, John Ten Broeck Hillhouse, y Mansfield Loyell Hillhouse. En otra parte de este número se publican más datos sobre la Sociedad Hispánica de América. El Director se aprovecha de esta oportunidad para dar las gracias al Presidente HUNTINGTON por ofrecer á la Oficina Internacional la cooperación de la sociedad para fomentar en los Estados Unidos el interés por las Repúblicas Latino-Americanas, y por las importantes publicaciones de la sociedad que ha enviado á la Biblioteca de Colón.

LA NUEVA OFICINA DE TRABAJO DE LA REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

La Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas siente la satisfacción de haber tenido la oportunidad de cooperar con el Gobierno de la República Argentina en la organización de la nueva oficina de trabajo que éste proyecta establecer. Accediendo á un ruego hecho por Su Excelencia el Señor Ministro de lo Interior, Don M. A. MONTES DE OCA, este centro se puso en comunicación, no solamente con la Oficina de Trabajo del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, sino también con las de los Estados de Nueva York, Massachusetts, é Illinois, y ha obtenido de todas ellas sus publicaciones importantes, las que han sido remitidas á Buenos Aires. Esta capital sud-americana está progresando tan rápidamente, al par que

crecen las demandas de las condiciones obreras en la misma, que esta nueva oficina del Gobierno Argentino, tendrá una esfera de acción vasta é interesante. El Director queda reconocido á los gobernadores CHARLES S. HUGHES, de Nueva York, CURTIS GUILD, Jr., de Massachusetts, y CHARLES S. DENEEN, de Illinois, y al Honorable CHARLES P. NEILL, Comisionado de Trabajo de los Estados Unidos, por su cortés atención al contestar prontamente á las cartas que les escribió rogándoles que ordenaran á sus respectivas oficinas de trabajo que facilitaran sus publicaciones al Gobierno Argentino.

Esta Oficina ha recibido también preguntas de distinguidos funcionarios é individuos de la República Argentina, en relación con el establecimiento en aquel país de un colegio de agricultura, y, accediendo al ruego del Director, el Secretario de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos y los presidentes de varios colegios agrícolas norteamericanos han enviado á esta institución informaciones sobre el particular que serán remitidas oportunamente á los interesados.

El Director se aprovecha de esta ocasión para manifestar que la Oficina tendrá siempre sumo gusto en cooperar con cualquiera de los departamentos de los países latino-americanos para obtener los informes ó datos que necesiten de los Estados Unidos, así como también en prestarles la ayuda que deseen para la ejecución de sus respectivos planes.

EL VIAJE DEL PROFESOR SHEPHERD POR LA AMÉRICA DEL SUR.

El Prof. WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD, de la Universidad de Columbia, salió de Nueva York el 11 de mayo en viaje para la América del Sur. Los países que visitará serán los siguientes, por el orden en que se mencionan: Panamá, Ecuador, Perú, Bolivia, Chile, República Argentina, Uruguay y Brasil. Estará ausente por espacio de cuatro ó cinco meses, durante los cuales tratará de visitar las principales ciudades de las expresadas repúblicas. Su objeto es estudiar detenidamente, no sólo el estado y progreso intelectual y literario de esas naciones, sino también su desarrollo material, comercial y económico. Cuando vuelva manifestará sus observaciones en una serie de conferencias que dará en la Universidad de Columbia y en otras instituciones de los Estados Unidos que desean tener mejor conocimiento de los países y asuntos sud-americanos. Si bien el Profesor SHEPHERD hace este viaje bajo los auspicios de su universidad, va comisionado al mismo por tiempo la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas para recoger los datos especiales que ésta necesita para la ejecución de su trabajo. Es falsa la noticia dada por los periódicos neoyorkinos de que representaría al Comité Internacional de Conciliación para difundir en aquellos países su propaganda de paz, si bien, la mencionada organización trató de encomendarle una misión, que no aceptó por creer que

le faltaría tiempo para atender á ella al mismo tiempo que pone en ejecución el programa de la Universidad de Columbia y el de la Oficina Internacional.

EL VIAJE DEL PROFESOR ROWE POR LA AMÉRICA DEL SUD.

El Professor ROWE, de la Universidad de Pennsylvania, que fué uno de los representantes de los Estados Unidos en la Tercera Conferencia Pan-Americana de Rio Janeiro, se halla actualmente en Chile y dentro de breve tiempo marchará á La Paz, accediendo á una invitación especial que le hizo el Gobierno Boliviano, para consultarle con respecto á la reorganización del sistema de instrucción del país. Durante el tiempo que permaneció en la Argentina, el Profesor ROWE fué objeto de toda clase de atenciones por parte de los instructores más distinguidos de la nación. Fué uno de los individuos de la comisión de la Conferencia Pan-Americana que estudió el ensanche de las funciones de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, y ha hecho en su viaje todo lo posible por despertar interés en las naciones de la América del Sur por la utilidad práctica de está institución.

PROBABLE VISITA DE ESTADISTAS SUD-AMERICANOS Á LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

Es un placer anunciar que adelantan las gestiones que se están llevando á cabo para que hagan una visita á los Estados Unidos dos distinguidos estadistas y letrados sud-americanos: RUY BARBOSA, del Brasil, y LUIS M. DRAGO, de la República Argentina. La Oficina Internacional está en correspondencia con varias universidades é instituciones importantes de los Estados Unidos, con el fin de que manden invitaciones á estos eminentes sud-americanos para que pronuncien discursos sobre asuntos de interés, tanto para los Estados Unidos como para la América Latina.

EL NUEVO CLUB ESPAÑOL DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE YALE.

La Universidad de Yale merece plácemes especiales por el fomento del interés en el estudio del idioma español y de la historia y el desarrollo de los países latino-americanos. El Prof. RUDOLPH SCHEVILL, de dicha institución, ha organizado una sociedad española compuesta de estudiantes que cursan estudios sobre estas materias, y el número de miembros de la misma asciende ya á ciento, próximamente. El Señor SCHEVILL dice que se nota un interés muy creciente en todo lo

que se refiere á las Repúblicas Latino-americanas, y cree que en el año venidero será mayor que en el presente. Recientemente, el Director de la Oficina, bajo los auspicios de este club, pronunció ante los alumnos de la universidad un discurso sobre la América del Sur.

LA AMÉRICA LATINA CONTRA EL ASIA.

El Señor CHARLES M. PEPPER, que fué uno de los delegados de los Estados Unidos en la Segunda Conferencia Pan-Americana celebrada en México, y cuya obra "De Panamá á Patagonia" ha llamado tanta atención, acaba de volver de un viaje de investigación comercial, por la India, que hizo comisionado por el Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo, habiendo presentado hace poco un informe sobre sus observaciones. El Señor PEPPER dice que su viaje ha sido muy interesante, pero manifestó que la gran oportunidad para el ensanche comercial de los Estados Unidos está más bien en la América Latina que en el Asia.

EL CONCURSO DE ARQUITECTOS PARA EL NUEVO EDIFICIO.

El 30 de abril expiró el plazo para el registro en el concurso de proyectos para el nuevo edificio de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas. Además de los ocho individuos y compañías que han sido invitados especialmente, 128 han respondido á la invitación general. En el caso de que estos 136 arquitectos presenten proyectos, este concurso será el mayor que se haya celebrado en Washington, con el resultado de que la Oficina tendrá un edificio magnífico al par que práctico. La lista de los arquitectos que han registrado sus nombres está compuesta de individuos residentes en diversas partes del país, por lo que el jurado tendrá una gran variedad de diseños para hacer la adjudicación. El concurso se cerrará el 15 de junio, y el fallo del jurado se habrá dictado antes del 30 del mismo mes. El contrato para la construcción se hará hacia mediados del verano, en tanto que las primeras excavaciones del terreno se harán á fines del verano ó principios del otoño.

LOS REPRESENTANTES DE COLOMBIA Y EL SALVADOR EN LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

En este número se publica el retrato del Señor Don ENRIQUE CORTÉS, Ministro de Colombia, y el del Señor Don FEDERICO MEJÍA, Ministro del Salvador. El Señor CORTÉS representa la clase más culta de su país, tanto social como comercialmente, y se ha distin-

guido como eminente hacendista, no solamente en Bogotá, sino también en Londres. Fué Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores en su nación, y el Presidente REYES le escogió para que representara á la República en los Estados Unidos con el objeto especial de dirigir las negociaciones para un tratado nuevo. El Señor MEJÍA ha ocupado el alto cargo de Ministro de Hacienda y Crédito Público del Salvador y ha estado íntimamente relacionado con el desarrollo que ha colocado á su patria en el estado de prosperidad de que goza actualmente.

FALLECIMIENTO DE UNA AUTORIDAD COMERCIAL.

Todos los interesados en la extensión del comercio extranjero de los Estados Unidos se han enterado con verdadero pesar del reciente fallecimiento de Mr. W. J. JOHNSTON, propietario del *American Exporter*, de Nueva York. Pocas personas residentes en los Estados Unidos han demostrado un interés tan sincero por el desarrollo de los mercados extranjeros para productos americanos, ó han trabajado con tanto ahinco para dar á conocer á los fabricantes y exportadores de su país las oportunidades existentes en el extranjero para sus productos. En varias conferencias celebradas entre el Director de la Oficina y el Señor JOHNSTON, aquél tuvo ocasión de apreciar el profundo estudio que éste hizo de los problemas del tráfico de exportación y su conocimiento de los detalles más importantes del mismo. La influencia que en la actualidad tiene el *American Exporter*, y su prosperidad y valor, son debidos mayormente á los esfuerzos personales del malogrado publicista. Era un hombre de incansable energía, grande perspicacia mercantil, y consagrado al trabajo á que se había dedicado.

AGRADECIMIENTO POR ATENCIONES RECIBIDAS.

El Director de la Oficina Internacional se aprovecha gustoso de esta ocasión para expresar su agradecimiento por las atenciones que recibió en los puntos á donde fué invitado el mes último para pronunciar discursos sobre las relaciones entre los Estados Unidos y la América Latina; refiérese con placer especial al Rector ARTHUR T. HADLEY, y á los Profesores HERBERT E. GREGORY y RUDOLPH SCHEVILL, de la Universidad de Yale; al Hon. CHARLES SPRAGUE SMITH, del *People's Institute* de la ciudad de Nueva York; á los Señores ANDREW CARNEGIE, ROBERT ERSKINE ELY y HAYNE DAVIS, de la Conferencia de Paz de Nueva York; al Presidente WM. A. LYTLE y á los Señores IRVING E. COMINS y GEORGE F. BOOTH, de la Junta de Comercio de Worcester; al Dr. D. W. ABERCROMBIE, Director de la Academia de Worcester, Massachusetts; al Rector CHARLES W. NEEDHAM, al

Decano W. R. VANCE y al Prof. E. G. LORENZEN, de la Universidad de George Wáshington, Wáshington, Distrito de Colombia, al Señor B. Irving, Secretario de la *Society of the Oregon Country*, Wáshington, Distrito de Colombia, y á la Señorita HELEN NORRIS CUMMINGS, del *Cameron Club*, de Alexandria, Virginia.

EL FOMENTO DE LA INMIGRACIÓN EN BOLIVIA.

Bolivia merece plácemes por los pasos prácticos que está dando para el desarrollo de la inmigración. Pocos países del mundo han hecho ofrecimientos tan liberales para los inmigrantes. El Ministerio de Colonización y Agricultura les ofrece pasaje gratis, tanto en ferrocarril como en los caminos del país, y transporte gratis de sus efectos personales, desde el puerto de llegada hasta el punto de destino. Los jefes de familia recibirán, por un precio mínimo, 50 hectáreas de terreno, en tanto que cada hijo mayor de 18 años recibirá una extensión igual, y cada uno mayor de 14 años 14 hectáreas. La memoria del Ministro dice, además, que la población de Bolivia en 1906 era de 2,226,935 habitantes.

EL MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE DÍAZ AL CONGRESO MEXICANO.

El mensaje que el Presidente DÍAZ presentó al Vigésimotercer Congreso de México, el 1° de abril de 1907, es muy interesante y pone en realce el progreso y la prosperidad notables de aquella república. Los que están interesados en el engrandecimiento de México deben leer detenidamente el extracto que se publica en este número. Al referirse á la cuestión monetaria, el Presidente llama la atención al hecho de que la acuñación actual de oro alcanza la cifra de \$60,000,000, contra \$43,000,000 á que ascendía en septiembre 1906, en tanto que las monedas fraccionarias de plata hacen la suma de \$22,000,000.

EL MOVIMIENTO PROGRESIVO DE CHILE.

Noticias recibidas de Europa y Chile son prueba de la confianza que los capitalistas extranjeros tienen en las riquezas y oportunidades de aquella república. Tanto en Santiago como en varias capitales europeas, se están formando compañías para explotar sus minas, industrias, y tierras agrícolas, y para construir líneas ferroviarias en distintas direcciones. Por ejemplo: El 14 de febrero de 1907, el Gobierno Chileno autorizó la formación de una compañía minera anglo-chilena, con un capital de \$1,000,000, cuyas oficinas centrales estarán en Santiago. Á pesar de que el país sufrió terriblemente á

causa del terremoto, ni el Gobierno ni el pueblo aparecen descorazonados por las dificultades que presenta la reconstrucción. Todos demuestran un espíritu de actividad y energía que se puede comparar muy bien con la actitud de California y San Francisco en los Estados Unidos.

EL NUEVO PRESUPUESTO DEL URUGUAY.

El estado próspero del Uruguay está demostrado en el presupuesto de 1907-8, que ha sido aprobado recientemente por el Senado. Los gastos se fijan en \$20,000,000 próximamente, y los ingresos se presuponen en una cantidad algo mayor, la cual arroja un pequeño superávit. Como prueba de la determinación del Gobierno Uruguayo de conservar su crédito en el alto puesto que ocupa, basta citar que entre los gastos la partida principal es una de \$10,746,189 para el servicio de la deuda pública, garantías de ferrocarriles y otras obligaciones nacionales.

CONSTRUCCIÓN DE FERROCARRILES EN EL PERÚ.

El Perú está desplegando grande actividad en la construcción de ferrocarriles. El Congreso de la República ha autorizado recientemente el tendido de ocho líneas ó extensiones importantes, y tiene en estudio el proyecto del ferrocarril de Payta al Alto Amazonas. Para facilitar la ejecución de esta empresa, el Gobierno hará extensas concesiones de terrenos, lo cual será un atractivo para la inversión de capital.

OPORTUNIDADES PARA LA INVERSIÓN DE CAPITAL EN EL BRASIL.

El Brasil ofrece en la actualidad oportunidades excepcionales para la inversión de capital extranjero. De continuo se reciben noticias sobre nuevos proyectos de construcción ferroviaria, ensanche de plantaciones de goma, operaciones mineras, mejoras de ríos y bahías, y concesiones para el aprovechamiento de aguas como fuerza motriz, lo cual debiera atraer la atención del capital norte-americano. Todo parece indicar que durante los años venideros el Brasil gozará de un notable progreso comercial é industrial.

EL CRECIENTE INTERÉS POR COLOMBIA.

Las cartas que recibe la Oficina pidiendo informes sobre las riquezas mineras, agrícolas y forestales, y con respecto á nuevas construcciones ferroviarias en la República de Colombia, son prueba evidente

del interés que se está despertando en los Estados Unidos por aquel país, que el Presidente REYES se esfuerza activamente en colocar en una sólida base de paz y prosperidad. Su gran riqueza material, combinada con su situación incomparable en el Atlántico y el Pacífico, y su proximidad tanto á los Estados Unidos como á Europa, merecen un detenido estudio de sus oportunidades y recursos.

NUEVA LEY BRASILEÑA DE INMIGRACIÓN.

En este número se publica el texto de una nueva ley sobre inmigración y colonización en el importante Estado de São Paulo, Brasil. En vista de la creciente prosperidad de la América del Sud, y de la tendencia de los emigrantes europeos de aprovecharse de las oportunidades que ofrecen las Repúblicas del Sud, es de interés notar lo que cada una hace para fomentar el crecimiento de su población. Las disposiciones de la ley de referencia son muy liberales y su resultado será probablemente atraer mayor número de inmigrantes al Estado de São Paulo. Que las autoridades brasileñas intentan obtener solamente la mejor clase de gente, queda probado con la disposición de la ley que dice: "La edad, capacidad, y moralidad del inmigrante deberán ser probadas mediante certificados expedidos por las autoridades del lugar en que haya residido por última vez, ú otros documentos fidedignos." Los inmigrantes deberán ser extranjeros "menores de 60 años, y que, con sus familias ó solos, vengán á radicarse en territorio del Estado como labradores, jornaleros, artesanos, ú obreros peritos." Se les concede pasaje gratis y gastos de viaje desde el puerto de arribo hasta el punto de destino. También dispone la ley que se les proporcione empleo y facilite ayuda pecuniaria ó de otro género mientras no se hayan establecido completamente.

DESARROLLO DE LAS MINAS DE HIERRO HAITIANAS.

Antigua es la fama que tiene Haití como país que posee importantes riquezas que pueden ser desarrolladas extensamente, por más que su territorio sea algo limitado. Entre esas riquezas hállanse los grandes depósitos de hierro que en la actualidad atraen tanta atención. El Gobierno de la República acaba de otorgar una valiosa concesión con privilegio exclusivo para la explotación de las minas situadas en el distrito de Limonade, y es probable que pronto se hagan más concesiones para desarrollar otros depósitos valiosos.

EL BRILLANTE PORVENIR DE LA INDUSTRIA MINERA EN NICARAGUA.

Noticias recibidas de Nicaragua dicen que el porvenir de la industria minera del país es brillantísimo. Considérase favorable á los intereses mineros el nuevo Código de Minería, que publicó el BOLETÍN en su número de noviembre de 1906, por cuanto que, en virtud de sus disposiciones, los que intentan dedicarse á la explotación de minas tienen el privilegio de importar casi libre de derechos todo lo que necesiten para la industria. Varias compañías organizadas en los Estados Unidos están construyendo las instalaciones necesarias, ó haciendo preparativos para explotar en grande escala los distritos mineros.

ESTIMULACIÓN DE LA ECONOMÍA POPULAR EN CHILE.

En la América del Sur se están llevando á cabo continuamente ensayos de carácter económico, anticipándose en este respecto aquellas naciones á los Estados Unidos. Por ejemplo, el Gobierno Chileno ha celebrado un contrato con una importante institución bancaria de la República para el establecimiento de una caja de ahorros que estimule la economía por parte de las clases obreras del país. Originalmente, el Gobierno tomó por su cuenta la ejecución de este plan, y estableció varias sucursales, pero como resultaba muy costosa, hizo el arreglo mencionado, prestando al propio tiempo su apoyo y cooperación. También se intenta utilizar las estafetas de correos, tesorerías fiscales, etc., para fomentar y estimular el hábito ahorrativo entre el pueblo.

LO QUE UN DIPUTADO DICE SOBRE COSTA RICA.

En este número se publican partes de una interesante é instructiva carta sobre Costa Rica, escrita por el Hon. ERNEST F. ACHESON, Diputado del Congreso de los Estados Unidos por Pennsylvania. En ella se expresan las opiniones de un observador imparcial que ha quedado muy favorablemente impresionado con lo que vió. Costa Rica está pasando por un notable período progresivo, y, teniendo en cuenta su tamaño y población, pocos países hay en el mundo que sean tan ricos y prósperos. Tan admirable progreso es debido principalmente al desarrollo del comercio de plátanos. Gran parte del país está situada á tal altitud que su clima es delicioso. Pocas capitales latino-americanas son tan atractivas como San José, que tiene una población de 25,000 habitantes y está construida solidamente.

EL ESTUDIO DEL DERECHO-HISPANO-AMERICANO EN LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

En la noche del 30 de abril de 1907 se celebró en la Universidad de George Washington la primera de una serie de conferencias cuyo fin es fomentar el estudio del derecho hispano-americano en dicha institución; en esta conferencia, el Señor JOHN BARRETT, Director de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, hizo uso de la palabra y abogó con calor por despertar en los Estados Unidos mayor interés hacia las Repúblicas Latino-Americanas. El Señor BARRETT declaró que los habitantes de la Gran República no aprecian debidamente el progreso intelectual de los latino-americanos. Entre otras cosas dijo: "Virtualmente, cualquiera de los representantes diplomáticos de nuestras repúblicas hermanas conoce nuestra constitución y nuestras leyes tan bien como cualquier Diputado ó Senador de los Estados Unidos, y, es más, los europeos tienen mejor conocimiento de aquellas repúblicas que nosotros. Ya es tiempo de que sepamos apreciar tanto de su valor el admirable desarrollo de los países centro y sud-americanos, cuyos hijos se toman tanto interés por nuestra patria."

El Rector de la Universidad, Mr. C. W. NEEDHAM, presidió la conferencia, que fué convocada para oír al Prof. ERNEST G. LORENZEN, de la Facultad de Derecho, en una disertación sobre el tema "El Abogado Americano y el Derecho Hispano-Americano." El Profesor LORENZEN volvió hace poco de un viaje por varios países latino-americanos donde fué á hacer un estudio especial de su jurisprudencia, materia de que trató con riqueza de detalles en el documento que leyó. El orador comenzó haciendo mención del rápido aumento del intercambio comercial de los Estados Unidos con los demás países del universo, y de las relaciones cordiales que existen entre este país y las repúblicas de allende el Bravo, y manifestó que, como resultado de dicho desarrollo comercial y de la amistad con las naciones de Centro y Sud-América, se ha despertado un interés manifiesto por conocer el derecho extranjero y, particularmente, el hispano-americano.

Al hablar de la historia del derecho hispano-americano, el Profesor LORENZEN se expresó así: "Sin exageración alguna, creo que puede decirse que ninguna otra nación tiene una jurisprudencia cuya historia presente tan romántico aspecto como la española." Citó luego la conquista de España por los romanos, la ocupación visigoda, y la invasión de los árabes, é hizo una descripción del influjo que ejercieron en el derecho español, como se vé en el Fuero Juzgo, y en las Partidas; hizo también alusión á la importancia del Consulado del Mar y de las Ordenanzas de Bilbao. Después de varias observaciones de carácter histórico, hizo otras generales sobre la circunstancia de que el derecho privado de los estados centro y sud-americanos está codificado. Al disertar sobre los códigos de comercio y su

relación con los civiles, habló extensamente del principio de libertad que sirve de fundamento á la jurisprudencia hispano-americana, y dijo: “Es una libertad que respeta los derechos de todos. De aquí la necesidad de llevarse libros mercantiles y del principio de publicidad con respecto á los registros comerciales en cuanto se refiere á asuntos en los que el público tiene legítimo interés.” En las siguientes palabras se refirió á la actitud de los países centro y sud-americanos con respecto á individuos y corporaciones extranjeros: “Deberíamos esperar una política de liberalidad hacia este respecto en todos los países que pertenecen al nuevo hemisferio, porque el fomento de la inmigración extranjera redundaría en beneficio de ellos; pero el interés propio concede derechos iguales únicamente á los que residen ó están domiciliados de hecho en el país, distinguiéndolos de los demás, como, en realidad, hacemos nosotros en materia de propiedad intelectual internacional. Hace honor á las naciones sud-americanas el hecho de que en su jurisprudencia no existen tales diferencias injustas y de que el principio de equidad se aplica con imparcialidad casi estricta.” En materia de jurisdicción, el derecho español es también más liberal que el francés, el cual considera los tribunales de la nación como si existieran principalmente para la administración de justicia en litigios en que son parte ciudadanos de la República, y en principio niega á los extranjeros el privilegio de ajustar sus diferencias ante ellos. La regla española es ‘Igualdad tanto para naturales como para extranjeros.’”

En la última parte de su discurso el Profesor LORENZEN comparó el derecho civil de los estados centro y sud-americanos con el derecho común de los Estados Unidos. “Aquí encontramos diferencias radicales, producidas por varios factores—históricos, sociales y económicos; recordad la influencia que ha ejercido la iglesia en las leyes de matrimonio y divorcio, y el efecto del feudalismo en la ley de propiedad. La universalidad de principios tan necesaria en el derecho mercantil, es imposible en el derecho civil, por cuanto que debe tenerse en cuenta las necesidades locales especiales, hijas de la raza, el clima y el suelo.” Llamó la atención á la falta de doctrina de reciprocidad en la parte del derecho civil relativa á las obligaciones (la *causa obligationis* no es equivalente á ella), y, comparando el derecho civil con el común, en lo que se refiere á esta materia, dijo: “Cuánto más lógico es el derecho civil, que, sin reglas técnicas sobre instrumentos sellados, alcanza el fin que persigue—el de procurar deliberación—por medio de una disposición con respecto á la fórmula, y que requiere la forma escrita para ciertos instrumentos, ó, para otros, una más solemne que se llama ‘acto autenticado.’”

Al disertar sobre la ley de sucesión, y después de hacer una descripción del principio de sucesión universal característico del derecho civil en comparación con el común, el orador trató de la “legítima.”

“El principio de nuestro derecho que permite al padre que desherede á su hijo, con causa ó sin ella, es combatido por el derecho civil como inmoral y contraproducente en la práctica. Según este derecho, á falta de circunstancias especiales, debe dejarse una parte de los bienes á los herederos llamados forzosos.” Después de citar algunas de las principales diferencias en la ley de propiedad y en la de familia, y de hablar del sistema español de bienes gananciales, que también existe en los estados de la Unión Norte-Americana que estuvieron ocupados originalmente por colonos españoles, el disertante terminó su discurso haciendo algunas observaciones sobre la excelencia de los códigos hispano-americanos como códigos.

LA SOCIEDAD HISPÁNICA DE AMÉRICA.

En relación con el comentario editorial del BOLETÍN sobre la Sociedad Hispánica de América, se da á continuación la introducción publicada en los estatutos de la sociedad, juntamente con un resumen de éstos. Una detenida lectura de estos párrafos dará una buena idea de las extensas funciones y trabajos prácticos de esta institución, la cual obtendrá indudablemente grandes resultados en el fomento del estudio de asuntos ibéricos.

“El día 13 de julio de 1904 se registró la escritura de fundación de la Sociedad Hispánica de América. En dicho documento se dispone el establecimiento en la ciudad de Nueva York de una biblioteca y museo hispano-portugués que venga á servir de eslabón entre los pueblos que hablan el inglés y el español.

“Hace unos catorce años que el Señor ARCHER MILTON HUNTINGTON consagra su tiempo y su fortuna á coleccionar obras raras, mapas, cuadros, monedas y objetos de valor arqueológico procedentes de España. En 1904, unos cuarenta mil libros se llevaban ya coleccionados de este modo.

“El 18 de mayo de 1904, el Señor HUNTINGTON y su esposa otorgaron la escritura de fundación á que se ha hecho referencia, con el fin de establecer en la ciudad de Nueva York una biblioteca pública gratis, un museo y un centro docente. Con este fin traspasaron el título de ocho parcelas de terreno en el Parque Audubón, é hicieron una donación de \$350,000.

“Los depositarios nombrados fueron: Charles Harrison Tweed, Isaac Edwin Gates, Francis Lathrop, John Ten Broeck Hillhouse, y Mansfield Lovell Hillhouse.

“Al siguiente día, estos señores se entrevistaron con el Señor HUNTINGTON en el No. 2 de la calle Cincuenta y siete Este de la ciudad de Nueva York para organizar la Junta de Depositarios de la Sociedad Hispánica de América, eligiendo al mismo tiempo un Presidente y un Secretario. También nombraron un Tesorero, un Director Artístico, y

un Inspector de Edificios y Terrenos. La Junta de Fideicomisarios hizo la aceptación formal de la donación, y los miembros de la misma aceptaron en su nombre y en el de sus sucesores la fundación que se les encomendó.

“La Sociedad Hispánica, si bien tiene su domicilio en América y á pesar de ser de origen americano, es una institución de carácter internacional, tanto por la nacionalidad de los socios que la compondrán, como por la naturaleza de sus funciones y trabajos.”

EXTRACTO DE LOS ESTATUTOS APROBADOS EL 17 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1904.

“El objeto de la Sociedad es el fomento del estudio de los idiomas castellano y portugués, de la literatura é historia de España y Portugal, y del estudio de los países en donde se habla el castellano ó el portugués, ó en donde anteriormente se hablaba uno ú otro idioma.

“Sus fines son mejorar el bien público fomentando activamente la instrucción, facilitando los medios para estimular y llevar á cabo la mencionada obra en el Estado de Nueva York, distribuyendo de vez en cuando publicaciones, y haciendo todo lo que sea necesario para la consecución del objeto que se persigue.

“Se establecerá una biblioteca pública, un museo, y un centro docente, en los cuales habrá objetos de valor artístico, histórico y literario.

“La administración y dominio de la institución estará encomendada á una junta de cinco depositarios, la cual tendrá facultad para aceptar regalos, donaciones y legados de bienes raíces, y que estará constituida especialmente para recibir del fundador de la sociedad, ARCHER MILTON HUNTINGTON, ó de su esposa, HELEN HUNTINGTON, las donaciones que hicieren bajo las condiciones que se especificarán en una escritura de fundación que otorgue el Senor HUNTINGTON.

“Los depositarios son nombrados por el fundador, y sus nombres se mencionan en la susodicha escritura; las vacantes que ocurran en vida del fundador serán cubiertas por él, y después de su muerte, por elección de los depositarios restantes. Únicamente los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos son elegibles para el cargo de depositario, el cual es honorario.

“La junta de depositarios elige al presidente y los vice-presidentes de la sociedad, un secretario, un secretario corresponsal, un director artístico, un tesorero, un inspector de edificios y terrenos, un bibliotecario, y los curadores, auxiliares y demás funcionarios ó empleados que sean necesarios.

“Las facultades y deberes de los funcionarios son los que la junta de depositarios tenga á bien prescribir.

“Los individuos de la Sociedad Hispánica de América constituyen una corporación internacional, y cuyo número está limitado á ciento, hallándose incluidos en él, *ex officio*, los depositarios; los socios serán

elegidos por esta junta. Habrá además un número ilimitado de socios corresponsales, elegidos también por los depositarios. Habrá una junta consultora que estará constituida por diez de los cien socios. La junta de depositarios podrá nombrar también individuos honorarios de la sociedad.

“Los estatutos podrán ser modificados por la junta de depositarios ó por el fundador.

“La junta de depositarios elegirá de entre sus miembros un presidente, una comisión ejecutiva, y las que considere necesarias.

“La comisión ejecutiva tendrá á su cargo los fondos de la sociedad y podrá invertirlos en nombre de la misma; pondrá en práctica las medidas necesarias para procurar los medios para el sostenimiento de la institución, y tendrá bajo su custodia los títulos pertenecientes á los fondos invertidos por la sociedad, con sujeción á la orden de la junta de depositarios.

“Los nombres de los candidatos para el cargo de depositario, serán sometidos primeramente á la consideración de la comisión ejecutiva.”

REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

ESTADÍSTICAS AGRÍCOLAS Y PECUARIAS DE 1906.

Del total de \$292,253,829 en que fueron avaluadas las exportaciones argentinas durante el año ordinario de 1906, la suma de \$281,136,439 correspondió á productos agrícolas y pecuarios, figurando los primeros con \$124,136,439, y los segundos con \$157,654,692. Las cifras publicadas por el Departamento de Agricultura de la República demuestran las siguientes cantidades exportadas de los principales artículos, en comparación con el año anterior:

Artículos.	1906.	1905.
	<i>Toneladas.</i>	<i>Toneladas.</i>
Trigo.....	2,357,718	2,924,485
Lino.....	523,333	670,139
Maíz.....	2,500,275	2,555,213
Afrecho.....	172,036	179,998
Harina.....	128,161	147,446
Pasto seco.....	70,754	60,037
Algodón.....	14	235
Rollizos de quebracho.....	285,775	303,094
Extracto de quebracho.....	42,319	33,162
Carneros congelados (unidades).....	2,771,402	3,326,030
Vacunos congelados (cuartos).....	161,087	163,761
Lana sucia.....	155,283	182,358
Cueros lanares.....	25,758	26,857
Cueros vacunos secos.....	26,745	21,500
Cueros vacunos salados.....	325	856
Cueros de p�tro secos.....	1,448	1,164
Tasajo.....	7,678	24,670
Mantequilla.....	4,172	5,424
Sebo.....	25,978	42,172
Cerda.....	2,300	2,338

Los tres principales productos de la agricultura argentina fueron exportados en 1906 á los siguientes destinos:

Países.	Trigo.	Lino.	Maíz.
	<i>Toneladas.</i>	<i>Toneladas.</i>	<i>Toneladas.</i>
Reino Unido.....	266,988	36,344	265,786
Francia.....	29,246	31,043	124,354
Bélgica.....	350,643	64,604	214,360
Alemania.....	96,507	104,475	183,901
Italia.....	47,964	3,865	57,503
España.....	54,598	1,044	31,444
Holanda.....	59,811	38,542	46,851
Rusia.....			
Portugal.....	15,640	1,817	9,807
Dinamarca.....			
Ordenes.....	1,175,741	235,855	1,497,402
Estados Unidos.....		5	330
África.....	16,713		7,463
Australia.....			
México.....			
Cuba.....			4,334
Brasil.....	224,525	485	28,101
Chile.....	837	368	
Bolivia.....			2
Paraguay.....	10,530	2,536	1,507
Uruguay.....	682	1	15,558
Varios.....	7,293	2,717	11,204
Total.....	2,357,718	523,333	2,500,275

La mayor parte de los cereales exportados por “órdenes” es destinada al Reino Unido, sucediendo lo mismo con las exportaciones de carnes congeladas, puesto que de 2,771,402 carneros congelados exportados, el Reino Unido recibió 2,716,672, y de 161,087 cuartos de vacunos congelados, 140,632 tuvieron el mismo destino.

Brasil y Cuba tomaron la mayor parte del tasajo exportado.

Los países á donde se destinaron las exportaciones de lana sucia fueron:

País.	Toneladas.	País.	Toneladas.
Reino Unido.....	14,508	Estados Unidos.....	9,071
Francia.....	62,917	Brasil.....	119
Bélgica.....	22,737	Chile.....	7
Alemania.....	43,940	Uruguay.....	366
Italia.....	1,024		
España.....	46	Total.....	155,283
Holanda.....	548		

La clausura de los puertos para la exportación de ganado en pie ha anulado casi por completo este importante renglón del comercio exterior argentino. En el año de 1906 los embarques se redujeron á 2,945 bovinos; 37,465 ovinos; 4,345 caballos; 1,665 asnos; 14,854 mulas, y 27 cerdos, en su mayoría (vacunos y ovinos) para la República Oriental. En el año de que se trata la República importó 2,448 reproductores bovinos; 7,802 ovinos; 975 equinos; 273 asnales, y 313 porcinos, procedentes en su mayoría del Reino Unido.

Grandes cantidades de ganado fueron sacrificadas para los distintos frigoríficos de la República, ascendiendo el total á 564,171 cabezas.

Un cálculo publicado en el "Boletín del Centro Nacional de Ingenieros Agrónomos," fija el número de los animales existentes en las distintas rancherías de la República como sigue:

	Cabezas.		Cabezas.
Ganado vacuno.....	21, 000, 000	Cabras.....	3, 000, 000
Ovejas.....	80, 000, 000	Mulas y asnos.....	500, 000
Caballos.....	5, 600, 000	Cerdos.....	800, 000

El valor total de estos animales está calculado en \$1,500,000,000, opinándose que el aumento de la riqueza nacional producido por la industria pecuaria no baja de \$500,000,000 anualmente.

El número total del área cultivada en 1906 está fijado en 13,897,693 hectáreas, de las cuales 5,692,182 lo están con trigo; 2,851,300 con maíz; y 1,244,182 con lino. La superficie cultivada en 1895 ascendía á 4,862,005 hectáreas, de las cuales 2,049,668 lo estaban con trigo, 1,246,182 con maíz, y 1,020,715 con lino.

Las líneas ferrocarrileras de la República tienen una extensión total de 19,794 kilómetros, y las estadísticas fijan el número de habitantes en 5,960,595.

IMPORTACIONES DE AZÚCAR BRUTO.

Con el fin de compensar el déficit causado por la helada en la cosecha de azúcar de la República Argentina, la Refinería Argentina ha importado 15,000 toneladas de azúcar bruto. De este total 4,500 toneladas procedieron del Perú, 4,800 del Brasil, 3,500 de Mauricio, y 2,000 toneladas de azúcar de remolacha de Alemania. Dícese que el azúcar brasileño es muy superior, tanto por su cualidad como por su estado.

FERROCARRILES EN PROYECTO.

Las varias empresas ferroviarias de la República Argentina—Sud, Oeste, Buenos Aires y Rosario, y Central Argentino—tienen en proyecto la construcción de diversas líneas férreas, de las cuales una parte ha sido solicitada al Congreso en sus últimas sesiones y el resto se pedirá al comenzar las próximas. Las cantidades que cada compañía proyecta invertir en dichas líneas son las siguientes: Ferrocarril del Sud, 80,971,400 pesos; Ferrocarriles Buenos Aires y Rosario y Central Argentino, 53,499,400 pesos; Ferrocarril de Buenos Aires al Pacífico, 53,919,800 pesos; Ferrocarril Oeste de Buenos Aires, 46,963,100 pesos; Tranvía Rural á vapor, 20,617,900 pesos. Total, 255,971,600 pesos en moneda nacional.

En total, estas líneas proyectadas suman 4,334 kilómetros de extensión.

EXPORTACIONES DE GANADO.

El 14 de marzo de 1907, el Gobierno Argentino levantó la prohibición que se impuso contra las exportaciones de ganado del Puerto

de Buenos Aires, por cuanto que la causa que la motivó ha dejado de existir, según declaración oficial.

Con esta disposición, se vuelve á abrir el mercado británico al ganado argentino, y se está haciendo lo posible para hacer frente á los pedidos de la Gran Bretaña con respecto á productos animales en general.

EL BANCO DE LA NACIÓN ARGENTINA EN 1906.

En el mes de febrero de 1907, el Presidente del Banco de la Nación Argentina elevó al Ministro de Hacienda el balance general correspondiente al año de 1906.

Según los datos de ese informe, el año ha cerrado con una utilidad líquida de 4,413,996 pesos en moneda nacional, la mayor alcanzada hasta la fecha y que representa un 8½ por ciento sobre su capital. De acuerdo con la ley respectiva esa suma ha pasado á engrosar su capital y fondo de reserva, que asciende á 53,773,388 pesos papel y 3,695,796 pesos oro. Los depósitos particulares han aumentado aproximadamente en 20,000,000 de pesos papel. El importe de los giros internos comprados y vendidos asciende á 578,000,000 pesos papel, lo que arroja un aumento sobre el año anterior de 176,000,000 de pesos. El movimiento general de capitales fué de 7,664,000,000 de pesos papel, lo que acusa un aumento de 2,100,000,000 de pesos papel.

BOLIVIA.

IMPORTACIONES DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS EN MARZO Y ABRIL DE 1907.

Las mercancías importadas en Bolivia durante los meses de marzo y abril de 1907, procedentes de los Puertos de Nueva York y San Francisco, fueron como sigue, según los informes de los cónsules bolivianos en los puertos mencionados:

	Marzo.		Abril.	
	Bultos.	Valor.	Bultos.	Valor.
	<i>Número.</i>	<i>Dólares.</i>	<i>Número.</i>	<i>Dólares.</i>
Nueva York vía—				
Mollendo.....	19,386	156,191.68	13,022	128,873.40
Antofagasta.....	1,827	30,633.90	1,602	28,097.42
Arica.....	32	1,658.13	92	2,107.31
Rosario.....	354	10,982.00	177	5,166.70
Pará.....	5	111.00	230	1,350.87
Montevideo.....	122	410.06	133	2,385.93
Total.....	21,626	199,986.77	15,256	167,981.63
San Francisco vía—				
Mollendo.....		94,129.40		28,689.02
Antofagasta.....		310.90		2,377.40
Arica.....		75.00		
Total.....		94,515.30		31,066.42

El valor total de las mercancías importadas en Bolivia de Nueva York y San Francisco durante los primeros cuatro meses de 1907 fué de \$1,151,442.35.

LEY DE INMIGRACIÓN.

(Reglamento promulgado el 18 de marzo de 1907)

I.—*Del inmigrante y las franquicias que goza.*

ARTÍCULO 1º. Se considera como inmigrante á todo extranjero, obrero, agricultor ó industrial, que, teniendo menos de sesenta años y comprobando su moralidad y aptitudes, quiera establecerse en el Territorio de la República.

ART. 2º. El inmigrante que venga al país á establecerse, gozará por ahora de las franquicias siguientes:

(a) Transitar hasta el lugar de su destino por las líneas férreas ó empresas carreteras de la República. Esta franquicia se extiende á su mujer y á los hijos varones de más de 18 años.

(b) Poder transportar su equipaje libre de derechos.

Se entiende por equipaje: La cama y útiles domésticos de cocina y habitación; las herramientas del oficio ó profesión; un arma de caza.

(c) Ocupar una extensión de terrenos del Estado para implantar trabajos de agricultura, cría de ganados ó industrias útiles.

El terreno que pueda ocupar cada inmigrante será de 50 hectáreas por persona cuya avaluación se fija en 10 centavos la hectárea.

(d) Los hijos mayores de 14 años tendrán derecho á un lote de 25 hectáreas.

(e) Gozar de facilidades para el pago de los terrenos que ocupe.

Estas facilidades se entienden de la manera siguiente: el inmigrante podrá pagar al contado ó por anualidades repartidas en cinco períodos, en este último caso se agregará un 5 por ciento anual sobre el valor del terreno ocupado; libertad para poder comenzar á pagar las anualidades á partir del tercer año de su establecimiento, con una rebaja del 5 por ciento sobre las cantidades pagadas con anticipación.

(f) Derecho para pedir á la Oficina de Inmigración todos los datos, indicaciones, recomendaciones y facilidades que se le puedan conceder en conformidad con el presente reglamento.

II.—*De la distribución de tierras y de las condiciones de propiedad de ellas.*

ART. 3º. Todo inmigrante que llene los requisitos fijados por este reglamento, tiene derecho á adquirir tierras del Estado bajo las condiciones que se detallan á continuación.

ART. 4°. Los lotes serán demarcados y designados por los ingenieros que comisione el Ministerio de Colonización y Agricultura y la adjudicación se hará mediante escritura pública.

ART. 5°. Los inmigrantes podrán escoger libremente el lote que deseen, en las zonas señaladas para la inmigración, pagando el precio fijado, y en las condiciones designadas por el artículo 2°.

ART. 6°. Los hijos mayores de 18 años tendrán derecho á adquirir lotes, para establecerse separadamente, cuando así lo pidieren.

ART. 7°. El inmigrante que posea un lote definitivo, podrá adquirir por compra ú otro medio regular hasta dos lotes más, pero solamente después de tres años de residencia ó cultivo real de su lote.

ART. 8°. Ningún inmigrante podrá poseer más de tres lotes por compra, hipoteca ú otro medio cualquiera.

ART. 9°. En caso de partición de herencia, no se permitirá que la división de un lote sea menor de 16 hectáreas.

ART. 10. Los lotes serán entregados con la mensura y demarcación respectivas.

ART. 11. Al hacer la mensura de los lotes, se dejará uno intermedio en cada adjudicación.

ART. 12. Los títulos de propiedad para los inmigrantes se dividen en dos clases: Provisorios y definitivos.

(a) Los primeros serán entregados y firmados por el comisionado del Gobierno á los inmigrantes que adquieran tierras á plazo; los segundos, firmados por el Gobierno, y ante el Notario de Hacienda, serán dados á los que hubiesen saldado sus cuentas.

(b) Los títulos provisorios ó definitivos serán entregados gratuitamente á los inmigrantes, cuando los pidan.

(c) En caso de compra á plazo, el inmigrante no podrá enajenar, hipotecar ni sujetar á ningún gravamen las tierras ni las mejoras que haya hecho, considerándose unas y otras, hipotecadas á la hacienda pública, mientras no se efectúe el pago completo del lote.

No queda comprendido en esta disposición el caso de herencia legítima, en el que pasará la propiedad al heredero, con sus gravámenes y obligaciones.

(d) Los títulos provisorios y definitivos serán inscritos en un libro especial en la Oficina de Trabajo, fuera de ser registrados en la Notaría de Hacienda.

(e) En la inscripción de los títulos definitivos se detallará: 1°, la exacta descripción de los límites del lote; 2°, las distancias y rumbos de las líneas divisorias; 3°, la superficie cuadrada y los nombres de los lotes colindantes; 4°, las condiciones y obligaciones á que quedan sujetos los colonos compradores. Debe incluirse en cada título un pepueño plano de la propiedad.

ART. 13. Todo inmigrante que dentro de dos años de adquiridos sus títulos desde la fecha de la posesión, no hubiese establecido su morada habitual ni hubiese emprendido el cultivo de su terreno, perderá el derecho al lote, el que será rematado en pública subasta, previos los anuncios respectivos.

Del producto de la venta se deducirán, en primer lugar, el monto de lo adeudado al Estado, después las deudas á que estuviese afecta la propiedad y lo que quedare será entregado al inmigrante, y en su ausencia, depositado en el Tesoro Nacional.

III.—*De las oficinas de información y recepción de los inmigrantes.*

ART. 14. Los consulados de la República, en general, y particularmente las oficinas consulares de Hamburgo, Viena, Amberes, Barcelona, París, Burdeos, Havre, Marsella, Lyon, Londrés, Liverpool, Génova, Nápoles, Roma, Turín, Milán, Lisboa, Stockholm, Berna y Ginebra se constituyen como oficinas de información para inmigrantes, y como agentes directos del Gobierno.

ART. 15. Estas Oficinas tiene la obligación de procurar á los inmigrantes é industriales que los soliciten, informes detallados sobre el país y sus condiciones naturales, comerciales é industriales; gestionar, con sus influencias, facilidades al inmigrante para su movilidad y ventajosas condiciones de transporte, particularmente, con las compañías de vapores, con las que pueden negociar una rebaja que, generalmente, conceden á los grupos inmigrantes.

Para estos fines el Ministerio de Colonización remitirá publicaciones de propaganda, en los idiomas más usuales, y todas las noticias é instrucciones que sean precisas.

ART. 16. Las Oficinas de Información tendrán una subvención especial, para atender á los gastos de propaganda.

ART. 17. Los Agentes de Inmigración enviarán, con cada grupo de inmigrantes, una lista de los que lo compongan en que se expresarán las siguientes circunstancias: Nombre del vapor que trae la remesa, fecha del embarco, nombre y apellido del inmigrante, su edad, sexo, estado, nacionalidad, oficio, si sabe leer y escribir, punto de salida y lugar de destino. Se indicará también si los inmigrantes vienen en calidad particular ó contratados por empresas de inmigración ó colonización.

ART. 18. Los Agentes de Inmigración exigirán á los inmigrantes libres un certificado del distrito municipal de donde provienen, que exprese su moralidad, oficio ó profesión que ejerzan y condiciones personales conocidas.

ART. 19. Si la inmigración se efectuase colectivamente, bajo la dirección de empresarios ó por pedido particular, el Agente Oficial del Gobierno intervendrá en la contratación y cuidará del embarque

y demás diligencias del caso. Además, vigilará de que los empresarios expongan la verdad á los inmigrantes y definan las condiciones de la contrata, á fin de que no sean engañados con promesas y relaciones exageradas, que redundarían en daño del país.

ART. 20. En el Ministerio de Colonización y Agricultura se establecerá una oficina especial con el nombre de "Oficina de Trabajo" encargada exclusivamente de inmigración.

ART. 21. La Oficina de Trabajo se encargará de recibir á los inmigrantes, proporcionarles sus pasajes personales y de equipajes, designarles los lotes de tierras que van á ocupar y buscarles colocación si son artesanos ó profesionales; inscribirlos en el libro respectivo y proporcionarles toda clase de facilidades hasta su instalación.

ART. 22. En esta oficina se llevará un libro de inscripción de inmigrantes, con todas las especificaciones del caso; un libro de registro de los lotes de terreno adjudicados; un libro ó libros de gastos y entradas.

ART. 23. Los fondos destinados para el fomento de la inmigración serán administrados por esta oficina.

ART. 24. Las personas que deseen contratar inmigrantes, tanto entre los individuos que particularmente se dirijan al país como en los centros inmigrantes de Europa, se entenderán con la Oficina de Trabajo, si quieren gozar de las facilidades que concede este reglamento; debiendo en este caso pedir por escrito al Ministerio de Colonización la autorización previa para introducir inmigrantes, expresando el número de individuos que deseen traer, el empleo á que se les destina y su sometimiento á las prescripciones de este reglamento.

ART. 25. Las contratas particulares de inmigrantes que se hagan sin llenar las anteriores condiciones, no gozarán de ninguna de las facilidades otorgadas por el presente reglamento.

ART. 26. En las capitales de Departamento se crean comisiones de inmigración, compuestas del Prefecto del Departamento, un miembro del Consejo Municipal y un secretario de elección, éste rentado, que cooperarán á la Oficina Central de Trabajo en todas sus labores principalmente en la colocación é instalación de los inmigrantes en las zonas y regiones á que se les destina.

IV.—*Fondos para propaganda.*

ART. 27. Se consideran como fondos especiales para propaganda de inmigración los destinados por el presupuesto del ramo para este objeto.

ART. 28. La inversión de estos fondos, y los demás que pudieran destinarse para el objeto, se hará en publicaciones de propaganda, pago de pasajes á las empresas particulares de vialidad y gastos de la Oficina de Trabajo y de las Oficinas de Inmigración en Europa.

V.—*Derechos y obligaciones de los inmigrantes.*

ART. 29. Los inmigrantes, fuera de los derechos especiales que gozan por este reglamento, disfrutan de las garantías concedidas á los extranjeros por la constitución política del Estado.

ART. 30. Están obligados á observar las leyes del país y los reglamentos especiales de inmigración y colonización que dictaren las autoridades constituidas.

ART. 31. Los centros de inmigración que alcancen á cien familias establecidas, tendrán escuelas para ambos sexos, sostenidas por el Estado.

ART. 32. El Ministerio de Colonización y Agricultura queda encargado de la ejecución del presente decreto.

Es dado en la ciudad de La Paz á los diez y ocho días del mes de marzo de mil novecientos siete años.

(Firmado.) ISMAEL MONTES.

EL COMERCIO EXTERIOR EN 1905.

El Ministro de los Estados Unidos en La Paz ha enviado un informe relativo al comercio exterior de Bolivia durante el año 1905, cuyas estadísticas son las más recientes que hay. Las cifras que se dan en este informe son algo diferentes á las publicadas en el BOLETÍN en su número de diciembre último, y que fueron facilitadas á la Oficina por el Señor Don IGNACIO CALDERÓN, Ministro de Bolivia. Como se dijo entonces, aquellas cifras representaban los valores oficiales según la tasación aduanera, y nó los valores reales ó comerciales, que son, como es claro, algo mayores; este hecho explica el por qué de la discrepancia que se nota entre las cifras que se dan á continuación y las publicadas en el número citado, por cuanto que las facilitadas por el Ministro americano son mayores que las publicadas anteriormente.

Según el informe de referencia, el comercio internacional de Bolivia durante 1905 ascendió á \$33,439,429, moneda de los Estados Unidos, en comparación con \$25,249,396 en que se avaluó el del año anterior, indicándose, por lo tanto, un aumento de \$8,190,033. El valor de las importaciones de 1905 fué de \$13,377,380, contra \$10,145,751 en 1904, y el de las exportaciones \$20,062,049, contra \$15,103,645 en el año anterior, demostrándose así un aumento de \$3,231,629 en las primeras, y de \$4,958,404 en las segundas. La procedencia de las importaciones se halla clasificada en el siguiente orden: Alemania, Gran Bretaña, Chile, Perú, Estados Unidos, República Argentina, Francia, Italia, Bélgica, España, Ecuador, y otros países cuyo total no alcanza la suma de \$48. Las importaciones no se hallan clasificadas en este informe; las exportaciones fueron como sigue: Estaño, \$12,582,467; goma, \$3,516,515; plata, \$1,847,205; cobre, \$1,187,842; bismuto, \$722,978; oro, \$18,776; plomo, antimonio, tungstato de hierro, cobalto, coca, quina, café, etc., \$186,266.

EL SERVICIO TELEGRÁFICO EN 1905-6.

La memoria anual del Director-General de Correos y Telégrafos, correspondiente al año de 1905-6, dice que de julio de 1905 á julio de 1906, se establecieron ocho líneas nuevas en la República. Durante 1905 se transmitieron 7,159,753 palabras, y 2,495,908 en los cuatro primeros meses de 1906. Los ingresos durante 1905 fueron de 82,359 bolivianos, y 39,640 bolivianos los de los cuatro primeros meses de 1906.

EL MOVIMIENTO BANCARIO EN 1906.

Las cifras que se publican á continuación demuestran que el estado de los bancos y demás instituciones de crédito de la República de Bolivia, durante el año de 1906, es muy satisfactorio. Según los balances practicados el 31 de diciembre del mencionado año, las utilidades obtenidas por los bancos durante el mismo fueron las siguientes:

	Bolivianos.
Banco Nacional.....	\$508, 274. 13
Banco Argandoña.....	369, 923. 06
Banco industrial.....	265, 454. 31
Banco Agrícola.....	115, 408. 85
Crédito Hipotecario de Bolivia.....	68, 082. 76

BRASIL.**CLASIFICACIÓN COMERCIAL DEL CAFÉ.**

Las asociaciones de cafeteros del Brasil han adoptado oficialmente, para todos los fines, la clasificación del café hecha por la Bolsa de Café de Nueva York, siendo la Asociación Comercial de Santos la que dió la aprobación final. El comité nombrado por la asociación de Santos para que informara sobre esta clasificación, hace en su memoria una descripción de la misma, con un cuadro que demuestra los equivalentes de los distintos grados y sus defectos más comunes.

Nueve son los grados de café que estos peritos reconocen, como sigue:

Grado.	Cantidad de granos defectuosos en cada lata de media libra.	Tolerancia.
1	0	Ninguna.
2	6	Cerca de 6 granos defectuosos (verdes, rotos, etc.).
3	13	Cerca de 25 granos defectuosos (verdes, rotos, etc.).
4	29-30	Cerca de 40 granos defectuosos (verdes, rotos, etc.).
5	57-58	Cerca de 50 granos defectuosos (verdes, rotos, etc.).
6	115-118	Cerca de 70 granos defectuosos (verdes, rotos, etc.).
7	200	En estos grados inferiores el aspecto del café influye en la clasificación.
8	450	
9	850	

Equivalencia aproximada de los granos defectuosos:

- 3 conchas = 1 grano defectuoso.
- 5 granos verdes = 1 grano defectuoso.
- 5 granos rotos = 1 grano defectuoso.
- 2 granos quemados = 1 grano defectuoso.
- 5 granos blandos ó mal trillados = 1 grano defectuoso.
- 1 china grande = 2 ó 3 granos defectuosos.
- 1 china de tamaño medio = 1 grano defectuoso.
- 2 ó 3 chinas pequeñas = 1 grano defectuoso.
- 1 astilla grande = 2 ó 3 granos defectuosos.
- 1 astilla de tamaño medio = 1 grano defectuoso
- 2 ó 3 astillas pequeñas = 1 grano defectuoso.
- 1 cascarilla grande = 1 grano defectuoso.
- 2 ó 3 cascarillas pequeñas = 1 grano defectuoso.
- 1 vaina = 1 grano defectuoso.
- 2 "marinheiros" = 1 grano defectuoso.

EXPORTACIONES DE CUEROS DE RÍO GRANDE DO SUL EN 1906.

Las exportaciones de cueros de Río Grande do Sul durante el año de 1906 indican un aumento grande sobre las del año anterior, siendo excedidas solamente por las de 1904, un año excepcional. Las exportaciones enviadas á los Estados fueron casi el doble de la cantidad exportada en 1905, pero son todavía inferiores á la cantidad que dicha nación tomó al principio del decenio en curso. El número de cueros salados exportados á Europa en 1896 fué de 230,719, y el de cueros secos 110,259, en tanto que en 1906 las exportaciones de los primeros sumaron 447,719, y 385,378 los segundos. En 1896 no se exportó cantidad alguna de cueros á los Estados Unidos; en 1901 las exportaciones de cueros secos á este país alcanzaron la cifra de 79,657, en 1902 la de 79,420, cantidad que bajó á 14,513 en 1905, y á 28,000 en 1906. La exportación total de toda clase de cueros en 1896 fué de 340,978, y de 861,120 en 1906, en tanto que en 1904 hicieron la suma de 920,738.

El aumento observado en las exportaciones á los Estados Unidos parece ser debido mayormente á las consignaciones hechas en diciembre. Durante el mismo mes se observó también un marcado aumento en las exportaciones de cerda á todas partes del mundo, á los Estados Unidos particularmente. Este país es en la actualidad el que toma la mayor cantidad de cerda del Brasil, y que, juntamente con Alemania recibe las tres cuartas partes del total de las exportaciones de este producto. Alemania continúa tomando la mayor parte de los cuernos que exporta el Brasil, Francia la de glicerina, y la Gran Bretaña la de cuerno quemado y cola de pescado. La producción brasileña de manteca y sebo es consumida casi toda ella en el país.

COLOMBIA.

PROVINCIA DE CAMILO TORRES.

El Presidente de la República de Colombia en uso de sus facultades legales, y considerando:

1. Que es conveniente para la mejor administración pública dividir en dos la actual Provincia de Santander en el Departamento del Cauca;

2. Que es asimismo de alta conveniencia arreglar algunos asuntos de límites entre Distritos de varias Provincias de ese Departamento, aprovechando la reunión del Consejo Administrativo, á quien es oportuno delegar esas facultades en receso de las Asambleas, decreta:

ARTÍCULO 1. Créase la Provincia de Camilo Torres, compuesta de los distritos de Caloto, que será su capital, Espejuelo, Corinto y Toribio, los que para el efecto se segregan de la Provincia de Santander.

ART. 2. Comisionase al Gobernador del Departamento del Cauca para que, con acuerdo del Consejo Administrativo, proceda á fijar la demarcación de límites en puntos que no hayan sido definidos claramente por actos oficiales anteriores, entre las Provincias de Popayán, Santander y Camilo Torres, especialmente entre los Distritos de Santander y Buenos Aires y entre Santander y Caloto.

Párrafo. Los acuerdos que con este motivo dicte el Consejo serán sometidos á la revisión del Gobierno.

ART. 3. El presente decreto principiará á regir el 1 de febrero próximo.

Comuníquese y publíquese.

Dado en Madrid, á 20 de enero de 1907.

REBAJA Y EXENCIÓN DE DERECHOS DE IMPORTACIÓN SOBRE ALAMBRE Y ABONOS.

El Presidente de la República de Colombia, en uso de sus facultades legales, decreta:

ARTÍCULO 1. Exímese del pago de derechos de importación todos los abonos químicos y bases para éstos, á saber: Los fósforos de cal y el superfosfato, es decir, el fosfato tratado por el ácido sulfúrico. Las sales de potasa, que son:

Cloruro de potasio, conocido en la industria con el nombre de muriato de potasa, sulfato de potasa y kainita. Los abonos azoados, que son: El nitrato de soda y el sulfato de amoniaco, la calciocianamida ó cianamida de calcio, también llamada cal nitrogenada. El sulfato y bisulfuro de carbón y el betún ó barniz para el cartón impermeable ó tropenol.

ART. 2. Exceptúase del recargo del 70 por ciento el alambre para cercas; pero dicha rebaja se hará por décimas partes, de conformidad con lo dispuesto en el artículo 205 de la Constitución.

Párrafo. Queda reformado por el artículo 1 del presente decreto el párrafo 3 del artículo único del decreto, No. 1026 de 28 de agosto del año próximo pasado.

CUBA.

EXPORTACIÓN DE MADERAS Á NUEVA YORK.

Según datos publicados en la *Cuba Review and Bulletin* de abril de 1907, se exportaron de Cuba, durante los años 1905 y 1906, con destino á Nueva York, las siguientes cantidades de troncos de caoba y cedro:

	1905.	1906.
Caoba.....	14,628	31,063
Cedro.....	88,350	136,449

Los precios de la caoba cubana fluctuaron entre 8 y 12 centavos, alcanzando el más alto el procedente de Santiago. Los precios del cedro variaron entre 11 y 14 centavos alcanzando los más elevados el de Santa Cruz, Santiago, y Manzanillo.

NACIONALIDAD DE LA ISLA DE PINOS.

Una sentencia del Tribunal Supremo de los Estados Unidos, dictada en 8 de abril de 1906, declara que "la Isla de Pinos es parte de Cuba, siendo por lo tanto territorio extranjero dentro del significado de la cláusula promulgadora de la ley arancelaria de 1897, y las importaciones procedentes de la misma están sujetas á los aranceles aduaneros de los Estados Unidos."

ESTADÍSTICAS DEMOGRÁFICAS, 1905.

La Junta Superior de Sanidad de Cuba ha publicado recientemente las estadísticas demográficas de la República correspondientes al año de 1905.

Según esa memoria, durante el año de que se trata la Isla estuvo libre de fiebre amarilla hasta el mes de octubre, en el que tuvieron lugar dos casos que no fueron reconocidos como tales hasta que otros ocurridos en el siguiente mes fueron motivo para que las autoridades ordenaran una investigación para buscar el origen, y con la cual se descubrió que la fiebre fué importada de Nueva Orleáns por un mosquito infectado. Durante los tres últimos meses de 1905 se registraron en la ciudad de la Habana 77 casos de la fiebre, de los cuales 24 resultaron ser fatales; fuera de la capital ocurrieron 7 casos, sin muerte alguna.

Durante 1905 se registraron en toda la República 27,245 muertes, con un promedio de 74.90 muertes por día, lo cual, en una población de 1,893,708 habitantes, equivale á 14.43 por cada mil.

El número de nacimientos registrados en toda la isla durante el año que se examina fué de 65,906.

CHILE.

CENSO GANADERO.

El BOLETÍN, en su número correspondiente al mes de enero de 1907, publicó las cifras relativas al censo ganadero de la República de 1906, pero en ellas no estaban incluidas las de varias provincias, puesto que entonces no se habían recibido los resultados de las mismas. Los datos que se publican ahora abarcan todas las provincias de la República.

El número total de animales de todas clases existentes en el país es de 8,768,533, distribuido en la forma siguiente: Caballos, asnos y mulas, 746,150; vacas, etc., 2,674,666; ovejas, 4,528,109; cabras, 436,739; cerdos, 338,993; varios, 3,876.

ECUADOR.

CONTRATO PARA LA CONSTRUCCIÓN DEL FERROCARRIL DE AMBATO AL CURARAY.

[De "El Télegrafo" de Guayaquil de abril 5 de 1907.]

El Departamento del Interior y Obras Públicas del Ecuador ha celebrado un contrato con el Señor A. MONCAYO para la formación de una compañía para la construcción de un ferrocarril de Ambato á un punto en el río de Curaray accesible para embarcaciones á vapor y establecer un servicio regular de vapores entre el término del ferrocarril y el puerto del Pará en el Brasil. El plan incluye el establecimiento de servicios de navegación en los ríos navegables de la Región Oriental; adquirir en propiedad temporal ó perpetua, lotes de terrenos baldíos, minas, caídas de agua, etc.; procurar la inmigración de familias extranjeras, preferentemente europeas, á la Región Oriental del Ecuador, y fomentar el establecimiento de agricultores ecuatorianos de otras provincias y territorios. La compañía se constituirá en Londrés bajo el nombre de Compañía Exploradora del Oriente Ecuatoriano.

La Región Oriental del Ecuador comprende todo el territorio entre las vertientes orientales de la cadena oriental de los Andes ecuatorianos y las fronteras nordeste, este y sudeste de la República. El

Gobierno del Ecuador podrá fijar en cualquier tiempo los límites exactos occidentales de la Región Oriental.

La Compañía Exploradora se obliga á levantar dentro de cinco años contables desde la fecha en que la Compañía Exploradora inicie sus trabajos, mapas hidrográficos y topográficos exactos de la Región Oriental, los que serán propiedad del Gobierno del Ecuador. Como compensación, el Gobierno del Ecuador confiere á la Compañía el derecho exclusivo de explorar la Región Oriental por el expresado término de cinco años y el derecho de explotar por el término de cincuenta años todas las riquezas vegetales que descubriere, localizare y denunciare durante los referidos cinco años, entendiéndose que en el caso de productos vegetales salvajes, las denuncias correspondientes se harán por zonas, ó sea sobre los bosques comprendidos dentro de dichas zonas, y no sobre el terreno, el que seguirá siendo denunciabile para el cultivo, salvando siempre los derechos de la Compañía Exploradora. Las concesiones de tierra serán en lotes alternativos.

La Compañía tendrá derecho preferente para denunciar zonas mineras, debiendo dicha denuncia dar propiedad tan sola sobre las minas que se pusieran en exploración dentro del término de diez años, contables desde la fecha de la denuncia. Los empleados de la compañía que no tuviere licencia especial no podrán denunciar minas, sino hasta diez años después de la terminación de su servicio. La Compañía puede denunciar caídas de agua, pero tiene que usarlas dentro de dos años de la fecha de los denuncios.

La Compañía se obliga á establecer oficinas de inmigración en Europa y los Estados Unidos, y en otras partes si creyere conveniente, y á suministrar á los inmigrantes el capital indispensable para que se establezcan en los terrenos de la Compañía.

El Gobierno confiere á la compañía, por el período de cincuenta años, el derecho para la exportación de los productos naturales de la Región Oriental, por los ríos orientales, de todas clases de productos extranjeros, entendiéndose que la exportación de productos de la Región Oriental por el Oriente es libre, y los artículos producidos manufacturados ó importados por la costa occidental, serán siempre de libre comercio en la Región Oriental.

Se presentará al Gobierno, en el término de un año, contado desde la fecha de la celebración de este contrato, una propuesta para la construcción del ferrocarril de Ambato al Curaray.

CONCESIÓN DEL FERROCARRIL DE AMBATO AL ORIENTE.

“El Telégrafo” de Guayaquil en su número correspondiente al 28 de marzo de 1907, publica el texto del contrato que el Gobierno del Ecuador celebró con el Conde DE CHARNACÉ relativo á la construcción del Ferrocarril de Ambato al Oriente de la Ciudad de Ambato

hasta las aguas navegables tributarias del Amazonas ó hasta el río de este nombre. La compañía constructora se organizará en Europa ó en los Estados Unidos dentro del período de un año de la fecha de la concesión. El Gobierno del Ecuador concede á la compañía 35,000 hectáreas de terrenos baldíos por cada kilómetro de ferrocarril construido.

La compañía ferrocarrilera puede exportar sin pagar derechos de exportación los productos nacionales, tales como caucho, tagua, café, paja toquilla, etc. El Gobierno contribuirá para la implantación de fábricas de toda clase de industrias, tales como instalaciones para la fabricación de azúcar, fábricas de sombreros de paja toquilla, etc., y los productos de estas industrias estarán también libres de derechos de exportación.

Si la compañía no construyere cada año cuarenta kilómetros de ferrocarril, á contar desde de un año después de su constitución, podrá el Gobierno declarar sin efecto este contrato y entrar en posesión de la parte del ferrocarril que estuviere construida hasta entonces, pero la compañía, aun en este caso, conservará la plena propiedad y posesión de los terrenos que hubiere adquirido, y sus títulos.

VENTA DE LOCOMOTORAS.

La Junta Directiva de la Compañía del Inca ha vendido diez locomotoras, números 17 al 26 inclusive, que se encuentran en la actualidad en la República del Ecuador, á la Compañía del Ferrocarril de Guayaquil á Quito, en la suma de \$176,175.55. Los términos de la venta son \$1,175.55 al contado y el saldo en pagarés de \$5,000 cada uno, fechados Nueva York diciembre 3 de 1906 y pagaderos en el Banco Oriental de la Ciudad de Nueva York con interés al 6 por ciento.

TRÁFICO DEL GOBIERNO EN PAJA TOQUILLA.

[De "El Telégrafo" de Guayaquil del 9 de abril de 1907.]

El Gobierno ha resuelto á comprar paja toquilla en Marabí para venderla á bajo precio en las provincias azuayas, y salvar de esta manera la manufactura de sombreros próxima á su aniquilamiento por obra de especuladores que han monopolizado la materia prima de dicha industria. La primera remesa de paja se halla ya en Naranjal y se venderá á razón de 80 centavos la libra. Como los especuladores en este artículo lo están adulterando de todas maneras, pues lo venden mojado y en pesos deficientes y lo mezclan con paja de Gualaquiza, la autoridad ha ordenado que la paja para sombreros se venda bajo la inmediata inspección del Gobierno.

**FONDOS PARA LA CONSTRUCCIÓN DEL FERROCARRIL DE
AMBATO AL CURARAY.**

La Asamblea Nacional de la República del Ecuador, decreta las siguientes reformas del Decreto Legislativo de 19 de octubre de 1904:

ARTÍCULO 1. Son fondos destinados á la construcción de un ferrocarril de Ambato al Curaray:

1. Diez centavos del impuesto que grave al aguardiente.
2. Treinta centavos por kilogramo de los derechos de importación que gravan á los fósforos.
3. Cincuenta por ciento de los derechos de importación al papel de fumar.

4. Un impuesto que pagarán las imitaciones hechas en el país, de los vinos y licores extranjeros que se expendan como tales, ya sea en botellas ó en envases mayores. Este impuesto será igual al derecho de importación y más adicionales que gravan á aquellos que se han imitado.

5. El derecho de patente de 100 sucres á cada agente viajero que venga á verificar ventas en el país. El que infrinja la anterior disposición pagará el doble del impuesto. Queda el Ejecutivo autorizado para reglamentar la recaudación de este gravamen.

6. Los productos del mismo ferrocarril.

ART. 2. Las rentas del ferrocarril serán recaudadas por los colectores fiscales y depositadas quincenalmente en el Banco del Ecuador, que será el cajero de dichos fondos.

ART. 3. El Banco queda facultado para invertir, previa autorización de la junta, en cédulas hipotecarias á la par ó con descuento, estos fondos, á fin de que se conviertan en capital reproductivo; debiendo en caso necesario hacer adelantos sobre ellas para facilitar los pagos de la junta.

ART. 4. Toda orden de pago relativa á los fondos del ferrocarril, será firmada por el Ministro de Estado que forma parte de la junta y por el Presidente de ésta.

ART. 5. El cargo de miembro de la junta, Tesorero de la misma, y los demás empleos que ella creare para su organización, serán gratuitos.

Los empleos remunerados, como el de secretario, ingenieros, inspectores de obras, abogados, etc., etc., serán provistos por nombramientos que expida el Ministro de Obras Públicas á indicación de la junta, señalando de común acuerdo el sueldo respectivo.

ART. 6. Facúltase á la Junta Administrativa de que habla el artículo 7 del Decreto Legislativo de 19 de octubre de 1904, para que pueda contratar empréstitos destinados á la ejecución de la obra mencionada, garantizándolos con la renta creada por el presente decreto.

ART. 7. La junta emprenderá por sí misma la construcción del ferrocarril, ó la contratará definitivamente, por medio de licitación,

la que será aprobada por el Consejo de Estado, aun en el curso de la obra, con otros empresarios, comprometiendo únicamente los fondos destinados á ella y el producto de la venta de lotes de terrenos baldíos de la Región Oriental.

ART. 8. La Nación garantizará el cumplimiento de las obligaciones que contraiga la junta, en conformidad con las facultades ó autorizaciones que se le conceden por el presente decreto.

ART. 9. Si el ferrocarril se construyere por empresarios que emplearen su capital en la obra, hecho el servicio anual de intereses y amortización, el sobrante de las rentas creadas por este decreto, se destinará al servicio adicional de amortización de dicho capital, al fin de cada año.

ART. 10. Los empréstitos que negociare la Junta Patriótica, para su validez, serán aprobados por el Ejecutivo.

ART. 11. El Ministro de Obras Públicas será vocal nato de la junta.

ART. 12. La Junta Patriótica encargada de la construcción del ferrocarril al Curaray mandará que la línea férrea pase por la población de Pelileo, donde se establecerá una estación.

ART. 13. Los diez centavos de impuesto al aguardiente, de que habla el No. 1 del artículo 1 de este decreto, se deducirán en primer término, en cada una de las provincias, del producto total á que asciende el referido impuesto.

ART. 14. Los colectores fiscales estarán sujetos á las disposiciones contenidas en los artículos 22, atribución 5, y 28 de la ley orgánica de Hacienda, en lo relativo á cualquier demora en el envío al Banco Depositario, de los fondos destinados á la construcción del ferrocarril.

Dado en Quito, capital de la República, á veinticinco de enero de mil novecientos siete.

* * * * *

Palacio Nacional, en Quito, á treinta de enero de mil novecientos siete.

Ejecútese.

ELOY ALFARO.

FONDOS PARA EL FERROCARRIL DE HUIGRA Á CUENCA.

La Asamblea Nacional de la República del Ecuador, considerando que es necesario proveer fondos propios para el servicio de intereses y amortización de los seis millones de sucres que se invertiran en el ferrocarril de Huigra á Cuenca, decreta:

ARTÍCULO 1. Son fondos para dicho servicio:

(a) El diez por ciento adicional á los derechos de importación, destinado antes para el servicio de Culto;

(b) Diez centavos por litro en la renta fiscal de los aguardientes producidos en las provincias de Cañar y el Azuay; y

(c) El impuesto de dos por mil sobre los predios rústicos de dichas provincias, que se cobrará por cinco años y desde la promulgación del presente decreto.

ART. 2. Estas rentas serán recaudadas por los colectores respectivos, y depositadas quincenalmente en el Banco de Guayaquil que designare el Ejecutivo.

ART. 3. Los colectores serán pecuniariamente responsables por todo descuido en la recaudación ó en el depósito quincenal mencionado.

ART. 4. El Ministro de la Hacienda será pecuniariamente responsable de toda inversión que hiciere de estos fondos, apartándose del objeto determinado en el artículo 1 de este decreto.

ART. 5. Cuando llegue el caso de hacer el servicio de intereses y amortización con los productos del ferrocarril, todo el sobrante de las rentas mencionadas en el artículo 1, ingresarán á los fondos fiscales comunes.

ARTÍCULO FINAL. De los fondos del párrafo (a) del artículo 1 se asigna, por una sola vez y durante el primer año de la vigencia de este decreto, la suma de cien mil sucres para el camino de Loja á Santa Rosa.

Palacio Nacional, en Quito, á doce de enero de mil novecientos siete.

Ejecútese.

ELOY ALFARO.

EMPRÉSTITO PARA LA INSTALACIÓN DE AGUA POTABLE EN QUITO.

La Asamblea Nacional de la República del Ecuador, decreta:

ARTÍCULO 1. Autorízase á la Junta de Agua Potable y Canalización de Quito, para contratar un empréstito hasta por la suma de un millón setecientos mil sucres, en la forma que más convenga á sus intereses, con garantías de las unidades que le corresponden sobre los derechos de importación por las Aduanas Marítimas de la República.

ART. 2. Autorízasele igualmente, para dar en garantía la misma obra ú obras, si fuere necesario.

ART. 3. El servicio de intereses y amortización que demandare el empréstito, se hará con las rentas indicadas en el artículo 1, y con el producto del agua potable hasta la total cancelación del empréstito.

ART. 4. Quedan reformados, en este sentido, los decretos supremos de 19 de mayo y 4 de octubre del año próximo pasado, y aprobados en todo lo demás que no se oponga á este decreto.

Palacio Nacional en Quito, á catorce de febrero de mil novecientos siete.

Ejecútese.

ELOY ALFARO.

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 1160 aparece la última relación del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América latina, tomada de la compilación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo de los Estados Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionado. La estadística corresponde al mes de marzo de 1907, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los nueve meses que terminaron en marzo de 1907, comparados con igual período de 1906. Debe explicarse que las estadísticas de las importaciones y exportaciones de las diversas aduanas referentes á un mes cualquiera no se reciben en el Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo hasta el 20 del mes siguiente, necesitándose algún tiempo para su compilación é impresión. De suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de marzo, por ejemplo, no se publican hasta mayo.

EL COMERCIO EXTERIOR EN MARZO DE 1907.

Las cifras publicadas recientemente por la Oficina de Estadística de los Estados Unidos, correspondientes al mes de marzo de 1907 y á los nueve primeros meses del año económico de 1906-7, indican un aumento excepcional en el comercio exterior del país, particularmente en el valor de las importaciones. Las del mes de que se trata alcanzaron la cifra de \$133,323,085, la mayor que se ha registrado hasta ahora, con excepción de la de diciembre último que fué de \$134,346,760; comparada con la del mes de marzo del año anterior indica un aumento de \$20,000,000 próximamente, en cuyo mes las importaciones tuvieron un valor de \$113,597,577. El valor de las mercancías importadas durante los nueve meses que se examinan fué de \$1,066,059,911, que en comparación con \$913,555,097 del período correspondiente al ejercicio anterior demuestra un aumento de \$152,504,814, que no tiene precedente en la historia del comercio extranjero de los Estados Unidos.

El incremento de las exportaciones no fué tan grande; el valor de las del mes en cuestión fué de \$162,689,950, comparado con el de \$145,510,707 del mismo mes de 1906, aumento de un poco más de \$17,000,000. Los productos exportados durante los nueve meses del año económico 1906-7 tuvieron un valor de \$1,451,904,971, contra \$1,343,902,090, un aumento de \$108,002,881, ó sea \$44,501,933 menos que el aumento observado en las importaciones. El exceso

de exportaciones sobre importaciones disminuyó, de \$430,346,993 á que alcanzó en el período correspondiente al ejercicio anterior, á \$385,845,060 en el del corriente.

Los detalles de las importaciones hechas durante los períodos que se comparan fué como sigue:

	Marzo—		Nueve primeros meses del año fiscal—	
	1906.	1907.	1905-6.	1906-7.
Productos alimenticios sin preparar, y animales.....	\$11,948,511	\$13,542,075	\$105,828,519	\$112,418,200
Productos alimenticios parcial ó totalmente preparados.....	12,103,252	14,143,680	101,884,965	110,629,289
Materias primas para fábricas.....	41,279,187	47,849,509	303,855,988	355,239,436
Materias preparadas para fábricas.....	18,729,748	24,722,729	159,242,143	203,945,163
Artículos manufacturados.....	28,382,160	31,602,835	234,913,458	274,712,372
Artículos varios.....	1,154,719	1,250,924	7,830,024	8,902,151
Total.....	113,597,577	133,111,752	913,555,097	1,065,846,611

La clasificación de las exportaciones hechas durante los períodos de que se trata fué como sigue:

	Marzo—		Nueve primeros meses del año fiscal—	
	1906.	1907.	1905-6.	1906-7.
Productos nacionales:				
Productos alimenticios sin preparar, y animales.....	\$16,176,199	\$14,258,780	\$144,803,892	\$126,834,832
Productos alimenticios parcial ó totalmente preparados.....	27,836,205	28,653,327	266,349,138	259,562,768
Materias primas para fábricas.....	35,265,378	50,851,359	407,320,279	497,905,743
Materias preparadas para fábricas.....	21,226,730	23,227,788	165,038,129	191,627,881
Artículos manufacturados.....	41,905,295	42,046,238	337,383,104	352,019,365
Artículos varios.....	951,160	605,003	3,984,185	4,738,752
Total, productos nacionales.....	143,360,967	159,642,495	1,324,878,727	1,432,689,341
Productos extranjeros:				
Libres de derechos.....	1,072,869	1,261,054	9,407,222	9,605,770
Sujetos á derechos.....	1,076,871	847,385	9,616,141	8,670,694
Total, productos extranjeros.....	2,149,740	2,108,439	19,023,363	18,276,464
Total de exportaciones.....	145,510,707	161,750,934	1,343,902,090	1,450,965,805

La exportación é importación de oro y plata durante los períodos comparados fué como sigue:

	Marzo—		Nueve primeros meses del año fiscal—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Oro:				
Importaciones.....	\$5,630,095	\$5,007,319	\$44,000,039	\$104,649,293
Exportaciones.....	5,918,627	2,126,173	27,109,499	20,801,748
Plata:				
Importaciones.....	3,509,838	3,936,139	33,442,710	31,866,181
Exportaciones.....	5,213,811	5,058,461	51,597,444	42,189,260

La procedencia de las importaciones y el destino de las exportaciones fueron como sigue:

Países.	Nueve primeros meses del año fiscal—			
	Importaciones.		Exportaciones.	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Europa.....	\$472,918,722	\$565,601,075	\$939,329,774	\$1,025,012,275
América del Norte.....	164,103,588	178,556,761	224,254,655	251,023,561
América del Sur.....	111,001,054	121,626,124	55,958,207	62,579,131
Asia.....	136,764,732	164,090,659	83,660,773	66,998,967
Oceania.....	18,789,870	20,229,845	25,763,300	31,385,483
África.....	9,977,131	15,742,147	14,935,381	13,966,388
América Central:				
Costa Rica.....	3,354,235	3,223,149	1,641,944	1,795,417
Guatemala.....	2,222,492	1,670,529	2,116,266	2,192,052
Honduras.....	1,124,060	1,577,888	1,165,641	1,390,293
Nicaragua.....	1,024,786	793,955	1,405,312	1,519,918
Panamá.....	768,411	1,259,137	8,532,746	11,010,145
Salvador.....	693,532	556,466	1,099,217	1,045,020
México.....	37,887,625	41,529,320	42,662,022	47,997,442
Antillas:				
Cuba.....	54,535,763	60,887,456	36,584,346	36,574,695
Haití.....	910,924	829,572	2,563,434	2,275,164
Santo Domingo.....	1,909,265	1,767,338	1,471,121	1,948,849
América del Sur:				
Argentina.....	13,026,566	11,487,869	25,237,447	25,682,787
Bolivia.....			97,574	590,600
Brasil.....	66,746,790	77,068,276	10,228,003	13,348,668
Chile.....	12,473,614	13,238,865	6,070,360	7,637,654
Colombia.....	5,121,633	4,966,080	2,734,089	2,306,584
Ecuador.....	1,821,460	2,274,841	1,421,575	1,249,213
Paraguay.....	750	1,174	34,526	122,810
Perú.....	1,937,316	3,053,391	3,771,073	4,694,559
Uruguay.....	2,155,934	2,164,316	2,172,276	2,525,184
Venezuela.....	6,180,045	5,751,162	2,296,704	2,332,891

FÁBRICA DE GOMA DE GUAYULE EN TEXAS.

La primera fábrica para la manufactura de goma de guayule que se establecerá en el Estado de Texas, es la que se está erigiendo actualmente en Marathon. El arbusto del guayule crece con exuberancia en la quebrada región situada á lo largo del Río Grande, y se cree que se encuentra en cantidades comerciales en más de 20,000,000 de acres de terreno en el mencionado Estado.

Gran parte de esos terrenos pertenece al Gobierno del Estado, y se espera que serán considerables los ingresos que produzca la venta de esta planta. Las rentas que se recauden de esta fuente formarán parte del fondo permanente de escuelas, el cual asciende ya á unos \$40,000,000.

La industria del guayule ha pasado ya de su período experimental. Hay más de veinte fábricas grandes en el norte de México, en algunas de las cuales se ha invertido un capital de más de \$500,000 cada una.

Hace tres años solamente que se estableció en México la primera fábrica. Desde entonces se han invertido en la industria más de \$15,000,000, según se calcula. La Continental Rubber Company, de Nueva York, que forma parte de la United States Rubber Company, tiene virtualmente el monopolio de la industria en México, y está haciendo preparativos para establecer una gran fábrica en el Estado de Texas.

La producción actual de las fábricas de goma de guayule en México

es de 1,000,000 libras mensuales, próximamente, cantidad que aumentará, antes de terminarse el presente año, con el establecimiento de nuevas fábricas. El producto es exportado á los Estados Unidos y á Europa.

En México se vende la planta del guayule á 100 pesos mexicanos la tonelada, ó sea \$50 oro americano. La producción media de cada acre en México es de unas 2 toneladas de la planta. Se reproduce por sí misma cada dos años si se hace el corte en las raíces.

Desde que se descubrió que esta planta es de valor, el precio de los terrenos ha aumentado enormemente. Terrenos que antes valían de 20 á 30 centavos por acre—en algunas ocasiones se vendían por 10 centavos el acre—ahora valen \$100 por acre.

El guayule crece en Texas con menos exhuberancia que en México. Se calcula que la producción media de los 20,000,000 de acres del terreno en que crece la planta en Texas será de media tonelada por acre, pero con todo, la nueva industria será muy lucrativa para el Estado. Los terrenos de que se trata no sirven para otra cosa más que el pasto de ganado.

La fábrica que se está construyendo en Marathon costará unos \$250,000. Muchos ganaderos han firmado contratos para vender á esta fábrica el guayule que crece en sus terrenos.

La goma que se obtiene del guayule es más blanda que otras clases de goma y no se vulcaniza tan fácilmente, pero estos defectos se corrigen mezclandola con otra goma.

LAS RENTAS INTERNAS EN LOS NUEVE PRIMEROS MESES DE 1906-7.

La Oficina de Rentas Internas de los Estados Unidos acaba de publicar su informe correspondiente á los nueve primeros meses del año económico de 1906-7, en el cual se detallan las cantidades recaudadas durante dicho período, el total de las cuales indica un aumento de \$15,541,700 sobre el ejercicio anterior. La recaudación total en los nueve meses de referencia fué de \$202,974,104; la del mes de marzo de 1907 ascendió á la suma de \$22,552,758, un aumento de \$2,096,768 sobre igual mes del año anterior.

Las cantidades recaudadas durante el período de que se trata, por las distintas fuentes de rentas, con las respectivas diferencias en comparación con el mismo período del ejercicio anterior, fueron las siguientes:

	Ingresos.	Diferencias.
Alcoholes	\$119, 416, 945	+ \$9, 145, 903
Tabaco	38, 541, 383	+ 2, 524, 113
Bebidas fermentadas	43, 263, 943	+ 3, 686, 314
Oleomargarina	647, 784	+ 200, 471
Mantequilla adulterada	11, 907	+ 4, 279
Mantequilla artificial	132, 791	+ 20, 040
Varias fuentes	659, 348	— 39, 420
Total	202, 974, 104	+ 15, 541, 700

LEYES SOBRE PATENTES, MARCAS DE FÁBRICA, Y PROPIEDAD INTELECTUAL EN LA ZONA DEL CANAL DE PANAMÁ.

La siguiente orden del Secretario de Guerra de los Estados Unidos, por la cual se hacen extensivas á la Zona del Canal de Panamá las leyes relativas á patentes de invención, marcas de fábrica, y propiedad intelectual de los Estados Unidos, entró en vigor el 15 de abril de 1907:

“Por autoridad del Presidente, se ordena:

“Que las leyes sobre patentes de invención marcas de fábrica, y propiedad intelectual de los Estados Unidos de América, se hacen por la presente extensivas y aplicables á la Zona del Canal de Panamá, de tal manera que cualquier patente de invención ó derecho de propiedad intelectual expedidos en virtud de las leyes de los Estados Unidos, ó cualquier marca de fábrica registrada en la Oficina de Patentes de los Estados Unidos, investirá en la persona á cuyo nombre se expida, ó en cuyo nombre se haya registrado, y á sus cesionarios, etc., bajo la protección de los tribunales de circuito y supremo de la Zona del Canal, los mismos derechos de propiedad que dicha persona tendría si estuviera en los Estados Unidos.”

LA PRODUCCIÓN Y EL CONSUMO DE CARNE EN LA REPÚBLICA.

El elevado puesto que ocupan los Estados Unidos, tanto en la producción como en el consumo de carne, queda bien demostrado en un artículo sobre el particular publicado en la Vigésima Segunda Memoria Anual de la Oficina de Industria Animal, que acaba de ver la luz. Tomando el censo de 1890 como base, valiéndose de cifras de otras fuentes fidedignas, y haciendo cálculos con respecto á los datos que faltan, el número de reses sacrificadas durante el año 1900 para la alimentación en los Estados Unidos se fija de la manera siguiente: Vacas, 11,531,000; terneras, 3,000,000; cerdos, 56,654,000; ovejas, 15,190,000; total, 86,375,000.

Sin incluir las cantidades correspondientes á importaciones y exportaciones, el consumo de carne en los Estados Unidos se calcula en 179 libras por cada habitante. La misma memoria hace una interesante comparación con otros países; solamente Australia está sobre los Estados Unidos como país consumidor de carne, y ello es debido á la grande abundancia de animales comparada con una población diseminada, siendo, por consiguiente, la carne abundante y barata. Los cálculos más recientes sobre el consumo per cápita de varios países son los siguientes: Australia, 262 libras; Estados Unidos, 179 libras; República Argentina, 140 libras; Reino Unido, 122 libras; Alemania, 99 libras; Francia, 81 libras; Dinamarca, 76 libras; Suiza, 75 libras; Estados del Danubio, 75 libras; Bélgica, 70 libras; Austria-Hungría, 64 libras; Suecia y Noruega, 62 libras; Polonia, 62 libras; Holanda, 55 libras; Rusia, 50 libras; España, 49 libras, é Italia, 27 libras.

REGLAMENTO ESPECIAL SOBRE BUQUES FRUTEROS.

El Secretario del Tesoro de los Estados Unidos ha dictado el siguiente reglamento especial relativo á la cuarentena que deben sufrir los buques fruteros. Este reglamento se especifica en una circular dirigida á los funcionarios consulares, capitanes y consignatarios de buques, administradores de aduanas, funcionarios de sanidad, y á todos á quienes concierna:

“De conformidad con lo dispuesto en el Reglamento General de Cuarentenas de abril de 1903, y con el fin de permitir la entrada de buques fruteros en los puertos del sur de los Estados Unidos, sin ser detenidos, se dicta el siguiente reglamento especial, que será puesto en vigor, tanto en el puerto de salida como en el de llegada:

“Este reglamento es una concesión que se hace en beneficio de los buques dedicados al tráfico de frutas, y contiene disposiciones para que se pueda llevar á cabo dicho tráfico con seguridad y sin detención perjudicial para la carga que lleven, en las estaciones de cuarentena de la nación. Si bien son más estrictas las disposiciones cuando se trata de puertos fruteros infectados de fiebre amarilla, no se impone el decomiso del cargamento. Sin embargo, el éxito de este reglamento depende de informes fidedignos con respecto á condiciones sanitarias y del conocimiento inmediato de la primera aparición y demás casos de fiebre amarilla en cualquier puerto.

“Por lo tanto, el Departamento se reserva el derecho, cuando esté convencido de que se encubre la existencia de fiebre amarilla en cualquier puerto, de retirar al funcionario médico destinado en él por autorización del Presidente, en cuyo caso sería imposible la expedición del certificado especial que exige este reglamento, y los buques fruteros procedentes de puertos de los cuales han sido retirados los funcionarios médicos quedarían sujetos á los Reglamentos Generales de Cuarentena que exigen la desinfección en el puerto de llegada y la detención del personal por espacio de seis días.

“Las reglas que se observarán en los puertos extranjeros que se sospechan estar infectados de fiebre amarilla, serán las siguientes:

“1. Ningún miembro de la tripulación podrá desembarcar, excepto el capitán ó su representante, ó ambos cuando sea absolutamente necesario, pero sólo durante el día y con el exclusivo objeto de registrar la entrada y la salida del buque.

“2. Nadie podrá ir á visitar el buque, excepto los funcionarios de sanidad, los de aduanas, y el agente del mismo.

“3. Los obreros que se lleven á bordo para las operaciones de carga quedarán incomunicados desde que entren en el buque hasta que hayan terminado su trabajo.

“4. No se permitirá comunicación alguna con tierra, excepto de la manera provista en los párrafos anteriores. La fruta que ha de embarcarse en los buques atracados á muelles deberá ser clasificada,

y el pago se hará en tierra ó en el muelle; estas operaciones se harán antes de embarcarse la fruta. Cuando la fruta es trasportada al buque por medio de pequeñas embarcaciones ó barcazas, la clasificación y el pago necesario se harán en las mismas y al costado del buque.

“5. Los pasajeros deberán embarcarse desde los puertos ordinarios, haber estado bajo la observación del inspector sanitario de los Estados Unidos durante los tres días precedentes á la salida del buque, y estar provistos del certificado que les expedirá al efecto dicho funcionario. Los pasajeros que provengan de puntos elevados é inmunes del interior no estarán sujetos á dicha observación; deberán estar provistos de un certificado del Consul de los Estados Unidos ó de un médico de reputación, y el inspector sanitario averiguará si han estado en dichos puntos durante los tres días inmediatamente anteriores á su llegada á ciudades costaneras.

“6. Se pondrá especial atención en el estado de salud actual y pasado de los pasajeros que lleguen, directa ó indirectamente, de las ciudades centro-americanas situadas en la costa del Pacífico.

“7. Los buques salientes deberán estar provistos de la patente de sanidad que exige la ley, y, además de ella, de certificados por duplicado firmados por el inspector de sanidad adjunto al consulado, en los cuales se hará constar el nombre del buque, el de su capitán, el número de individuos de la tripulación, una lista de los pasajeros, el estado de salud de cada uno de ellos, su destino final en los Estados Unidos, el estado sanitario del puerto y sus alrededores, y el del buque y su tripulación, y demás informaciones pertinentes al caso; se certificará además que el buque ha cumplido con todos los requisitos de esta circular en el puerto de salida. El certificado original se unirá á la patente de sanidad, y el duplicado á la segunda copia de ésta; servirá para probar que se han cumplido las disposiciones de este reglamento para que los buques que lleguen en buen estado sanitario, pasado y presente, puedan ser admitidos sin necesidad de sujetarse á la desinfección y detención de cuarentenas ordinarias. Siempre que se considere necesario, las bodegas de dichos buques serán desinfectadas con azufre después de haberse desembarcado la carga.

“Reglas que se observarán en puertos extranjeros infectados de fiebre amarilla:

“8. Las reglas anteriores serán aplicables también á buques dedicados al tráfico de frutas entre puertos extranjeros, infectados de fiebre amarilla, ó en los cuales prevalece tal enfermedad, y puertos de los Estados Unidos. Estas reglas son las que dispone el párrafo 69, división B, del reglamento de cuarentena para puertos nacionales, de fecha 1 de abril de 1903. Se llama la atención al requisito que prohíbe el transporte de pasajeros en los buques que salgan de puertos extranjeros infectados de fiebre amarilla; también se llama la aten-

ción al reglamento general que se debe observar en tales puertos con respecto á buques que salgan para los Estados Unidos ó sus posesiones.

"9. No se anclará el buque en sitios en donde su tripulación quede expuesta al peligro de contraer la fiebre amarilla; cuando el buque esté atracado á un muelle, deberá ser alejado de éste, antes de la puesta del sol, por una distancia de 200 metros por lo menos, y no volverá á atracar hasta después de la salida del sol al siguiente día, excepto en los puertos en donde se haya obtenido permiso de la oficina.

"10. Los tanques, cubos y demás receptáculos de agua que tenga el buque, deberán estar protegidos de tal manera que no se conviertan en criaderos de mosquitos. La destrucción de este insecto á bordo se verificará en todo lo posible mediante la fumigación simultánea (2 libras de azufre por cada 1,000 pies cúbicos, cerrándose todas las aberturas por espacio de dos horas) de todos los compartimientos que puedan serlo sin detrimento de la carga. En la cámara de la máquina podrá substituirse el azufre por polvos de piritro, á la discreción del médico, pero teniéndose cuidado de barrer los mosquitos y de destruirlos.

"11. El buque deberá partir inmediatamente después de haberse terminado la fumigación.

"12. El equipaje será minuciosamente registrado y se asegurará la exclusión de mosquitos.

“(NOTA.—Debe tenerse en cuenta que estas reglas se refieren únicamente á la fiebre amarilla, por lo que, si en el puerto de salida apareciera otra enfermedad cuarentenable, se aplicarán á los buques fruteros las disposiciones del reglamento general sobre enfermedades distintas á la fiebre amarilla, de fecha 1 de abril de 1903.)

"Reglas que se observarán en los puertos del sur de los Estados Unidos:

"13. No se dará plática á los buques fruteros que navegan entre puertos de los Estados Unidos y puertos fruteros en los cuales exista fiebre amarilla, á menos que hayan empleado un período no menor de seis días en llegar al puerto de los Estados Unidos.

"14. El capitán ó agente del buque podrá optar por cualquiera de las siguientes alternativas al párrafo 13:

"(a) Se permitirá la entrada de buques fruteros procedentes de puertos en donde se sabe que existe fiebre amarilla tan pronto como la tripulación, exceptuando el capitán, el primer oficial, y el primer maquinista, haya sido trasladada á la estación de cuarentena, y una vez que hayan sido fumigados los camarotes del buque. El funcionario de sanidad certificará el número de individuos de la tripulación que hayan sido trasladados á la estación de cuarentena, y lo comparará con el que consta en la patente de sanidad del buque.

Entonces se le dará libre plática y será remolcado hasta los muelles de la ciudad ó se le permitirá que tome una tripulación nueva.

“(b) La tripulación puede dejar el buque en el muelle ó volver en él á la estación de cuarentena. Pero si por cualquier razón de sanidad el funcionario sanitario ó el representante del servicio, considerase necesario detener la tripulación á bordo del buque en el muelle, ó que vuelva en el mismo buque á la estación de cuarentena, se exigirá tal detención ó retorno.

“(c) La tripulación detenida en la estación de cuarentena podrá ser puesta en libertad después de seis días á contar desde la salida del buque del puerto de salida, ó desde la última vez que haya estado expuesta á infección. El funcionario de sanidad podrá prolongar el período de la detención si por cualquier motivo lo juzgare necesario. Después de ser puesta en libertad, la tripulación podrá ir á la ciudad para volver al buque, ó embarcarse en él desde la estación en el momento de la salida.

“(d) Una vez descargado el buque será fumigado simultaneamente, para la destrucción de mosquitos, con dos libras de azufre por cada 1,000 pies cúbicos de espacio. Después de la fumigación podrá comenzarse la carga del buque.

“(e) Si el buque ha de salir sin cargamento, la fumigación podrá verificarse en viaje para la Estación de Cuarentena.

“(f) En las Estaciones de Cuarentenas habrá dos grupos de habitaciones, uno para las tripulaciones de buques entrantes, y otro para las tripulaciones de respeto que mantengan las compañías. Todas las habitaciones serán fumigadas inmediatamente después de ser desocupadas.

“(g) El cumplimiento de los requisitos de estas disposiciones con todos sus detalles, será certificado por el correspondiente funcionario de sanidad antes de despacharse el buque.

“15. Los buques fruteros que no estén provistos de los certificados de inspectores sanitarios de los Estados Unidos en puertos extranjeros quedarán sujetos al reglamento general de cuarentenas de los Estados Unidos.

“16. Las personas que hayan estado expuestas á la infección en las operaciones de descarga serán detenidas de la manera dispuesta para los que hayan estado expuestos á la fiebre amarilla.

“17. Cuando se descubra que un oficial de un buque frutero evade ó infringe este reglamento especial, el buque en que se encuentre, ó en el que esté empleado, perderá el derecho á los beneficios especiales que conceden estas reglas.

“18. Los buques fruteros que trafican con puertos infectados de fiebre amarilla deberán llevar á bordo un médico competente.

“19. Los barcos fruteros que lleguen con algún caso de fiebre amarilla á bordo, ó en los que ha ocurrido alguno durante la travesía,

serán puestos en cuarentena. La tripulación será trasladada, con excepción del capitán, el primer oficial, y el maquinista; los camarotes serán minuciosamente desinfectados; se tomará una nueva tripulación suficiente para cuidar del buque, y se le remolcará, ó irá por sí mismo, á los muelles para desembarcar la carga. Mientras se efectúa la descarga en el muelle y hasta que el bûque vuelva á la estación de cuarentena, todos los oficiales y la tripulación quedarán detenidos á bordo, bajo vilgilancia. Inmediatamente después de terminada la descarga, se fumigarán las bodegas con azufre y el buque volverá á la estación de cuarentena para embarcar su tripulación antes de hacerse á la mar."

RESUMEN DE LA SITUACIÓN ECONÓMICA EN EL PRIMER TRIMESTRE DE 1907.

La nota mensual relativa al estado de la deuda pública de los Estados Unidos al cerrarse el mes de marzo de 1907, demuestra que el total de la misma, menos el metálico existente en el Tesoro, ascendió á \$909,106,566, cantidad que comparada con la existente en el primer día del mes indica una disminución de \$11,538,288. La deuda se distribuye en la siguiente forma: Deuda que devenga interés, \$908,233,660; deuda cuyo interés ha cesado desde el vencimiento, \$1,095,365; deuda que no devenga interés, \$402,645,542; total, \$1,311,974,568. Sin embargo, en esta cantidad no se halla incluida la de \$1,130,146,869 en certificados y billetes del Tesoro que están garantidos por una cantidad igual en metálico depositada para redimirlos.

La cantidad en metálico existente en el Tesoro es como sigue: Reserva de oro, \$150,000,000; fondos en fideicomiso, \$1,130,146,869; fondo general, \$199,520,548; depósitos en bancos nacionales, \$165,235,679; en la Tesorería de Filipinas, \$3,887,713. Total, \$1,648,790,810, contra el cual hay reclamaciones pendientes que importan \$1,245,922,807, quedando un balance en metálico de \$402,868,002.

Al cerrarse el mes de marzo de 1907, la circulación total de billetes de bancos nacionales era de \$597,212,063, es decir, un aumento de \$42,545,096 en un año, y de \$869,041 durante un mes.

La circulación basada en títulos de deuda del Gobierno ascendió á \$547,633,063, un aumento durante el año de \$35,411,512, y una disminución durante el mes de \$2,104,310; la circulación obtenida con moneda legal ascendió á \$49,579,000, un aumento durante el año de \$7,133,584, y de \$2,973,351 durante el mes.

La cantidad de títulos de deuda de los Estados Unidos, registrados y depositados para obtener circulación, fué de \$550,137,900. Los títulos de deuda depositados para obtener depósitos públicos ascendió á \$176,324,860, distribuidos como sigue: Canal de Panamá, \$12,838,000; títulos de la deuda consolidada al 2 por ciento de 1930, \$56,523,100; títulos de la deuda al 4 por ciento de 1907, \$9,644,200; títulos de

deuda al 3 por ciento, de 1908-1918, \$6,577,500; títulos de deuda al 4 por ciento de 1895, \$5,403,750; Distrito de Columbia 1924, \$1,003,000; títulos de deuda de Estados, ciudades, y ferrocarriles, \$72,883,310; títulos de deuda de Hawaii; empréstito filipino, \$9,741,000.

El cuadro comparativo de ingresos y gastos en marzo de 1907 demuestra que aquéllos ascendieron á la cantidad de \$54,221,953, y éstos á \$43,602,057, dejando un superávit de \$10,619,946, para el mes de marzo; el superávit obtenido en los primeros nueve meses del año económico de 1906-7 asciende á \$51,200,000; hace un año este superávit fué un poco menos de \$6,000,000.

Comparando las rentas de aduanas percibidas en el mes de marzo de 1907 con las del mismo mes de 1906, se nota un aumento de \$1,300,000; en las rentas internas otro de más de \$2,000,000, y en las rentas varias otro de \$192,000; los gastos de marzo de 1907 fueron \$2,000,000 menos que en el mismo mes de 1906.

La acuñación efectuada en las casas de moneda de los Estados Unidos durante el mes de que se trata ascendió á la cantidad de \$6,630,894, de los cuales \$5,874,525 fueron en oro, \$326,212 en plata, y \$430,156 en moneda fraccionaria. Acuñáronse además 4,906,057 monedas para las Islas Filipinas, y 1,955,000 piezas de á 20 centavos para el Gobierno Mexicano.

DINERO DESTINADO Á LA DISTRIBUCIÓN DE LAS AGUAS DEL RÍO GRANDE.

El Presidente ROOSEVELT aprobó el 4 de marzo de 1907 la ley del Congreso que vota la cantidad de \$1,000,000 para llevar á efecto las disposiciones del tratado entre México y los Estados Unidos, publicado en el BOLETÍN MENSUAL correspondiente á marzo de 1907, página 720, para la distribución equitativa de las aguas del Río Grande.

La cantidad votada con tal objeto será gastada bajo la dirección del Secretario de lo Interior, en la construcción de una presa para entregar á México, para irrigación, 60,000 acres pies de agua anualmente, en el lecho del Río Grande y en el punto en donde se encuentran ahora las obras principales de la Acequia Madre, conocida con el nombre de Viejo Canal Mexicano, arriba de Ciudad Juárez, México.

GUATEMALA.

EL BANCO AMERICANO DE GUATEMALA EN EL SEGUNDO SEMESTRE DE 1906.

Según la memoria presentada por la junta directiva del Banco Americano, correspondiente al segundo semestre de 1906, la cuenta de ganancias y pérdidas, deduciendo los intereses no devengados, gastos de administración, honorarios de la directiva, sueldos, gratificaciones á los empleados, y amortizaciones acordadas, arroja una utilidad de \$546,578.63.

La junta directiva ha acordado abonar á capital pagado la suma de \$125 por acción sobre las 1,200 acciones, ó sean \$150,000; repartir un dividendo de \$100 por acción, ó \$120,000; pasar al fondo de reserva \$240,000, y crear un nuevo fondo para eventualidades con \$36,578.63. Total general, \$546,578.63.

MÉXICO.

MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE DÍAZ.

Al abrirse el segundo período de sesiones del Vigésimotercer Congreso de la República Mexicana, el 1° de abril de 1907, el Presidente Díaz leyó su mensaje correspondiente al primer semestre del ejercicio económico 1906-7.

Acerca de las relaciones exteriores de la República, dijo que sin excepción siguen manteniéndose caracterizadas por la mejor inteligencia y cordialidad con los Gobiernos extranjeros con quienes se cultivan. El tratado celebrado con los Estados Unidos para la distribución equitativa de las aguas del Río Bravo y construcción de una gran presa internacional en la Ciudad de Engle, Estados Unidos, 100 kilómetros al norte de Ciudad Juárez, fué, después de la debida aprobación, promulgado el 26 de enero de 1907. Las dificultades que ofrecían las cuestiones por largo tiempo suscitadas entre los ribereños de una y otra margen del mencionado río, á causa de los frecuentes cambios de su corriente, hacían casi imposible la aplicación de los artículos primero y segundo de la convención de noviembre de 1884 entre México y los Estados Unidos. La Comisión Internacional de Límites propuso á los dos Gobiernos que la línea divisoria quedase determinada por el río, á pesar de ciertos cambios que se observaran en su cauce, no tomando en consideración las pequeñas

fracciones de terreno llamadas "bancos," segregadas tanto de una como de otra ribera. Después de maduro examen y prolongados estudios, se adoptaron los artículos que deben sustituir al primero y segundo de la citada convención de 1884, firmándose en Washington el tratado de 20 de marzo de 1905 que, aprobado ya por las Cámaras de Senadores de ambas repúblicas, en breve será debidamente promulgado, previo el canje de sus ratificaciones.

Le autoridad federal se interpuso con éxito en el arreglo de las cuestiones obreras que agitaron la República á fines del año pasado, y pusieron en vigor eficaces medidas sanitarias para combatir las fiebres amarilla y tifoidea y para el tratamiento de la tuberculosis. Para el servicio de aguas potables en la capital, se ha aumentado la red de cañerías en más de 40 kilómetros; se han reconstruido cerca de $4\frac{1}{2}$ kilómetros de acueducto; en las obras de saneamiento se han construido más de 2,500 metros de colector, igual longitud de atarjeas, y 11,000 metros de albañales; se han construido nuevamente en la capital 41,000 metros cuadrados de pavimento de asfalto y 24,000 de empedrado, 16,000 metros cuadrados de banquetas de cemento y 12,000 de banquetas de losa; en las calzadas del Distrito se construyeron 50,000 metros cuadrados de macadám; el alumbrado público se ha aumentado, existiendo ahora 1,540 lámparas en la capital.

El importe de las operaciones de que tomó conocimiento el Registro de la Propiedad de la capital ascendió en 1906 á \$416,623,062, suma á que en años anteriores no había llegado el movimiento de la riqueza pública.

De julio á diciembre de 1906, la Secretaría de Fomento expidió 536 títulos para reducir á propiedad particular 247,677 hectáreas de terrenos de la Nación. De esta superficie, la tercera parte, aproximadamente, fué adjudicada: por compensación de gastos de deslindes; por subvenciones y derechos de vía á empresas ferroviarias; por declaraciones de no haber baldíos en diferentes predios rústicos; por fraccionamientos de ejidos de los pueblos, y por cesiones gratuitas á labradores pobres. El resto de la extensión citada produjo al Erario Nacional un ingreso de \$175,692. Durante el mismo período fueron celebrados tres contratos de colonización, para los Estados de Chihuahua, Durango, Chiapas, Tabasco y Campeche.

El Gobierno de México estuvo representado en el Congreso Internacional Geodésico de Budapest y en el Astronómico de Jena, que se verificaron en septiembre de 1906. Habiendo terminado el compromiso de varias naciones, para sostener por medio de contribución internacional los observatorios especiales fundados para conocer mejor la forma y variaciones de la tierra, los representantes de las naciones más avanzadas propusieron continuar esos interesantes

estudios y México renovó su compromiso por otros diez años, para seguir contribuyendo con su contingente científico y pecuario á la prosecución de tan importante programa.

Las sesiones del Décimo Congreso Geológico Internacional se llevaron á feliz término durante los meses de agosto, septiembre y octubre de 1906, habiendo sido coronados los trabajos con éxito, desde el punto de vista científico, social y político.

De acuerdo con los preceptos de la ley sobre pesas y medidas, del 6 de junio de 1905, se ejecutó, por los empleados de respectivo Departamento de la Secretaría de Hacienda, la verificación de instrumentos y aparatos de pesar y medir, en toda la República, distribuyéndose patrones corregidos entre los varios estados.

En el período á que se refiere el mensaje, se celebraron contratos para el aprovechamiento de 123,780 litros por segundo para fuerza motriz, y se expidieron 39 títulos de propiedad de aguas, para un aprovechamiento de algo más de 40,000,000 litros. Se han celebrado diversos contratos para pescas de todas clases, tanto en el Golfo de México, como en el Pacífico. Las estaciones agrícolas que existen en distintos puntos de la República funcionaron con éxito.

En el primer semestre de 1906-7 se concedieron 585 patentes de invención, y 10 por modelos industriales, y se registraron 475 marcas de fábrica, y 44 nombres y avisos de comercio.

Aparte de la inauguración del Ferrocarril de Tehuantepec, que fué una ceremonia revestida de importancia nacional, la Secretaría de Comunicaciones y Obras Públicas dió cuenta de las obras públicas que quedaron terminadas, entre las cuales se citan: Entre Tuxpam y Tampico se tienen disponibles 110 kilómetros para la navegación, con más de 1 metro de profundidad; obras de puerto y de saneamiento en Salina Cruz y Coatzacoalcos, y en Mazatlán se terminó el plano general del puerto y están ejecutándose los trabajos preparatorios para las obras del drenaje de la ciudad.

En los ferrocarriles de jurisdicción federal se han construido poco más de 200 kilómetros, alcanzando actualmente la red un desarrollo de 17,647 kilómetros, que unidos á los 4,259 kilómetros construidos por concesión de los Estados, hacen un total de 21,906 kilómetros.

En el Ramo de Correos, de julio á diciembre de 1906, se crearon 14 administraciones locales, 57 agencias, y 6 oficinas ambulantes, siendo en la actualidad 2,715 el número de oficinas postales existentes. Las correspondencias de todas clases aumentaron considerablemente, ascendiendo á 86,000,000 de envíos, contra 84,000,000 que hubo en mismo período del año anterior. La expedición de giros postales interiores llegó á 22,209,000 pesos, acusando un aumento de 609,000 pesos, sobre lo que corresponde al año precedente.

En los cambios varios países hubo también un fuerte aumento: De cerca de 65 por ciento con los Estados Unidos; de 106½ por ciento con Inglaterra, y con el Imperio Alemán de más de 119 por ciento. Con las Repúblicas Francesas y del Salvador, se ha establecido recientemente este servicio. Fué celebrado un convenio con la Subsecretaría de Correos de Francia para hacer el cambio directo de correspondencia entre las oficinas de Nuevo Laredo, México, y las francesas en Beyrouth y Trípoli, Siria; con la Administración de Correos del Imperio Alemán y con Inglaterra un arreglo para que el máximo de cada giro se eleve de 100 á 200 pesos mexicanos, y su equivalente en moneda alemana ó inglesa.

Se han tenido por diversas regiones del país, incluyendo la Baja California y el Territorio de Quintana Roo, 1,531 kilómetros de hilo conductor, y levantado algunos tramos para corregir trazos y perfeccionar la red en una extensión de 1,362 kilómetros. Las nuevas oficinas abiertas al servicio público fueron nueve, seis telegráficas y tres telefónicas. Invitado el Gobierno Mexicano para concurrir á la Conferencia Internacional de Telegrafía Sin Hilos, reunida en Berlín en octubre de 1906, envió su delegado para que lo representara, y el 3 de noviembre siguiente quedó firmada la convención respectiva, que en breve será sometida á la consideración del Senado.

El producto de las aduanas durante el semestre de que se ocupa el mensaje, fué superior en más de 3,300,000 pesos al de igual semestre del año anterior; y en los meses de enero y febrero de 1907 la recaudación aumentó en otro millón de pesos, siendo de observar que no sólo á los derechos de importación se debe este aumento, sino también á todos los demás impuestos que se cobran por las aduanas.

La Renta del Timbre presentaba en este período un interés especial con motivo de la aplicación de la nueva ley que comenzó á regir el 1 de noviembre de 1906, y que redujo muchas cuotas de la tarifa anterior, pero no obstante la disminución de impuestos, la recaudación del primer semestre del año fiscal 1906-7 ha excedido en 400,000 pesos á la correspondiente de 1905-6.

La circulación monetaria ha mejorado notablemente; en lugar de \$43,000,000 oro, que se llevaban acuñados el 16 de septiembre de 1906, hoy está á punto de alcanzarse la cifra de \$60,000,000 en piezas de \$5 y de \$10. La acuñación de moneda fraccionaria de plata alcanza ya la suma de \$22,000,000.

Entre las nuevas medidas legislativas sometidas á la consideración del Congreso, se hallan: La reducción de contribuciones, el aumento de sueldos, y la fusión de líneas ferrocarrileras bajo el control federal.

COMERCIO EXTERIOR EN EL MES DE ENERO DE 1907.

La Secretaría de Hacienda de México acaba de publicar los datos relativos al comercio exterior de la República en el mes de enero de 1907 y en los siete primeros meses de 1906-7, comparados con los correspondientes á los de igual período de 1905-6.

Mercancías extranjeras, con un valor de \$129,341,643.95 moneda mexicana, fueron importadas, las cuales comparadas con \$113,256,-925.11 importadas durante el igual período del año fiscal precedente muestran un aumento de \$16,084,718.84 en favor del corriente año fiscal.

Las exportaciones durante los cinco meses del año fiscal de 1906-7 fueron \$140,184,883.20 plata, una diferencia en contra del corriente año fiscal de \$16,788,035.84 plata.

El siguiente cuadro muestra el comercio de importaciones en detalle:

IMPORTACIÓN.

[Valor de factura en moneda mexicana.]

Clasificación según la tarifa de importación.	Enero—		Siete primeros meses del año fiscal—	
	1907.	1906.	1906-7.	1905-6.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Materias animales.....	1,626,137.15	1,372,440.72	11,639,516.44	9,283,549.83
Materias vegetales.....	2,939,082.82	3,581,482.16	16,410,679.44	17,760,076.05
Materias minerales.....	8,647,362.93	14,245,542.80	45,675,554.00	42,071,679.48
Tejidos y sus manufacturas.....	2,100,137.13	1,574,851.47	15,340,978.00	12,562,658.71
Productos químicos y farmacéuticos.....	756,227.15	758,964.76	4,901,720.75	4,257,575.14
Bebidas espirituosas, fermentadas y naturales.....	554,599.05	696,135.48	3,926,804.53	4,203,269.84
Papel y sus aplicaciones.....	458,805.76	453,951.90	3,451,637.04	3,186,852.06
Máquinas y aparatos.....	1,857,257.99	1,593,817.46	15,518,298.52	10,892,808.52
Vehículos.....	697,022.87	533,880.98	4,787,087.81	2,265,577.25
Armas y explosivos.....	280,184.14	326,687.82	2,338,340.97	2,331,906.50
Diversos.....	826,320.92	623,608.71	5,351,026.45	4,440,971.73
Total importación.....	20,743,137.91	25,761,364.26	129,341,643.95	113,256,925.11

EXPORTACIÓN.

[Valor de factura en moneda mexicana.]

	Enero—		Siete primeros meses del año fiscal—	
	1907.	1906.	1906-7.	1905-6.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Metales preciosos.....	11,129,196.88	17,382,629.12	72,631,439.94	92,886,688.76
Demás artículos.....	11,171,749.14	7,725,781.96	67,553,443.26	64,086,030.28
Total exportación.....	22,300,946.02	25,108,411.08	140,184,883.20	156,972,919.04

Las exportaciones en detalle fueron como sigue:

[Valor declarado en moneda mexicana.]

Clasificación según la nomenclatura de exportación.	Enero—		Siete primeros meses del año fiscal—	
	1907.	1906.	1906-7.	1905-6.
Productos minerales:	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Oro acuñado mexicano.....			29,990.00	
Oro acuñado extranjero.....	262.00	247.00	7,531.00	4,835.98
Oro en pasta.....	1,508,094.89	1,428,736.58	11,405,376.83	17,975,314.60
Oro en otras especies.....	432,854.90	495,380.38	3,254,917.37	1,400,019.10
Total oro.....	1,941,211.79	1,924,363.96	14,697,815.20	19,380,169.68
Plata acuñada mexicana.....	2,824,886.00	10,712,875.00	14,391,660.00	29,697,828.00
Plata acuñada extranjera.....	17,918.00	25,336.00	82,809.00	76,169.62
Plata en pasta.....	4,868,243.37	3,705,806.66	36,620,002.72	38,443,513.21
Plata en otras especies.....	1,476,937.72	1,014,247.50	6,839,153.02	5,289,208.25
Total plata.....	9,187,985.09	15,458,265.16	57,933,624.74	73,506,719.08
Total oro y plata.....	11,129,196.88	17,382,629.12	72,631,439.94	92,886,888.76
Antimonio.....	120,089.00	2,071.00	807,867.00	595,549.96
Cobre.....	1,894,540.00	1,118,096.44	15,229,713.00	16,974,832.73
Mármol en bruto.....			21,080.00	73,068.00
Plombagina.....	10,800.00	18,430.31	56,620.00	51,421.51
Plomo.....	272,697.00	208,317.17	2,147,821.56	3,075,652.54
Zinc.....	267,772.00	31,695.00	890,993.12	142,827.99
Demás productos minerales.....	18,584.30	35,481.25	1,073,780.68	223,559.84
	13,713,679.18	18,796,720.29	92,859,315.30	114,023,831.33
Productos vegetales:				
Café.....	791,567.34	652,194.30	2,502,622.34	3,388,372.50
Cascote, y cortezas y raíces para curtir.....			7,824.00	20,147.00
Caucho.....	691,374.00	198,474.00	2,761,873.00	694,507.02
Chicle.....	287,925.00	223,766.10	920,995.00	668,307.46
Frijol.....	84,001.00	57,697.00	458,944.00	463,280.82
Frutas frescas.....	21,254.00	14,650.00	190,322.43	210,688.90
Garbanzo.....	90,303.00	74,136.75	2,693,884.00	1,784,200.75
Guayule.....	15,200.00	5,787.00	23,799.00	31,341.00
Haba.....		250.00	2,550.00	110,540.00
Henequén en rama.....	3,862,582.00	2,735,012.00	20,990,011.77	18,202,448.00
Ixtle en rama.....	233,644.00	230,254.00	2,378,505.00	2,176,163.88
Maderas.....	125,269.00	260,956.00	1,154,659.50	1,238,993.86
Maíz.....	65.00	7,766.00	3,103.80	33,986.00
Palo de moral.....	7,622.00	7,620.00	46,822.00	36,980.00
Palo de tinte.....	38,072.00	40,582.25	246,510.12	230,083.70
Raíz de zacatón.....	129,371.00	121,686.00	983,488.00	1,134,443.00
Tabaco en rama.....	105,061.00	36,334.00	972,186.35	543,590.74
Vainilla.....	37,300.00	188,365.00	947,400.00	2,505,820.99
Demás productos vegetales.....	229,223.00	100,876.30	1,219,547.20	845,788.48
	6,789,833.34	4,956,406.70	28,505,057.51	34,319,084.10
Productos animales:				
Ganados.....	81,275.00	124,683.00	838,654.00	1,987,948.50
Pieles sin curtir.....	1,153,499.00	891,929.08	5,385,927.03	4,298,106.25
Demás productos animales.....	55,560.00	44,395.34	358,591.99	292,860.93
	1,290,334.00	1,071,017.42	6,583,173.02	6,678,915.68
Productos manufacturados:				
Azúcar.....	212,119.00	240.00	367,168.00	260,632.00
Henequén en jarcia.....			697.00	
Harina y pasta de semilla de algodón, y harinolina.....	48,589.00	36,385.00	407,118.00	276,362.00
Pieles curtidas.....	203.00	16,703.00	31,604.00	126,705.00
Sombreros de palma.....	81,179.00	34,732.00	395,663.80	298,059.29
Tabaco.....	41,891.00	26,232.00	294,299.60	198,829.55
Demás productos manufacturados.....	54,591.50	79,948.17	308,988.22	348,838.29
	438,572.50	194,240.17	1,805,538.72	1,509,426.23
Diversos.....	68,527.00	90,026.50	431,798.65	440,761.70

Los países de procedencia fueron como sigue:

Países.	Enero—		Siete primeros meses del año fiscal—	
	1907.	1906.	1906-7.	1905-6.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Europa.....	6,775,396.78	6,172,042.90	46,844,036.99	41,043,290.25
Asia.....	645,489.89	136,456.99	1,406,754.80	838,780.69
África.....	19,108.11	2,131.00	147,782.59	15,723.38
América del Norte.....	13,250,807.05	19,417,445.72	80,642,037.22	70,987,992.29
América Central.....	5,759.58	922.30	17,774.14	18,974.22
América del Sur.....	19,083.60	10,746.00	117,117.50	164,625.69
Antillas.....	16,915.54	21,619.35	107,540.91	140,232.67
Oceanía.....	10,577.36	.....	58,599.80	47,305.62
Total.....	20,743,137.91	25,761,364.26	129,341,643.95	113,256,925.11

Los países de destino de las mercancías exportadas fueron como sigue:

Países.	Enero—		Siete primeros meses del año fiscal—	
	1907.	1906.	1906-7.	1905-6.
Europa.....	5,652,684.54	8,332,540.03	38,540,572.28	46,478,876.85
Asia.....	.....	.....	796.00	.....
América del Norte.....	16,398,829.68	16,490,850.80	99,575,056.61	107,212,826.94
América Central.....	43,210.80	75,032.25	543,448.31	724,107.25
América del Sur.....	16,230.00	5,254.00	78,779.00	42,717.00
Antillas.....	189,991.00	204,734.00	1,446,231.00	2,514,391.00
Total.....	22,300,946.02	25,108,411.08	140,184,883.20	156,972,919.04

BASE DE LOS IMPUESTOS DE TIMBRE Y ADUANAS, MAYO DE 1907.

La circular mensual publicada por el Departamento del Tesoro del Gobierno Mexicano anuncia que el precio legal por kilogramo de plata pura durante el mes de mayo de 1907 será \$42.84, con arreglo á los cálculos prescritos en el decreto de 25 de marzo de 1906. Este precio servirá de base para el pago del impuesto de timbre y los derechos de aduanas en toda la República cuando se use la moneda de plata mexicana.

REEMBARCACION DE BULTOS DESEMBARCADOS ERRONEAMENTE.

El "Diario Oficial" de México del 27 de abril de 1907, publica el texto de un contrato, fechado el 6 del mismo mes, y aprobado por el Presidente Díaz el 18, entre el Gobierno y la New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, adicionando el celebrado en 31 de marzo de 1900 para el establecimiento de un servicio de navegación en los puertos del Golfo de México.

La parte dispositiva de este contrato es como sigue:

"ARTÍCULO 1. Se adiciona el artículo 10 del expresado contrato de 31 de marzo de 1900, en los siguientes términos:

"Si uno ó más bultos para puerto ó puertos mexicanos fueren embarcados por error en puerto extranjero, ó desembarcados por

error en otro puerto de la República, la Aduana permitirá á la Compañía que los reembarque para el puerto en que faltaron, siempre que la Empresa justifique con un certificado de la Aduana de este último puerto la falta en ella observada.'

"ART. 2. Quedan en todo su vigor y fuerza todas las demás estipulaciones que no hayan sido modificadas por el presente."

INGRESOS POSTALES DURANTE EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1906-7.

Según el informe presentado por el Director General de Correos de la República Mexicana al Secretario de Comunicaciones y Obras Públicas de la misma, los ingresos que ha tenido el Servicio durante el primer semestre del año fiscal de 1906-7 fueron como se detalla á continuación, dándose también las cifras correspondientes al mismo período de 1905-6 por vía de comparación:

	Primer semestre del año fiscal—	
	1906-7.	1905-6.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Venta de timbres postales.....	1,712,236.26	1,540,169.08
Alquiler de cajas de apartado.....	52,410.00	49,473.00
Multas y aprovechamientos.....	17,802.43	20,467.18
Premios por giros postales:		
Interiores.....	147,461.36	141,649.19
Internacionales.....	5,797.99	4,382.60
De editores.....	19,770.11	18,822.85
Total.....	1,955,478.15	1,775,263.90

Aumento en 1906-7, 180,879.25 pesos, ó sea un aumento proporcional del 10.15 por ciento.

FÁBRICA DE CIANUROS ALCALINOS.

El "Periódico Oficial" del Estado de Tabasco, del 2 de marzo de 1907, publica el texto del contrato celebrado entre el Gobierno Mexicano y la Roessler and Hasslacher Chemical Company, en 24 de noviembre de 1906, para el establecimiento en la República de una fábrica de cianuros alcalinos de sodio, potasio ó cualesquiera otros que se usan en las diversas industrias, especialmente en la minera. La empresa deberá invertir en el establecimiento de esta fábrica y sus dependencias la cantidad de \$200,000 por lo menos, durante el tiempo del contrato; la construcción deberá comenzarse dentro de doce meses y terminará á los treinta y seis meses.

Con la aprobación previa de la Secretaría de Fomento, la Compañía podrá establecer otra ú otras fábricas como la de que se trata, entendiéndose que invertirá en cada una de ellas una cantidad no menor de \$100,000.

La concesionaria podrá importar, libres de derechos, las máquinas, aparatos, útiles y materiales de construcción necesarios para el

establecimiento de la industria y erección de los edificios. Igualmente podrá introducir, por una sola vez, el material necesario para el alumbrado eléctrico de la fábrica y dependencias, y para la extinción de incendios.

CONCESIÓN PARA ESTABLECER UNA FÁBRICA DE LIMAS DE ACERO.

Con fecha 12 de diciembre de 1906 el Gobierno Mexicano otorgó una concesión al Señor ALEJANDRO RUEFF, ó la compañía que organice, para establecer en el Distrito Federal la industria de la fabricación de limas de acero, é invertir en la fábrica y sus anexos cien mil pesos. Dentro de los seis meses siguientes á la fecha en que se promulgue este contrato, el concesionario someterá á la aprobación de la Secretaría de Fomento, los proyectos de las instalaciones, edificios y dependencias de la fábrica, acompañados de memorias descriptivas. La construcción de los edificios terminará dentro de seis meses después de la fecha en que se aprueben los proyectos respectivos. El concesionario podrá establecer otras fábricas en los lugares de la República que conviniere á sus intereses, pero siempre recabará previamente la aprobación de la Secretaría de Fomento.

INFORMES CONSULARES.

El Consul Mexicano en Nogales, Arizona, anuncia que la exportación de mercancías procedentes del Estado de Sonora, México, por el puerto de Nogales é introducidas por la aduana americana de Nogales, Arizona, en el mes de enero de 1907, fué la siguiente:

	Oro americano.		Oro americano.
Azúcar de caña.....	\$46	Naranjas.....	\$622
Aguardiente mezcal.....	27	Piedra mineral de plomo.....	1, 842
Cueros de res al pelo.....	10, 225	Pescado fresco.....	22
Cemento Portland.....	297	Papas.....	13
Carne fresca.....	33	Queso.....	8
Especies no especificadas.....	7	Ropa hecha de tela de algodón..	17
Frutas encurtidas.....	1, 193	Sal común.....	5
Ganado vacuno.....	1, 960	Tabaco sin labrar.....	494
Loza de porcelana.....	17	Oro en pasta y en polvo.....	78, 239
Limones.....	5	Plata pasta.....	41, 582
Legumbres en conserva.....	138		
Maíz.....	140	Total.....	136, 932

La importación de mercancías extranjeras por la aduana de Nogales, México, al Estado de Sonora, en marzo de 1907, importaba \$275,195.52, y procedió de los siguientes países:

	Oro americano.		Oro americano.
Estados Unidos.....	\$227, 536. 43	España.....	\$353. 76
Inglaterra.....	16, 514. 16	China.....	80. 40
Francia.....	16, 303. 10		
Alemania.....	12, 721. 28	Total.....	275, 195. 52
Japón.....	1, 686. 39		

Las mercancías importadas fueron las siguientes:

	Oro americano.		Oro americano.
Materias animales.....	\$37, 276. 97	Máquinas y aparatos.....	\$31, 788. 15
Materias vegetales.....	38, 748. 23	Vehículos.....	10, 222. 86
Materias minerales.....	52, 557. 67	Armas y explosivas.....	22, 268. 79
Tejidos y sus manufacturas.....	42, 686. 86	Diversos.....	22, 901. 95
Productos químicos.....	6, 244. 00	Total.....	275, 195. 52
Bebidas espirituosas.....	4, 993. 65		
Papel y sus aplicaciones....	5, 506. 39		

El Cónsul General de México en Nueva York, anuncia que durante el mes de febrero de 1907, 13 buques procedentes de puertos mexicanos entraron en el puerto de la ciudad de Nueva York, conduciendo á bordo 150,424 bultos de mercancías. Durante el mismo mes, los buques que salieron del puerto de Nueva York ascendieron á 14, que conducían 178,113 bultos de mercancías consignadas á puertos mexicanos. Las importaciones detalladas de México á Nueva York en el mes de febrero de 1907 fueron las siguientes:

Artículos.	Cantidad.	Artículos.	Cantidad.
Henequén.....tercios..	13, 407	Pelo.....pacas..	61
Café.....sacos.....	3, 949	Barras de plomo.....número..	35, 871
Cueros.....tercios.....	7, 028	Metales.....cajas..	453
Cueros.....suaitos.....	1, 625	Zarzaparilla.....tercios..	143
Ixtle.....pacas.....	4, 812	Vainilla.....cajas..	44
Pieles de cabra.....tercios..	2, 158	Pieles de cocodrilo.....número..	15
Pieles de venado.....id.....	114	Miel de abeja.....barriles..	426
Hule.....id.....	8, 662	Cedro.....trozos.....	929
Tabaco en rama.....id.....	140	Caoba.....id.....	2, 050
Puros.....cajas.....	30	Cobre.....barras.....	3, 089
Azúcar.....sacos.....	60, 536	Asfalto.....barriles..	2, 413
Zacatón.....tercios.....	170	Pesos mexicanos.....cajas..	233
Chicle.....id.....	2, 065		

El Cónsul mexicano en Filadelfia anuncia que los embarques de mercancías de dicho puerto con destino á los puertos mexicanos de Tampico, Veracruz y Progreso durante el mes de febrero de 1907 se valoraron en \$121,129.75, y consistieron de los siguientes productos y valores en oro: Petróleo \$73,248.33; carbón de piedra \$47,826.80; madera \$54.62; total, \$121,129.75.

El Cónsul Mexicano en Nogales, Arizona, anuncia que la exportación de mercancías procedentes del Estado de Sonora, México, por el puerto de Nogales é introducidas por la aduana americana de Nogales, Arizona, en el mes de febrero de 1907, fué la siguiente:

Azúcar de caña.....	\$7	Plumas de ave naturales.....	\$79
Aguardiente mezcal.....	14	Pescado fresco.....	25
Bandas de cuero.....	56	Piedra mineral de plomo.....	553
Cemento Portland.....	13	Papas.....	16
Carne fresca.....	863	Sal común.....	4
Cueros de res al pelo.....	17, 324	Tabaco sin labrar.....	511
Artículos no especificadas.....	5	Oro en pasta y en polvo.....	133, 136
Frijol.....	38	Plata.....	157, 566
Frutas encurtidas.....	195	Total en oro.....	310, 647
Maíz.....	27		
Naranjas.....	200		

La importación de mercancías extranjeras por la aduana de Nogales, México, al Estado de Sonora, en febrero de 1907, fué como sigue:

Materias animales.....	\$52, 209. 97	Máquinas y aparatos.....	\$35, 888. 01
Materias vegetales.....	55, 771. 79	Vehículos.....	13, 571. 52
Materias minerales.....	445, 995. 35	Armas y explosivas.....	11, 877. 09
Tejidos y sus manufacturas..	58, 778. 25	Diversos.....	21, 592. 93
Productos químicos.....	33, 872. 04		
Bebidas espirituosas.....	5, 657. 15	Suma (pesos mexicanos).	743, 245. 92
Papel y sus aplicaciones.....	8, 032. 02		

Países de donde proceden las mercancías:

Estados Unidos de América.....	\$683, 105. 42
Francia.....	23, 366. 25
Inglaterra.....	23, 919. 00
España.....	78. 38
Japón.....	402. 60
Canadá.....	3, 015. 00
Alemania.....	9, 359. 87
Total (pesos mexicanos).....	743, 245. 92
Derechos arancelarios recaudados en el mes.....	142, 723. 23

PANAMÁ.

PRESUPUESTO PARA 1907-8.

El presupuesto nacional de rentas y gastos, para el período comprendido del 1 de enero de 1907 al 31 de diciembre de 1908, conforme fué aprobado por el Gobierno, es el siguiente:

INGRESOS.	Balboas.
Artículos gravados con el 10 por ciento.....	935, 355. 00
Introducción de licores.....	409, 000. 00
Tabaco.....	100, 000. 00
Cigarillos.....	100, 000. 00
Sal.....	10, 000. 00
Fósforos.....	20, 000. 00
Café.....	10, 000. 00
Opio.....	12, 000. 00
Compañías de vapores.....	16, 000. 00
Total.....	1, 612, 355. 00
Destilación.....	45, 000. 00
Venta de licores al pormenor.....	89, 906. 00
Degüello de ganado mayor.....	154, 080. 00
Degüello de ganado menor.....	57, 550. 00
Derecho sobre minas.....	1, 000. 00
Patentes de privilegio y marcas de fábrica.....	1, 140. 00
Papel sellado y timbre nacional.....	56, 150. 00

	<i>Balboas.</i>
Derecho de registro.....	9, 000. 00
Derechos de exportación.....	20, 000. 00
Inmuebles y semovientes.....	40, 000. 00
Loterías.....	100, 000. 00
Pesca de concha madre perla.....	1, 500. 60
Bienes nacionales.....	35, 600. 00
Derechos consulares.....	126, 700. 00
Faros.....	4, 000. 00
Correos y telégrafos.....	100, 000. 00
Ingresos varios.....	25, 000. 00
Intereses provenientes de \$6,000,000 al 4.5 por ciento por 100 anual..	540, 000. 00
Intereses de \$300,000 al 3 por ciento por 100 del depósito para paridad de la moneda.....	18, 000. 00
Intereses de \$1,400,000 restantes del Convenio del Canal.....	35, 000. 00
Resto de los \$3,000,000 presupuesto anterior del Canal.....	1, 400, 000. 00
Total.....	<u>4, 461, 381. 00</u>

EGRESOS.

De Gobierno.....	1, 808, 170. 00
De Hacienda.....	542, 537. 27
De Instrucción Pública y Justicia.....	1, 039, 430. 00
De Fomento.....	1, 587, 655. 00
Total.....	<u>4, 977, 792. 27</u>

PERÚ.

LA PRODUCCIÓN DE GOMA EN EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1906.

Según estadísticas publicadas recientemente, la producción de goma en el Perú durante el primer semestre de 1906 fué de 1,062,497 kilogramos, valorados en £390,554, que pagaron la cantidad de £4,386 por derechos de aduana. En el mismo semestre de 1905 la producción fué de 1,033,924 kilogramos por valor de £350,400, por los cuales se pagó por derechos de aduana la suma de £13,600.

EXPORTACIONES Á NUEVA YORK.

Durante los once meses de enero á noviembre de 1906, se exportaron del Perú para el Puerto de Nueva York mercancías por valor de \$1,977,710, siendo los siguientes los artículos principales: Algodón, \$476,667; cobre en barras, \$323,658; lana de alpaca, \$255,913; pieles de cabra, \$255,386.

PATENTES Y MARCAS DE FÁBRICA EXPEDIDAS EN 1906.

Las patentes de invención expedidas en el Perú durante 1906 fueron 65, en comparación con 24 que se concedieron el año anterior, en tanto que el número de marcas de fábrica registradas durante el mismo año fué de 102, de las cuales 75 eran extranjeras y 27 del país. En 1905 se registraron 92 marcas, 65 extranjeras y 27 nacionales.

ACUÑACIÓN DE MONEDAS DE ORO.

Durante el año de 1906 se acuñaron en el Perú 221,284 libras peruanas en oro, y las estadísticas demuestran que desde el 16 de abril de 1898—fecha de la primera emisión de libras esterlinas peruanas—hasta diciembre de 1906, se llevan acuñadas £917,111.1.

Las cantidades acuñadas anualmente desde 1900, hasta 1906 fueron las siguientes: *

1900.....	£63, 533	1904.....	£86, 272
1901.....	81, 255	1905.....	182, 000
1902.....	92, 356	1906.....	221, 284
1903.....	111, 639		

CONSTRUCCIÓN FERROVIARIA.

Según datos recibidos por la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas por medio de la Legación del Perú en Washington, el Congreso de la República ha autorizado las siguientes mejoras ferrocarrileras:

Terminación de la línea de Pascamayo á La Viña; extensión de la línea á Huancayo; extensión á Cuzco; extensión á Moquegua; unión de las líneas Mollendo y Arequipa en Ilo, y continuación de la línea de Huancayo hasta Cuzco. La Peruvian Corporation tendrá probablemente á su cargo la obra proyectada. Se ha autorizado el levantamiento de un empréstito para la construcción de una línea de Oroya á Ucayali. Este empréstito estará garantizado con la renta que produce el impuesto sobre tabaco, que és de £200,000 anuales.

Hay además otro proyecto que se refiere á la construcción de una línea entre Payta y el Alto Amazonas, para la cual el Gobierno hará concesiones de tierras.

SALVADOR.**ALUMBRADO ELÉCTRICO EN NUEVA SAN SALVADOR.**

El “Diario Oficial” del 20 de marzo de 1907 publica el texto de un contrato celebrado el 31 de enero del mismo año entre la municipalidad de la Ciudad de Nueva San Salvador y la Compañía de Alumbrado Eléctrico de San Salvador para establecer el alumbrado eléctrico en las calles de la primera. La compañía instalará 37 lámparas de arco, de 1,200 bujías, y 93 luces incandescentes de 16 bujías. La duración del contrato es de diez años.

URUGUAY.

PRESUPUESTO PARA 1907-8.

El Presupuesto Uruguayo para el ejercicio de 1907-8 ha sido aprobado por el Senado de la República y publicado recientemente. Los gastos se fijan en \$19,179,936, y los ingresos están presupuestos en la cantidad de \$19,185,827, la cual acusa un pequeño superávit de \$5,891

Las rentas aduaneras se presuponen en \$10,900,000, por más que con toda probabilidad serán mayores; las contribuciones territoriales en \$2,781,000; las licencias industriales en \$1,065,000; las utilidades de los bancos de la República, en \$370,000; los impuestos industriales (principalmente por alcohol y tabaco) \$1,266,000, y los ingresos de correos y télegrafos en \$460,000.

Entre las principales partidas de gastos se hallan las siguientes: Servicio administrativo, \$8,433,747; obligaciones nacionales, \$10,746,189, en cuya cantidad se halla incluida la de \$7,669,664 para el servicio de la deuda pública y las garantías ferroviarias.

LAS MINAS DE ORO DE CUÑAPIRÚ EN 1906.

El Jefe del Departamento Nacional de Ingenieros de la República Oriental del Uruguay ha pasado al Ministerio de Fomento una nota por la cual le comunica que según el estado del mineral beneficiado en los establecimientos franceses de minas de oro de Cuñapirú, durante el año de 1906, la producción fué la siguiente: Mineral beneficiado, 13,962 toneladas y 140 kilos; oro producido, á \$0.44 el gramo, 81,510 gramos. Derechos al Fisco de $\frac{1}{2}$ por ciento, \$172.32.

VENEZUELA.

ARRENDAMIENTO DE MINAS DE ASFALTO.

La "Gaceta Oficial del Estado de Zulia," del 9 de marzo de 1907, contiene el texto del contrato de arrendamiento del 28 de febrero celebrado entre el Gobierno Venezolano y el Señor Don ANTONIO ARANGUREN, de la ciudad de Caracas, por el cual se arriendan á éste por el término de cincuenta años, contados desde la fecha del contrato, las minas de asfalto existentes en los Distritos de Maracaibo y Bolívar, del Estado de Zulia, excepción hecha de las que pertenezcan

á otras personas, pero que en el caso de ser declaradas caducas por el Gobierno quedarán desde luego incorporadas en el contrato. Durante el tiempo que dure el arrendamiento, el Gobierno no hará cesión alguna á ninguna otra persona ó compañía para la explotación de yacimientos de asfalto en los distritos mencionados.

El arrendatario pagará al Gobierno Nacional el impuesto superficial de 2 bolívars anuales por cada hectárea que midan las minas que ponga en explotación, y 4 bolívars por cada tonelada de los productos que explote.

El Gobierno promete al arrendatario las facilidades que sean compatibles con las leyes fiscales de la República, para el despacho de los buques destinados á la exportación de los productos de la empresa; quedan exonerados de derechos de importación, por una sólo vez, las máquinas, herramientas, aparatos y enseres destinados á la empresa, y, por todo el tiempo del contrato, los envases desarmados que ésta necesite para la exportación de sus productos.

El arrendatario no podrá traspasar el contrato á ninguna otra persona ó compañía, nacional ó extranjera, sin el permiso previo del Ejecutivo Federal, y en ningún caso á Gobierno extranjero.

SERVICIO DE VAPORES Á CUBA Y PANAMÁ PARA EL TRASPORTE DE GANADO.

La "Gaceta Oficial" del 8 de marzo de 1907 contiene el texto de un contrato celebrado entre el Gobierno de Venezuela y el Señor J. O. MAUCO para el establecimiento de un servicio de vapores entre los puertos venezolanos de Puerto Cabello y Guanta y puertos cubanos y panameños, para el transporte de ganado. Se han destinado á este servicio cinco vapores, cada uno de los cuales podrá transportar 1,000 cabezas de ganado.

Según el contrato, el servicio debe haber comenzado el 15 de abril de 1907; el concesionario tendrá el monopolio de la línea por espacio de un año, que podrá ser prorrogado en otro. La cantidad máxima que podrá cobrarse por el transporte es de 26 bolívars por cabeza de ganado, y 80 bolívars por cada pasajero.

COMERCIO DE LA GRAN BRETAÑA CON AMÉRICA EN EL PRIMER TRIMESTRE DE 1907.

Los "Informes relativos al tráfico y navegación del Reino Unido," publicados en marzo de 1907, contienen los siguientes datos referentes al comercio de dicho Reino con las naciones de América en el primer trimestre de 1907. Todos estos datos están comparados con los de 1905 y de 1906.

IMPORTACIONES.

Artículos y países.	Valor.		
	1905.	1906.	1907.
<i>Animales vivos.</i>			
Ganado vacuno:			
Estados Unidos.....	£2,024,735	£1,955,505	£1,716,326
Ganado lanar:			
Estados Unidos.....	114,739	32,186	63,461
<i>Comestibles y bebidas.</i>			
Trigo:			
República Argentina.....	1,487,774	1,124,173	1,237,918
Chile.....	45,006	285	96
Estados Unidos.....	561,800	1,885,472	2,052,272
Harina de trigo:			
Estados Unidos.....	540,799	7,522,456	1,010,260
Cebada:			
Estados Unidos.....	280,252	466,157	427,028
Avena:			
Estados Unidos.....	3,096	468,865	8,984
Maíz:			
República Argentina.....	504,968	295,110	882,982
Estados Unidos.....	1,900,255	3,034,648	1,633,442
Carne de vaca, fresca:			
República Argentina.....	709,286	1,073,795	1,048,961
Estados Unidos.....	1,223,974	1,319,438	1,271,616
Uruguay.....		6,785	7,800
Carne de carnero, fresca:			
República Argentina.....	571,208	538,177	491,418
Uruguay.....		24,203	12,337
Carne de puerco, fresca:			
Estados Unidos.....	100,538	132,279	79,786
Tocino:			
Estados Unidos.....	1,773,918	2,079,817	2,066,005
Manteca:			
Estados Unidos.....	810,835	1,049,865	1,270,282
Carne de vaca, salada:			
Estados Unidos.....	42,470	54,220	33,303
Jamones:			
Estados Unidos.....	582,681	671,892	637,910
Queso:			
Estados Unidos.....	154,589	143,355	170,947
Café:			
Brasil.....	42,368	33,393	287,496
Centro América.....	218,273	164,131	172,634
Azúcar sin refinar:			
Brasil.....	15,607	214,066	74,439
Perú.....	333,171	90,520	42,726
Tabaco en rama:			
Estados Unidos.....	423,654	504,306	505,840
Tabaco elaborado:			
Estados Unidos.....	331,915	304,692	261,419
<i>Metales y artículos de metal.</i>			
Cobre:			
Chile.....	115,847	75,568	85,169
Estados Unidos.....	1,202		7
Régulo y precipitado:			
Chile.....	60,409	27,475	50,430
Perú.....	48,588	44,475	55,150
Estados Unidos.....	31,795	41,513	2,655
Hierro forjado y no forjado:			
Chile.....	286,148	239,500	377,485
Estados Unidos.....	633,422	401,063	700,771
Hierro en lingotes:			
Estados Unidos.....	3,466	9,543	2,940
Plomo en lingotes y láminas:			
Estados Unidos.....	62,640	67,719	63,840

IMPORTACIONES—Continúa.

Artículos y países.	Valor.		
	1905.	1906.	1907.
<i>Metas y artículos de metal—Continúa.</i>			
Mineral de estaño:			
Sur América.....	£242, 186	£262, 516	£307, 352
Aparatos científicos:			
Estados Unidos.....	98, 753	106, 069	80, 553
Relojes de pared:			
Estados Unidos.....	16, 573	14, 416	19, 093
<i>Materias primas para fábricas de tejidos.</i>			
Algodón en rama:			
Brasil.....	55, 089	618, 950	689, 109
Estados Unidos.....	9, 485, 198	12, 539, 210	20, 071, 172
Lana de carnero:			
República Argentina.....	500, 635	558, 489	1, 013, 069
Sud América.....	239, 928	276, 691	213, 639
Uruguay.....	55, 319	67, 641	86, 113
Lana de alpaca, llama y vicuña:			
Chile.....	24, 209	23, 479	3, 304
Perú.....	20, 080	86, 339	65, 111
<i>Materias primas para varias industrias.</i>			
Cueros crudos:			
Repúblicas Argentina y Uruguay.....	23, 384	52, 031	88, 709
Brasil.....			21
Cueros lanares:			
República Argentina.....	59, 950	35, 196	44, 825
Sebo y estearina:			
República Argentina.....	68, 781	70, 914	104, 883
Estados Unidos.....	108, 481	81, 601	197, 907
<i>Artículos manufacturados.</i>			
Papel:			
Estados Unidos.....	71, 939	704, 252	100, 278
Cuero:			
Estados Unidos.....	708, 244	817, 930	786, 772
<i>Miscelánea.</i>			
Caballos:			
Estados Unidos.....	19, 466	7, 696	8, 988
Linaza y semilla de linaza:			
República Argentina.....	500, 176	212, 606	577, 295
Estados Unidos.....		9, 825	13, 646
<i>Barras y numerario.</i>			
Oro y plata:			
Brasil.....	101, 371	72, 223	93, 803
México, Centro y Sud América.....	310, 539	212, 472	212, 953
Estados Unidos.....	2, 453, 653	5, 244, 196	3, 240, 258

EXPORTACIONES.

<i>Sustancias alimenticias y bebidas.</i>			
Aguas gaseosas:			
Estados Unidos.....	£69, 979	£74, 004	£78, 554
Sal, gema y cristalizada:			
Estados Unidos.....	12, 585	18, 499	12, 947
Espíritus:			
Estados Unidos.....	94, 471	101, 847	119, 838
<i>Materias primas.</i>			
Carbón de piedra, coke, etc.:			
República Argentina.....	270, 575	397, 067	437, 602
Brasil.....	159, 840	219, 189	245, 896
Chile.....	86, 962	49, 071	130, 266
Estados Unidos.....	14, 907	8, 986	7, 750
Uruguay.....	57, 519	10, 233	174, 155
Lana de carnero:			
Estados Unidos.....	217, 572	251, 606	260, 826
Cueros y pieles, crudos:			
Estados Unidos.....	214, 230	297, 089	.....

EXPORTACIONES—Continúa.

Artículos y países.	Valor.		
	1905.	1906.	1907.
<i>Artículos manufacturados en todo ó en parte.</i>			
Sacos para em paçar:			
República Argentina.....	£20,616	£39,108	£29,483
Estados Unidos.....	2,434	2,068	5,304
Artículos de algodón de todas clases:			
República Argentina.....	397,316	562,836	515,316
Brasil.....	385,583	290,775	446,186
Centro América.....	110,708	115,426	114,396
Chile.....	196,786	276,084	341,985
Colombia y Panamá.....	88,537	129,585	157,411
Haití y Santo Domingo.....	43,920	46,878	27,230
México.....	72,829	97,533	110,399
Perú.....	108,180	101,758	92,270
Estados Unidos.....	474,598	608,528	770,752
Uruguay.....	110,091	146,350	86,295
Venezuela.....	52,637	89,011	104,775
Hilaza de jute:			
Brasil.....	66,807	88,548	211,126
Estados Unidos.....	5,440	4,034	28,647
Artículos de jute:			
República Argentina.....	21,582	15,673	42,806
Brasil.....	1,240	1,071	3,377
Estados Unidos.....	239,445	370,545	330,064
Hilaza de lino:			
Estados Unidos.....	14,475	17,302	27,262
Géneros de hilo en piezas:			
República Argentina.....	20,065	31,913	21,720
Brasil.....	17,368	19,915	29,578
Colombia.....	7,462	7,216	9,726
México.....	6,745	7,692	10,584
Estados Unidos.....	691,830	792,651	858,936
Tejidos de lana:			
República Argentina.....	115,967	150,185	150,213
Brasil.....	41,131	40,095	53,854
Chile.....	59,964	75,697	108,653
México.....	16,525	24,195	35,178
Perú.....	20,537	21,947	24,245
Estados Unidos.....	117,415	132,908	133,154
Uruguay.....	19,467	37,927	28,483
Tejidos de estambre:			
República Argentina.....	93,899	68,667	76,151
Brasil.....	27,936	16,444	23,874
Chile.....	22,923	26,499	55,357
México.....	14,331	17,796	18,953
Perú.....	5,520	6,859	4,876
Estados Unidos.....	413,424	380,215	280,258
Uruguay.....	13,393	16,380	12,088
Alfombras:			
República Argentina.....	44,252	53,253	51,919
Chile.....	10,931	23,536	24,034
Estados Unidos.....	9,404	38,568	14,295
Talabartería y arnés:			
Centro América.....	14,367	22,019	21,214
Estados Unidos.....	12,628	16,044	15,934
<i>Metales y artículos de metal.</i>			
Cuchillería:			
República Argentina.....	7,317	8,528	6,536
Brasil.....	8,937	8,613	13,314
Cuba.....	858	1,752	2,149
Chile.....	2,528	3,567	4,715
Estados Unidos.....	19,814	19,482	22,512
Ferretería, no enumerada:			
República Argentina.....	20,670	41,201	28,043
Brasil.....	30,063	27,002	33,225
Cuba.....	5,811	6,271	5,511
Chile.....	7,936	10,254	14,123
Estados Unidos.....	6,690	8,453	8,638
Hierro en lingotes:			
Estados Unidos.....	142,613	284,307	824,038
Hierro en barras, varillas, etc.:			
República Argentina.....	12,180	17,028	16,858
Brasil.....	8,161	9,741	8,874
Chile.....	5,934	7,104	13,686
Estados Unidos.....	14,712	22,681	15,414
Hierro para ferrocarriles:			
República Argentina.....	104,600	306,633	147,321
Chile.....	28,079	31,429	47,009

EXPORTACIONES—Continúa.

Artículos y países.	Valor.		
	1905.	1906.	1907.
<i>Metales y artículos de metal—Continúa.</i>			
Hierro colado ó forjado:			
República Argentina.....	£24,933	£29,026	£52,229
Brasil.....	9,515	8,996	12,063
Alambre de hierro ó acero:			
República Argentina.....	24,425	51,903	31,941
Brasil.....	4,312	3,081	11,402
Estados Unidos.....	19,709	21,063	54,201
Hierro galvanizado en hojas:			
República Argentina.....	192,824	302,903	176,108
Centro América.....	9,078	9,855	9,958
Cuba.....	8,169	7,108	10,482
Chile.....	28,287	45,744	66,092
México.....	24,845	16,961	16,843
Uruguay.....	22,728	26,916	24,341
Tubería:			
República Argentina.....	7,373	37,508	70,141
Varias manufacturas de acero y hierro:			
Estados Unidos.....	22,682	23,442	26,538
Hoja de lata:			
Estados Unidos.....	238,086	137,916	219,955
<i>Maquinaria.</i>			
Locomotoras:			
Sud América.....	53,985	260,603	638,453
Estados Unidos.....	205	401	708
Maquinaria agrícola:			
Sud América.....	16,130	38,506	23,765
Estados Unidos.....		2,788	15
Maquinaria de las demás clases:			
Sud América.....	77,406	97,879	116,202
Estados Unidos.....	4,319	1,309	2,283
Instrumentos de agricultura:			
Sud América.....	27,548	48,543	43,468
Estados Unidos.....	18	633	561
Máquinas de coser:			
Sud América.....	13,510	18,818	16,432
Maquinaria de minas:			
Sud América.....	6,325	8,988	21,945
Estados Unidos.....	672	77	770
Maquinaria textil:			
Sud América.....	39,127	52,442	88,908
Estados Unidos.....	93,234	136,346	173,716
Aparatos varios:			
Sud América.....	162,445	262,451	342,366
Estados Unidos.....	149,109	30,998	30,690
<i>Artículos varios.</i>			
Cemento:			
República Argentina.....	6,625	12,517	36,040
Brasil.....	3,958	8,730	19,773
Estados Unidos.....	669	3,611	35,522
Loza:			
República Argentina.....	35,703	49,077	50,169
Brasil.....	23,798	27,288	35,995
Estados Unidos.....	145,436	139,367	144,627
Arroz:			
Cuba.....	113,369	121,699	88,794
Aceite de semilla:			
Brasil.....	10,344	14,998	17,621
<i>Barras y numcrario.</i>			
Oro y plata:			
Brasil.....	602,650	468,200	3,227,673
México, Centro y Sud América.....	1,399,444	2,104,864	3,293,525
Estados Unidos.....	69,000	296,500	155,407

EL MOVIMIENTO MUNDIAL DE CAFÉ DURANTE LOS NUEVE PRIMEROS MESES DE 1906-7.

En el 1 de abril de 1907, la existencia visible de café en el mundo era de 15,397,742 sacos, registrándose en Río Janeiro y Santos durante los primeros nueve meses del año 1906-7 un total de 16,289,061 sacos.

Según la memoria de la Bolsa de Café, las entregas totales recibidas en los Estados Unidos desde el 1° de julio de 1906 hasta el 31 de marzo de 1907 fueron 5,395,412 sacos, en tanto que Europa recibió 7,731,897 sacos.

Durante el período de que se trata, un 81 por ciento de las entregas fueron de café brasileño, y 19 por ciento de otras clases.

Según las cifras publicadas en la *Brazilian Review*, la existencia mundial de café durante los primeros nueve meses de 1906-7, en comparación con el mismo período de 1905-6, fué como sigue:

	1906-7.	1905-6.		1906-7.	1905-6.
	<i>Sacos.</i>	<i>Sacos.</i>		<i>Sacos.</i>	<i>Sacos.</i>
Julio.....	9,636,563	11,265,510	Diciembre.....	13,808,836	13,090,349
Agosto.....	9,948,053	11,465,641	Enero.....	14,377,932	12,647,595
Septiembre.....	10,756,653	12,102,496	Febrero.....	15,133,293	11,931,631
Octubre.....	12,154,000	12,624,693	Marzo.....	15,201,000	11,324,581
Noviembre.....	13,165,786	13,006,841			

VENTA DE QUININA EN PÚBLICA SUBASTA EN BATAVIA.

El Consul de los Estados Unidos en Batavia informa que la primera venta de quinina en pública subasta, para el año 1907, se celebró en Batavia el 23 de enero. Se pusieron en venta 3,742.20 kilogramos á cuenta del Gobierno, 1,950.48 á cuenta particular, y 240 kilogramos á cuenta particular y empacados, á opción del comprador. De la cantidad total ofrecida en venta solamente se vendieron 793.80 kilogramos á cuenta del Gobierno, y 48 kilogramos de la quinina opcional, á razón de 15 florines, ó \$6.03, por kilogramo.



BUILDING OF THE HISPANIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

Edifício da Sociedade Hispanica de America.

BOLETIM MENSAL

DA

SECRETARIA INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS,

União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

VOL. XXIV.

MAIO DE 1907.

No. 5.

Na quarta-feira, 1 de Maio, o Director da Secretaria submetteu ao Conselho Director a relação das quotas e o orçamento da Secretaria para o exercicio de 1907-8, fazendo ao mesmo tempo as seguintes observações relativas ao augmento do serviço da Secretaria: "Ainda que esta exposição não é um relatorio dos trabalhos da Secretaria, o Director aproveita a occasião para salientar o augmento havido na correspondencia e trabalhos praticos da Secretaria. O numero dos pedidos de informação recebidos e respondidos durante os primeiros tres mezes da actual administração, ou desde 11 de Janeiro a 11 de Abril, foi quasi tres vezes maior que em egual período do anno anterior, emquanto que os pedidos de publicações da Secretaria recebidos durante o mesmo periodo quadruplicaram. Durante os ultimos tres mezes foram recebidas e contestadas tres mil cartas, mais ou menos, vindas de todas as partes do hemispherio occidental e certas secções da Europa e a Asia.

Ainda que a maior parte destas cartas vem dos Estados Unidos, é tambem notavel o crescente interesse que se manifesta pela Secretaria em toda a parte da America Latina.

Convem assignalar que como resultado do interesse pela America Latina que a Secretaria tem despertado, vintecinco dos principaes exportadores e casas commerciaes dos Estados Unidos têm resolvido enviar representantes para aquella parte do mundo com o fim de não só vender productos norte-americanos, mas tambem para comprar os productos desses paizes. É digno de nota o augmento havido no numero dos que se dirigem á Secretaria pedindo informações sobre a America Latina com o fim de fazer viagens de recreio por alli em vez de ir para a Europa ou a Asia. O numero de cartas que se têm recebido de bibliothecas publicas e de collegios em todas as partes dos Estados Unidos pedindo listas de livros sobre a America Latina, é tal que, afim de attendel-as, o Director viu-se na necessidade de mandar publicar uma circular bibliographica.

Têm-se effectuado algumas mudanças no *BOLETIM* com o objecto de fazel-o mais attrahente e de maior valor pratico, com o resultado de que vae tendo crescente procura tanto nos Estados Unidos como na America Latina. Dentro de alguns mezes espera que a lista das pessoas a quem se envia o *BOLETIM* contenha sómente os nomes daquelles que saibam apreciar o valor da dita publicação, e com este objecto tem-se eliminado grande numero de nomes.

Como prova do interesse que se está manifestando nas relações commerciaes dos Estados Unidos com a America Latina, convem assignar o grande numero de cartas que se recebem constantemente na Secretaria convidando o Director da Secretaria ou outra pessoa competente dessa instituição para fazer conferencias sobre este assumpto perante Camaras de Commercio e outras organizações desse genero. O Director acceita esses convites sempre que pode fazer assim sem prejuizo dos interesses da Secretaria.

A OPINIÃO DO PRESIDENTE ALCORTA SOBRE A VISITA DO SECRETARIO ROOT.

Os jornaes dos Estados Unidos publicaram quinta-feira, o 9 de Maio de 1907, um interessante telegramma recebido de Buenos Aires. Este despacho reproduz uma parte da mensagem apresentada pelo Presidente ALCORTA ao Congresso Argentino, em que faz referencia ao Senhor Root, Secretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos e Presidente do Conselho Director da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas, nos seguintes termos:

“O acontecimento diplomatico mais notavel do anno passado foi a visita que o Senhor Root, Secretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos, fez á nossa e outras Republicas da America Latina. Este eminente estadista foi portador de uma mensagem de cordialidade e de amizade do povo americano e do seu illustre Presidente, o Senhor ROOSEVELT, e em todas as occasiões possiveis fez declarações que não podiam ter outro resultado que o de promover o progresso das Republicas e fazer mais estreitas as relações entre ellas e os Estados Unidos.

“A visita do Senhor Root já começou a dar fructo com a genuina amizade, boa intelligencia e francas relações que existem entre a Argentina e os Estados Unidos, e o sincero desejo de ambas das Republicas de desenvolver seu commercio mutuo.”

A SOCIEDADE HISPANICA DA AMERICA.

O Director tem prazer em publicar neste numero alguns dados sobre a Sociedade Hispanica da America, juntamente com o retrato do Presidente da mesma, o Sr. ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON, e duas

vistas do novo edificio da sociedade. Ainda que o mundo em geral não conhece talvez o trabalho que o Senhor HUNTINGTON tem estado realizando, com o tempo, indubitavelmente lhe fará justiça por haver feito mais que nenhum outro norte-americano para despertar interesse pelos idiomas, litteratura, arte e historia ibericos. Tem consagrado quasi toda sua vida e energias e grande parte de sua fortuna, na consecução desses fins, e tornou-se credor da gratidão de todos os que desejam fomentar o estudo dessas materias nos Estados Unidos, organizando esta sociedade e dando-lhe um magnifico e util edificio. Este está situado no Parque Audubon de Nova York, onde occupa uma posição importante dominando o Rio Hudson. A primeira Junta Consultora contava entre seus membros pessoas tão distinctas como Porfirio Díaz, John Hay, Arthur Twining Hadley, Bartolomé Mitre, Morris K. Jesup, Marcelino Menéndez e Pelayo, James Fitzmaurice-Kelly, R. Foulche-Delbosc e Hugo A. Rennert. Os membros da Junta de Curadores são: Charles Harrison Tweed, Isaac Edwin Gates, Francis Lathrop, John Ten Broeck Hillhouse e Mansfield Lovell Hillhouse. Em outra seccão deste numero se publicam mais dados sobre a Sociedade Hispanica da America. O Director aproveita a occasião para dar as graças ao Presidente HUNTINGTON por offerecer á Secretaria Internacional a cooperação da Sociedade para fomentar nos Estados Unidos o interesse pelas Republicas Latino-Americanas, e pelas importantes publicações que tem enviado á Bibliotheca de Colombo.

A NOVA REPARTIÇÃO DE TRABALHO DA REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

É motivo de satisfação á Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas, ter tido a oportunidade de cooperar com o Governo da Republica Argentina na organização de sua nova repartição de trabalho. Attendendo a um requerimento que lhe fez S. Ex. Sr. M. A. MONTES DE OCA, Ministro do Interior da Republica Argentina, esta Secretaria poz-se em communicação não só com a Repartição de Trabalho dos Estados Unidos, mas tambem com as dos Estados de Nova York, Massachusetts e Illinois, e tem obtido de todas ellas suas publicações mais importantes, as quaes já foram remetidas a Buenos Aires. O Director deseja exprimir o seu reconhecimento aos Srs. Governadores CHARLES S. HUGHES, de Nova York, CURTIS GUILD, jr., de Massachusetts, e CHARLES S. DENEEN, de Illinois, e ao Honrado CHARLES F. NEILL, Commissionado de Trabalho dos Estados Unidos, por sua cortezia em responder promptamente ás cartas que lhes dirigiu, pedindo-lhes que dessem as necessarias instrucções ás suas respectivas agencias de trabalho para que fossem enviadas suas publicações ao Governo Argentino.

Esta Secretaria tem recebido tambem pedidos de informação de distinctos funcionarios da Republica Argentina relativa ao estabe-

lecimento naquelle paiz de um collegio de agricultura, e, attendendo ao requerimento do Director, o Secretario de Agricultura dos Estados Unidos e os presidentes de varios collegios agricolas norte-americanos têm subministrado á Secretaria dados sobre o assumpto, os quaes serão opportunamente remettidos aos interessados.

O Director aproveita esta occasião para manifestar que a Secretaria terá sempre muito prazer em cooperar com qualquer dos Departamentos dos paizes latino-americanos para obter as informações ou dados respeito dos Estados Unidos de que necessitarem, ou prestar-lhes o auxilio que desejarem para a execução de seus respectivos planos.

A VIAGEM DO PROFESSOR SHEPHERD PELA AMERICA DO SUL.

O Professor WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD, da Universidade de Columbia, sahiu de Nova York a 11 de Maio em viagem para a America do Sul. Os paizes que visitará serão os seguintes, na ordem em que se mencionam: Panamá, Equador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, a Republica Argentina, Uruguay e Brazil. Estará ausente do paiz por espaço de quatro ou cinco mezes durante os quaes tratará de visitar as principaes cidades das referidas Republicas. Seu objecto é estudar detidamente, não só o estado e progresso intellectual e litterario dessas nações, mas tambem seu desenvolvimento material, commercial e economico. Quando regressar ao seu paiz dará uma serie de conferencias na Universidade de Columbia e em outras instituições dos Estados Unidos que desejarem ter melhor conhecimento dos paizes e assumptos sul-americanos. Ainda que o Professor SHEPHERD faz esta viagem sob os auspícios de sua Universidade, vai commissionedo ao mesmo tempo pela Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas para recolher os dados especiaes que esta necessita para a execução dos seus trabalhos. É falsa a noticia dada pelos periodicos de Nova York de que representaria a Comissão de Conciliação para diffundir naquelles paizes sua propaganda de paz. A mencionada organização tratou de encommendar-lhe uma missão, mas não a acceitou por julgar que lhe faltaria tempo para attender a ella ao mesmo tempo que desempenha a missão da Universidade de Columbia e a da Secretaria Internacional.

VISITA DO PROFESSOR ROWE Á AMERICA DO SUL.

O Prof. L. S. ROWE, da Universidade de Pennsylvania, que foi um dos delegados dos Estados Unidos á Terceira Conferencia Pan-Americana do Rio de Janeiro, está actualmente no Chile e em breve seguirá para La Paz, onde auxiliará o Governo Boliviano, em resposta a seu convite, na reorganização da instrucção pública. Durante o tempo que permanecia na Republica Argentina recebeu numerosas

manifestações de sympathia por parte dos principaes educadores deste paiz. O Professor ROWE foi membro da Commissão nomeada pela Terceira Conferencia Pan-Americana para estudar o plano da reorganização da Secretaria Internacional, e tem feito muito durante essa viagem para despertar interesse nos diferentes paizes sul-americanos na utilidade pratica dessa Instituição.

PROVAVEL VISITA AOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE ESTADISTAS SUL-AMERICANOS.

Tenho prazer em annunciar que se estão tomando os passos precisos para conseguir que façam uma visita aos Estados Unidos dois distinctos estadistas e homens de letras sul-americanos, RUY BARBOSA, do Brazil, e LUIS M. DRAGO, da Republica Argentina. A Secretaria Internacional está em communicação com varias universidades e instituições importantes dos Estados Unidos com o fim de que sejam dirigidos convites a estes eminentes *leaders* da opinião na America do Sul para que realizem conferencias sobre assumptos de interesse, tanto para os Estados Unidos como para a America Latina.

O NOVO CLUB HESPAÑHOL DA UNIVERSIDADE DE YALE.

A Universidade de Yale merece louvores por ter dado grande impulso ao estudo do idioma hespanhol e da historia e o desenvolvimento dos paizes latino-americanos. Uma sociedade hespanhola, composta dos estudantes de Yale que fazem um curso destas materias, foi organizada por Prof. RUDOLPH SCHEVILL, e o numero de seus membros já eleva-se a 100, approximadamente. Diz o Professor SCHEVILL que se nota um interesse crescente em tudo que se relaciona com as Republicas Latino-Americanas, e é de opinião que no anno vindouro será maior que no presente. Foi sob os auspicios deste Club que o Director realizou ultimamente uma conferencia sobre a America do Sul perante os alumnos da Universidade de Yale.

AMERICA LATINA CONTRA ASIA.

O Sr. CHARLES M. PEPPER, que foi um dos delegados dos Estados Unidos á Segunda Conferencia Pan-Americana do Mexico, e cujo livro intitulado *From Panama to Patagonia*, é tão bem conhecido e apreciado, regressou ultimamente da sua excursão á India, onde foi em commissão do Departamento do Commercio e do Trabalho para estudar as possibilidades commerciaes deste paiz, e já submetteu o seu relatorio. Diz o Sr. PEPPER que achou muito interessante essa excursão, mas como resultado della está mais convencido que nunca de que é antes na America Latina que na Asia que existem as grandes oportunidades para a expansão commercial dos Estados Unidos.

O CONCURSO DE ARCHITECTOS PARA O NOVO EDIFICIO.

Terminou a 30 de Abril o prazo para o registro no concurso aberto para a apresentação de projectos para o novo edificio da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas. Além dos oito architectos e firmas que foram convidados especialmente, mais 128 se inscreveram em resposta ao convite geral. Si todos estes 536 architectos apresentem projectos, este concurso será o maior que se tenha celebrado em Washington, com o resultado de que a Secretaria terá um edificio magnifico e adequado aos seus fins. A lista dos concurrentes comprehende os nomes de architectos residentes em diversas partes do paiz, e por conseguinte o Júry terá uma grande variedade de desenhos para fazer a adjudicação. O concurso se encerrará o 15 de Junho, e a Commissão do Jury deverá fazer sua decisão antes do dia 30 do mesmo mez. O contracto para a construcção será feito até meados do verão, emquanto que as primeiras excavações do terreno se farão em fins do verão ou principios do outono.

 OS REPRESENTANTES DE COLOMBIA E O SALVADOR NOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

Neste numero se publicam o retrato do Sr. ENRIQUE CORTÉS, Ministro de Colombia e o do Sr. FEDERICO MEJÍA, Ministro de Salvador. O Senhor CORTÉS representa a classe mais culta do seu paiz e tem-se distinguido como eminente financeiro não sómente em Bogotá, mas tambem em Londres. Occupou o posto de Ministro das Relações Exteriores do seu paiz e o Presidente REYES o escolheu como seu enviado junto ao Governo dos Estados Unidos com o objecto especial de dirigir as negociações para um novo tratado. O Senhor MEJÍA tem occupado o alto cargo de Ministro da Fazenda e Credito Publico do Salvador e tem estado intimamente relacionado com o desenvolvimento do seu paiz.

 FALLECIMENTO DE UMA AUTORIDADE COMMERCIAL.

Foi com profundo pesar que os interessados na expansão do commercio dos Estados Unidos tiveram conhecimento do fallecimento, ha pouco occorrido, do Sr. W. J. JOHNSTON, proprietario do *American Exporter*, de Nova York. Poucos homens nos Estados Unidos têm mostrado um interesse tão sincero pelo desenvolvimento dos mercados estrangeiros para productos americanos, ou têm trabalhado tão arduamente para dar a conhecer aos fabricantes e exportadores norte-americanos as oportunidades existentes no estrangeiro para

seus productos. Em varias conferencias que o Director da Secretaria teve com o Senhor JOHNSTON, teve aquelle occasião de apreciar o profundo estudo que este fez dos problemas do commercio de exportação e seu perfeito conhecimento dos seus mais importantes detalhes. A influencia que na actualidade tem o *American Exporter*, e sua prosperidade e valor, são devidos principalmente a seus esforços pessoaes. Era um homem de incançavel energia, grande perspicacia mercantil, e consagrado ao ramo de actividade a que se dedicou.

O DIRECTOR AGRADECE CORTEZIAS RECEBIDAS.

O Director da Secretaria Internacional aproveita esta oportunidade para exprimir seu sincero reconhecimento pelas gentilezas que lhe foram dispensadas nas diversas localidades em que esteve durante o mez passado com o fim de realizar conferencias sobre as relações entre os Estados Unidos e a America Latina. Tem prazer especial em exprimir aqui sua gratidão ao Sr. Reitor ARTHUR T. HADLEY, ao Prof. HERBERT E. GREGORY, e ao Prof. RUDOLPH SCHEVILL, da Universidade de Yale; ao Honrado CHARLES SPRAGUE SMITH, do *People's Institute* de Nova York; aos Srs. ANDREW CARNEGIE, ROBERT ERSKINE ELY e HAYNE DAVIS, da Conferencia de Paz de Nova York; ao Presidente WM. A. LYTLE e aos Srs. IRVING E. COMINS e GEORGE F. BOOTH, da Junta Commercial de Worcester; ao Sr. Dr. D. W. ABERCROMBIE, Director da Academia de Worcester, Massachusetts; ao Reitor CHARLES W. NEEDHAM, ao Decano W. R. VANCE, e ao Prof. E. G. LORENZEN, da Universidade de George Washington, Washington, D. C.; ao Sr. B. IRVING, Secretario da *Society of the Oregon Country*, Washington, D. C., e a Sra. HELEN NORRIS CUMMINGS, do *Cameron Club*, de Alexandria, Virginia.

FAVORES QUE A BOLIVIA CONCEDE A IMMIGRANTES.

A Bolivia merece ser congratulada por ter adoptado meios praticos para fomentar a introdução de immigrants. Poucos paizes do mundo offerecem maiores vantagens que as que este paiz concede a immigrants. O Ministerio de Colonização e Agricultura faculta aos immigrants seu transporte gratuito, com suas bagagens, nas vias ferreas e estradas do paiz, desde o porto de desembarque até o ponto do seu destino. Todos os chefes de familias receberão 50 hectares de terras, ao preço minimo; os filhos maiores de 18 annos receberão 50 hectares e os maiores de 14 annos, 14 hectares. O relatorio do Ministerio diz que a população da Bolivia em 1906 era de 2,226,935, ou mais que no anno anterior.

MENSAGEM APRESENTADA PELO PRESIDENTE DIAZ AO CONGRESSO MEXICANO.

A mensagem que o Presidente Díaz apresentou ao 23º Congresso da Republica do Mexico em 1º de Abril, é de grande interesse e evidencia o assombroso progresso e grande prosperidade daquella Republica. O resumo da mensagem que se publica no presente numero do BOLETIM deve ser lido attentamente por todos os que se interessam no desenvolvimento do Mexico. Referindo-se á situação da circulação monetaria, o Presidente chama a attenção para o facto de que a cunhagem actual do ouro importa em \$60,000,000, contra \$43,000,000, que era em Setembro de 1906, ao passo que a cunhagem de moedas subsidiarias de prata attinge a \$22,000,000.

DESENVOLVIMENTO PROGRESSIVO DO CHILE.

As noticias que nos chegam da Europa e do Chile demonstram a confiança que têm os capitalistas estrangeiros nos recursos e possibilidades desta Republica. Tanto em Santiago como em varias cidades europeas, se estão organizando companhias para explorar suas minas, industrias e terras agricolas, e para construir estradas de ferro em differentes partes do paiz. A 14 de Fevereiro de 1907, o Governo Chileno autorizou uma companhia mineira anglo-chilena a funcionar no paiz, a qual tem um capital de \$1,000,000, com séde em Santiago. Não obstante que o Chile soffreu grandes prejuizos por causa do terremoto, nem o Governo, nem o povo parecem desanimados pelas difficuldades que apresenta a reconstrucção. Todos mostram o mesmo espirito de actividade e energia que manifestou o povo da California e de San Francisco nos Estados Unidos.

O NOVO ORÇAMENTO DO URUGUAY.

O estado prospero do Uruguay está demonstrado no orçamento para 1907-8, que foi approved recentemente pelo Senado e publicado. A despesa é fixada em \$20,000,000, e a receita é orçada em uma somma um pouco maior, o que deixa um pequeno saldo. Como prova de que o Governo está firmemente resolvido a conservar as finanças do paiz em base solida, convem notar que entre as verbas principaes da despesa figura a de \$10,746,189 para cobrir os compromissos nacionaes, taes como o serviço da dívida publica, garantias de estradas de ferro, etc.,

CONSTRUÇÃO DE ESTRADAS DE FERRO NO PERU.

O Peru está manifestando grande actividade na construção de estradas de ferro. O Congresso da Republica autorizou recentemente o prolongamento de oito linhas e tem em estudo o projecto da estrada de ferro de Payta ao Alto Amazonas. Com o fim de attrahir capitaes para esta região, o Governo fará extensas concessões de terrenos situados ao longo da linha.

OPPORTUNIDADES PARA O EMPREGO DE CAPITAES NO BRAZIL.

O Brazil offerece na actualidade oportunidades excepçionaes para o emprego de capital estrangeiro. Recebem-se constantemente noticias de projectos de construção de vias ferreas, exploração de plantações de borracha, operações mineiras, melhoramento de rios e portos, e para o aproveitamento de aguas como força motriz, os quaes deverão attrahir a attenção do capital norte-americano. Tudo parece indicar que dentro de poucos annos será realizado notavel desenvolvimento commercial e industrial no Brazil.

O CRESCENTE INTERESSE POR COLOMBIA.

Os pedidos de informação que a Secretaria recebe relativa aos recursos mineiros, agricolas e florestaes da Republica de Colombia, e ás suas possibilidades para a construção de vias-ferreas, são prova evidente do interesse que se está despertando nos Estados Unidos por aquelle paiz, que o Presidente REYES se esforça activamente em estabelecer em uma solida base de paz e prosperidade. Devido a sua grande riqueza mineral, sua incomparavel situação no Atlantico e o Pacifico, sua proximidade tanto aos Estados Unidos como á Europa, merecem ser detidamente estudados seus recursos e possibilidades.

NOVA LEI BRAZILEIRA DE IMMIGRAÇÃO.

Neste numero se publica o texto de uma nova lei sobre immigração e colonização no importante Estado de São Paulo, Brazil. Em vista da crescente prosperidade da America do Sul, e da tendencia dos emigrantes europeos de aproveitarem-se das oportunidades que offerecem as Republicas do Sul, é de interesse notar o que cada uma faz para fomentar o crescimento de sua população. As disposições da lei em questão são muito liberaes e seu resultado será provavelmente attrahir maior numero de immigrantes para o Estado de São Paulo. Que as autoridades brazileiras esforcem-se por obter sómente a melhor classe de immigrantes, fica provado com a disposição da lei que diz: "A idade, moralidade e aptidões do immigrante serão

comprovadas por meio de certificados das autoridades do ultimo domicilio do immigrante ou por outros documentos dignos de fé. Serão considerados immigrantes os estrangeiros de menos de 60 annos de idade, constituidos em familias ou solteiros, que, como agricultores, jornaleiros, operarios ou artistas, vierem estabelecer-se no territorio do Estado." Concede-se-lhes transporte gratuito e despesas de viagem desde o porto de desembarque até o ponto do seu destino. Tambem dispõe a lei que se lhes proporcione emprego e auxilio pecuniario ou de outro genero, emquanto não se tenham estabelecido completamente.

DESENVOLVIMENTO DAS MINAS DE FERRO DE HAITI.

Ainda que o territorio de Haiti é limitado, possui grandes recursos naturaes que podem ser desenvolvidos extensamente. Entre estas riquezas figuram os grandes depositos de ferro que estão hoje attra-hindo tanta attenção. O Governo da Republica acaba de outorgar uma valiosa concessão com privilegio exclusivo para a exploração das minas situadas no Districto de Limonade, e é provavel que prompto se façam mais concessões para desenvolver outros depositos valiosos.

SITUAÇÃO ANIMADORA DA INDUSTRIA MINEIRA EM NICARAGUA.

Noticias recebidas de Nicaragua dizem que a perspectiva da industria mineira do paiz é muito lisongeira. Considera-se favoravel aos interesses da industria mineira o novo Codigo de mineração, pois, em virtude de suas disposições, os mineiros têm o privilegio de importar quasi livre de direitos todo o material que necessitam para a industria. Varias companhias organizadas nos Estados Unidos estão construindo as installações necessarias, ou fazendo os trabalhos preparatorios para explorar em grande escala os districtos mineiros.

FUNDAÇÃO DE CAIXAS ECONOMICAS NO CHILE.

Na America do Sul se estão ensaiando constantemente systemas para estimular a economia popular, antecipando-se neste respeito aos Estados Unidos. Por exemplo, o Governo Chileno tem celebrado um contracto com uma importante instituição bancaria da Republica para o estabelecimento de uma caixa economica para estimular a economia por parte das classes operarias do paiz. A principio, o Governo tomou por sua conta a execução deste plano, e estabeleceu varias succursaes, mas como resultava muito custosa, fez o arranjo mencionado, prestando ao mesmo tempo seu apoio e cooperação. Tambem se propõe fazer uso das agencias de Correio, collectorias, etc., para recolher as economias e estimular o habito economico entre o povo.

O QUE UM DEPUTADO DIZ SOBRE COSTA RICA.

Neste numero se reproduzem trechos de uma interessante e instructiva carta sobre Costa Rica escripta pelo Honrado ERNEST F. ACHESON, Deputado do Congresso dos Estados Unidos por Pennsylvania. Nella se exprimem as opiniões de um observador imparcial que ficou muito impressionado com o que viu. Costa Rica está passando por um notavel periodo de progresso, e, tendo em conta seu tamanho e população, poucos paizes ha no mundo que sejam tão ricos e prosperos. Tão admiravel progresso é devido principalmente ao desenvolvimento do commercio de bananas. Grande parte do paiz está situada a tal altitude que seu clima é delicioso. Poucas capitaes latino-americanas são tão apraziveis como San José, que tem uma população de 25,000.

REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

RELATORIO SOBRE A COLHEITA DO MILHO.

O relatorio do Governo sobre a colheita do milho argentino para o anno de 1906-7 diz que, como consequencia da prolongada secca e a invasão dos gafanhotos, a producção deste producto ficou reduzida de 5,500,000 toneladas—quantidade em que foi preliminarmente calculada—a 1,823,000 toneladas. Esta quantidade é distribuida assim: Provincia de Buenos Aires, 1,050,000 toneladas; Santa Fé, 555,000 toneladas; Cordoba, 18,000 toneladas; as demais provincias, 200,000 toneladas.

A colheita de milho do anno anterior foi oficialmente calculada em 4,950,000 toneladas, ao passo que a verificada não excedeu de 3,950,000 toneladas. A quantidade destinada á exportação é calculada em 300,000 toneladas, das quaes 100,000 toneladas já têm sido despachadas.

Como o valor da colheita de milho para este anno foi calculado em \$247,000,000, em vez de \$82,035,000, que representa o seu verdadeiro valor, vê-se que este ramo da agricultura soffreu um prejuizo de \$14,965,000.

EXPORTAÇÃO DE GADO RENOVADA.

Por um acto de 14 de Março de 1907, foi oficialmente declarado sem effeito o embargo opposto á exportação de gado de Buenos Aires por ter sido exterminada a molestia que deu lugar ao referido embargo.

Essa medida abre de novo o mercado britannico ao gado argentino, e diz-se que a Argentina se esforçará para satisfazer as necessidades do mercado britannico no que se refere a productos animaes em geral.

BRAZIL.

TYPUS OFFICIAES DE CAFÉ.

A Commissão nomeada pela Associação Commercial de Santos para organizar os typos nacionaes de café, já apresentou o seu parecer em que recommenda o uso dos typos ns. 1 a 9 da Bolsa de Nova York, por serem os que são actualmente usados nas principaes praças europeas, os quaes têm sido oficialmente adoptados pelas associações de café do Brazil. A seguinte tabella mostra as regras mais communs para a classificação de café pelos typos da Bolsa de Nova York:

Typo.	Quantidade de defeitos (grãos pretos) em latas de 450 grammas.	Admitte mais.
1	0	
2	6	
3	12	Cerca de 6 grãos imperfeitos (verdes, quebrados, etc.).
4	20-30	Cerca de 25 grãos imperfeitos (verdes, quebrados, etc.).
5	57-58	Cerca de 40 grãos imperfeitos (verdes, quebrados, etc.).
6	115-118	Cerca de 50 grãos imperfeitos (verdes, quebrados, etc.).
7	200	Cerca de 70 grãos imperfeitos (verdes, quebrados, etc.).
8	450	
9	850	Nestas qualidades baixas o aspecto do café influe na classificação.

Equivalencia approximada dos grãos imperfeitos.

- 3 conchas = 1 defeito (grão preto).
- 5 verdes = 1 defeito.
- 5 quebrados = 1 defeito.
- 2 ardidos = 1 defeito.
- 5 chôchos ou mal granados = 1 defeito.
- 1 pedra grande = 2-3 defeitos.
- 1 pedra regular = 1 defeito.
- 2-3 pedras pequenas = 1 defeito.
- 1 pau grande = 2-3 defeitos.
- 1 pau regular = 1 defeito.
- 2-3 paus pequenos = 1 defeito.
- 1 casca grande = 1 defeito.
- 2-3 cascas pequenas = 1 defeito.
- 1 côco = 1 defeito.
- 2 marinheiros = 1 defeito.

CHILE.

IMPOSTO DE IMPORTAÇÃO SOBRE PHOSPHOROS.

No dia 13 de Janeiro de 1907, foi promulgada a seguinte lei, estabelecendo um imposto de importação movel sobre os phosphoros:

ARTIGO UNICO. Os phosphoros de madeira, durante o prazo de tres annos contados desta data, pagarão um imposto de importação de 20 centavos por kilogramma do peso bruto.

Findo o prazo especificado, este imposto será diminuido á razão de 2 centavos por anno, por kilogramma de peso bruto, até ficar reduzido a 14 centavos por kilogramma, peso bruto.

RENDA ADUANEIRA, FEVEREIRO, 1907.

As rendas arrecadadas pelas diversas alfandegas da Republica do Chile durante o mez de Fevereiro de 1907, attingiram a \$8,092,231.18, moeda nacional, comparadas com \$9,900,585.55 no mez anterior. Desta somma, \$3,673,179.16 correspondem aos impostos de importação, e \$4,211,341, aos impostos de exportação, sendo \$207,707.04, provenientes dos outros ramos do serviço.

As rendas das alfandegas em igual mez de 1906, attingiram a \$6,269,394.28, o que accusa sensivel augmento em Fevereiro de 1907.

ESTADOS UNIDOS.**COMMERCIO COM OS PAIZES LATINO-AMERICANOS.****RELAÇÃO MENSAL DAS IMPORTAÇÕES E EXPORTAÇÕES.**

O quadro dado na pagina 1160 é extrahido da relação compilada pelo Chefe da Repartição de Estatistica do Departamento do Commercio e Trabalho, mostrando o commercio entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes latino-americanos. A relação corresponde ao mez de Março de 1907, com uma relação comparativa para o mez correspondente do anno anterior, assim como para os nove mezes findos em Março de 1907, comparados com igual periodo de 1906. Deve-se explicar que os algarismos das varias alfandegas, mostrando as importações e exportações de um só mes, não se recebem no Departamento do Thesouro até quasi o dia 20 do mez seguinte, e perde-se algum tempo necessariamente em sua compilação e impressão. Por conseguinte, as estatisticas para o mez de Março, por exemplo, não são publicadas até os primeiros dias de Maio.

HAITI.**CONVENIO COMMERCIAL COM A FRANÇA.**

O *Moniteur* de 20 de Fevereiro de 1907, publica o texto do novo convenio commercial concluido entre a França e Haiti, o qual foi firmado em Port-au-Prince em 30 de Janeiro proximo passado.

Pelas clausulas deste convenio, os principaes productos de Haiti gozarão na França das taxas minimas da tarifa, e, em compensação, o Governo de Haiti concede uma redução de 33½ por cento nos direitos da tarifa minima a certos productos naturaes e manufacturados provenientes da França e da Algeria. Os direitos cobrados em Haiti sobre certos artigos francezes, incluindo vinhos, não poderão ser augmentados durante a duração do convenio. Os navios de nacionali-

dade franceza não estão isentos do pagamento dos direitos de tonelagem, e por consequente, os navios de todas as nacionalidades receberão agora identico tratamento.

O convenio entrou provisoriamente em vigor no dia 1° de Fevereiro de 1907. Durará por um periodo de tres annos, e, si não fôr denunciado seis mezes antes da expiração deste periodo, continuará em vigor, devendo terminar seis mezes depois de sua denuncia por qualquer das partes contractantes.

O texto do convenio encontra-se na secção franceza do BOLETIM á pagina 1280.

MEXICO.

MENSAGEM DO PRESIDENTE DÍAZ.

Ao abrir-se o segundo periodo das sessões do 23° Congresso da Republica do Mexico, que teve logar no dia 1° de Abril de 1907, o Presidente Díaz leu sua mensagem costumada, dando conta dos negocios do paiz durante o semestre findo.

A mensagem começa dizendo que as relações com governos estrangeiros continuam a ser caracterizadas pela maior intelligencia e cordialidade. A convenção celebrada com o Governo dos Estados Unidos sobre a distribuição equitativa das aguas do Rio Bravo e a construcção de uma grande represa internacional na cidade de Engle, Estados Unidos, foi approvada e promulgada em 26 de Janeiro do corrente anno.

As difficuldades resultantes das questões por largo tempo suscitadas entre os ribeirinhos de uma e outra margem do mencionado rio, faziam quasi impossivel a applicação dos artigos 1° e 2° da convenção de Novembro de 1884 entre o Mexico e os Estados Unidos. A Commissão Internacional de Limites propoz aos dous Governos que a linha divisoria ficasse determinada pelo rio, apesar de certas mudanças que se observaram no seu curso, não tomando em consideração as pequenas fracções de terreno chamadas bancos, segregadas tanto de uma como de outra margem. Depois de maduro exame e prolongados estudos, foram adoptados os artigos que deverão substituir o primeiro e segundo da citada convenção de 1884. O tratado foi firmado em Washington em 20 de Março de 1905, e tendo sido já approvado pelo Congresso das duas nações, será em breve promulgado, precedendo a troca de suas ratificações.

A autoridade federal deu feliz solução aos conflictos que se suscitaram entre a classe operaria e os industrialistas ao terminar o anno proximo passado, e foram adoptadas medidas efficazes para combater a propagação da febre amarella, o typho e a tuberculose. As obras de saneamento executadas na Capital durante o semestre findo

compreendem a collocação de cerca de 40 kilometros de encanamentos para o serviço de aguas potaveis; a reconstrução de cerca de 4½ kilometros de aqueducto; a construcção de mais de 2,500 metros de collectores para o serviço de esgotos, e 1,000 metros quadrados de pavimento de asphalto. No Districto Federal foram construidos 50,000 metros quadrados de calçadas de macadam.

A importancia das operações de que tomou conhecimento o Registro Publico da Capital ascendeu no primeiro semestre de 1906 á somma de \$224,648,731, e durante o segundo semestre, a \$191,974,331, fazendo um total para o anno de \$416,623,062.

No periodo de Julho a Dezembro de 1906, o Departamento de Fomento expediu 536 titulos para reduzir á propriedade particular 247,777 hectares de terras publicas. Com exclusão das areas adjudicadas por compensação de gastos de estudos de reconhecimento, por subvenções e direitos de via a empresas de vias-ferreas, essas terras produziram para o Thesouro Nacional a somma de \$175,692. Durante o mesmo periodo foram celebrados tres contractos de colonização para os Estados de Chihuahua, Durango, Chiapas, Tabasco e Campeche.

O Governo do Mexico esteve representado no Congresso Internacional Geodesico de Budapest e no Congresso Astronomico de Jena, e cooperou com outras nações na fundação de observatorios especiaes para a prosecução de estudos scientificos. As sessões do Decimo Congresso Geologico Internacional que se realizaram durante os mezes de Agosto, Setembro e Outubro de 1906, revestiram grande importancia sob os pontos de vista scientifico, social e politico.

No periodo em referencia foram celebrados contractos para o aproveitamento industrial de 123,780 litros de agua por segundo para força motriz, e de 32,267 litros por segundo para irrigação, e foram expedidos 30 novos titulos de propriedade de aguas para o aproveitamento de mais de 40,000,000 litros. Celebraram-se diversos contractos para pesca, tanto no Golfo do Mexico como no mar Pacifico, e se estabeleceram estações agricolas de experimentação em diversas secções do paiz.

Concederam-se no primeiro semestre do anno fiscal 585 patentes de invenção, e 10 patentes por modelos industriacs e registraram-se 475 marcas de fabrica e 44 nomes e avisos de commercio.

A estrada de ferro de Tehuantepec foi inaugurada com grande solemnidade em Janeiro ultimo. Estão adiantados os trabalhos da via fluvial entre Tuxpam e Tampico e ficam terminadas as obras de melhoramento do porto e de saneamento em Coatzacoalcos e Salina Cruz, ao passo que o plano geral para o melhoramento do porto de Mazatlán fica terminado e os trabalhos já estão em via de execução.

Foram construidos durante o semestre em revista mais de 200 kilometros de vias-ferreas de jurisdicção federal, alcançando actual-

mente a rede um desenvolvimento de 17,647 kilometros, os quaes, unidos ás vias-ferreas construidas por concessão dos Estados, dão um total de 21,906 kilometros.

De Julho a Dezembro de 1906, foram creadas 14 repartições de correio, 57 agencias e 6 officinas ambulantes, sendo hoje 2,715 o numero de agencias postaes existentes. As correspondencias de todas as classes ascenderam a 86,000,000, contra 84,000,000 no periodo correspondente do anno anterior. Os vales postaes expedidos foram na importancia de \$22,209,000, ou seja mais \$609,000 que no periodo correspondente do anno anterior. Houve um augmento na permuta de vales postaes com varios paizes, sendo de 65 por cento com os Estados Unidos, de 106½ por cento com a Inglaterra, e de 119 por cento com a Allemanha. Este serviço foi recentemente estabelecido com a França e Salvador. Foi celebrado um convenio com a Repartição dos Correios e Telegraphos da França para a permuta directa de correspondencias entre as agencias postaes de Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, e as francezas em Beyrouth e Tripoli, Syria; com a Administração dos Correios da Allemanha e com a Inglaterra, um arranjo para que o maximum de cada vale postal se eleve de 100 a 200 pesos mexicanos, ou seu equivalente em moeda allemã e ingleza.

A rede telegraphica soffreu um augmento de 2,893 kilometros, e foram estabelecidas seis novas estações telegraphicas e tres estações telephonicas. O Governo Mexicano foi convidado para concorrer á Conferencia Internacional de Telegraphia sem Fios que se reuniu em Berlim em Outubro ultimo, e como consequencia dessa participação foi firmada uma convenção que em breve será submettida á consideração do Senado.

As rendas arrecadadas pelas alfandegas da Republica durante o primeiro semestre do anno fiscal excederam ás do primeiro semestre de 1905-6 em mais de \$3,000,000, e as rendas nos mezes de Janeiro e Fevereiro de 1907 mostram um augmento de \$1,000,000 sobre as de egual periodo de 1906.

A nova Lei do Sello entrou em vigor o 1º de Novembro de 1906, e não obstante a diminuição de impostos, a arrecadação do primeiro semestre do exercicio em curso tem excedido em \$400,000 á correspondente do anno fiscal anterior. O Executivo propõe-se fazer outras reformas neste ramo do serviço.

A circulação monetaria tem melhorada notavelmente. O valor dos pesos ouro cunhados, que era de \$43,000,000 em Setembro de 1906 actualmente attinge a \$60,000,000. A cunhagem das novas moedas fraccionarias de prata attinge a \$22,000,000.

Outras medidas que serão submettidas á consideração do Congresso são: Reducção dos impostos; o augmento dos vencimentos dos funcionarios e empregados federaes, e a consolidação das vias-ferreas sob jurisdicção federal.

PERU.

OBRAS PUBLICAS.

El Peruano de 7 de Dezembro de 1906, publica o texto de leis autorizando o Ministerio do Fomento do Peru a despendar a somma de 1,035 libras com a construcção de uma ponte de aço sobre o Rio Santa, e a somma de 1,542 libras, com a construcção de uma ponte sobre o Rio Chalhuanca. O mesmo jornal, em sua edição de 11 de Dezembro, diz que o Ministerio do Fomento foi autorizado a despendar a quantia de 15,000 libras em canalizações na cidade de Iquitos. Para a construcção de um hospital militar, foi aberto um credito de 40,000 libras.

PRIVILEGIOS DE INVENÇÃO E MARCAS DE FABRICA EM 1906.

O numero de privilegios de invenção emittidos no Peru no anno de 1906, foi de 65, comparado com 24 no anno anterior, ao passo que foram registradas 102 marcas de fabrica e de commercio, sendo 75 estrangeiras, e 27 nacionaes. Em 1905, foram registradas 92 marcas de fabrica, sendo 65 estrangeiras, e 27 nacionaes.

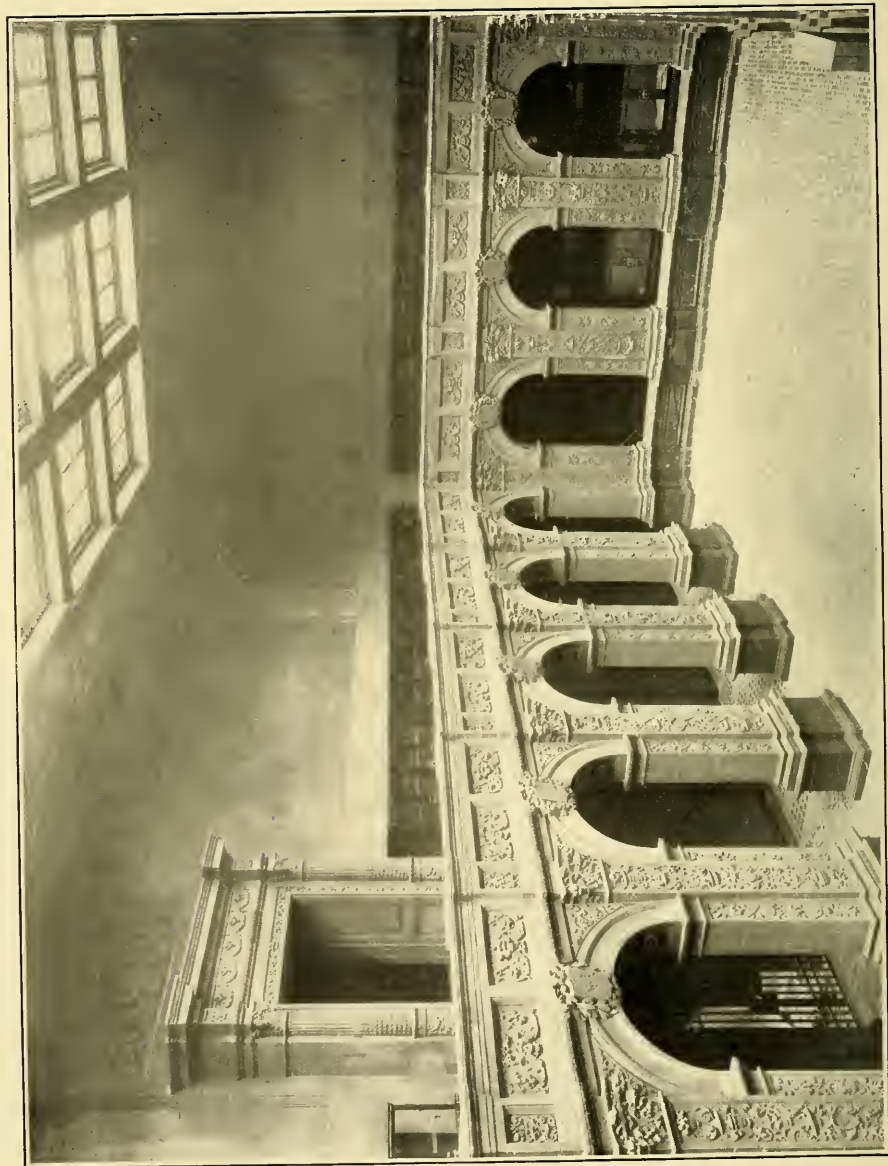
URUGUAY.

ORÇAMENTO PARA 1907-8.

O orçamento do Uruguay para o exercicio de 1907-8, como foi aprovado pelo Senado, orça a receita em \$19,185,827, e fixa a despesa em \$19,179,936, o que mostra um pequeno saldo de \$5,891.

A receita é discriminada assim: Renda proveniente do imposto de importação, \$10,900,000; imposto sobre bens de raiz, urbanos e rurales, \$2,781,000; imposto de licenças, \$1,065,000; renda proveniente dos bancos da Republica, \$370,000; imposto de industria (fabricas de alcool e fumo), \$1,266,000; renda dos Correios e Telegraphos, \$460,000.

Entre as principaes verbas da despesa figuram as seguintes: Poder administrativo, \$8,433,747; obrigações nacionaes, \$10,746,189, incluindo-se a quantia de \$7,669,664 para o serviço da divida publica e garantia de vias-ferreas.



INTERIOR VIEW OF BUILDING OF HISPANIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

Vue intérieure de l'édifice de la société hispanique d'Amérique.

BULLETIN MENSUEL

DU

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES,

Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines.

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No. 5.

Le mercredi 1^{er} mai, le Directeur du Bureau International, dans un rapport au Conseil de direction sur les prévisions du budget pour l'année 1907-8, a attiré l'attention sur l'agrandissement de la sphère d'action du Bureau, et il s'est exprimé dans les termes suivants:

“Bien que ce rapport ne soit en aucune façon affecté au travail du Bureau, le Directeur profite de cette occasion pour faire remarquer l'augmentation considérable qui existe dans la correspondance et le travail du Bureau au sujet des questions ordinaires auxquelles il lui faut répondre. On voit, d'après des calculs soignés, que les demandes de renseignements reçues et auxquelles on a répondu pendant les trois premiers mois de l'administration actuelle, c'est-à-dire, depuis le 11 janvier jusqu'au 11 avril, ont dépassé de presque trois fois celles de la même période de l'année dernière, et que pendant la même période la demande d'imprimés du Bureau a quadruplé: On a reçu pendant les trois derniers mois environ 3,000 lettres auxquelles on a répondu. Celles-ci provenaient de toutes les parties de l'Hémisphère occidental et de certaines sections de l'Europe et de l'Asie.

“Bien que naturellement cette augmentation de correspondance ait eu lieu principalement aux Etats-Unis, où les plus grands besoins se font sentir, il est très facile de constater l'intérêt croissant qui s'est manifesté au sujet du Bureau dans l'Amérique Latine.

“Il convient de remarquer qu'au moins vingt-cinq des grandes maisons d'exportation des Etats-Unis ont décidé, à cause de l'intérêt éveillé par le Bureau dans l'Amérique Latine, à envoyer dans cette partie du monde des représentants, non seulement, afin d'y vendre les produits des Etats-Unis, mais aussi d'y acheter ceux de l'Amérique Latine.

“On constate aussi que le nombre des personnes désirant des renseignements sur l'Amérique Latine en vue d'y voyager au lieu d'aller

en Europe ou en Asie a augmenté d'une manière sensible. Les demandes provenant de bibliothèques de collèges et aussi de bibliothèques publiques dans toutes les parties des Etats-Unis pour obtenir des listes de livres ayant trait à l'Amérique Latine deviennent si nombreuses que le Directeur s'est vu obligé de faire imprimer une circulaire bibliographique pour envoyer en réponse à ces demandes.

"On a fait un certain nombre de changements au BULLETIN qui l'ont rendu plus attrayant et plus pratique, de sorte que les demandes d'envoi ont considérablement augmenté, non seulement aux Etats-Unis mais aussi dans l'Amérique Latine. Le Directeur a aussi d'autres projets en vue pour l'amélioration du BULLETIN, et il les mettra sous peu à exécution. Il espère, d'ici quelques mois, pouvoir diminuer la liste des personnes auxquelles on envoie le BULLETIN et ne conserver que les noms de celles qui s'en servent réellement et qui savent l'apprécier à sa juste valeur. Afin de pouvoir le faire il a rayé beaucoup de noms de personnes qui ont reçu le BULLETIN pendant les dix dernières années sans jamais demander que l'envoi leur en soit continué.

"Une des meilleures preuves de l'intérêt pratique montré dans les relations commerciales des Etats-Unis avec l'Amérique Latine se fait voir dans le grand nombre d'invitations qui arrivent constamment au Bureau, priant le Directeur, ou quelqu'autre personne compétente, de vouloir bien prononcer des discours sur l'Amérique Latine devant les Chambres de Commerce et autres organisations de même genre. Le Directeur accepte généralement ces invitations quand il peut le faire sans négliger la direction générale des affaires du Bureau."

OPINION DU PRÉSIDENT ALCORTA AU SUJET DE LA VISITE DE
M. ROOT, SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT DES ÉTATS-UNIS.

Les journaux des Etats-Unis ont publié le jeudi 9 mai 1907, une dépêche intéressante de Buenos-Ayres, donnant un passage du discours que le Président ALCORTA a prononcé à l'ouverture du Congrès Argentin. Il a profité de cette occasion pour parler en termes élogieux de M. ROOT, Secrétaire d'Etat et Président du Conseil d'Administration du Bureau International des Républiques Américaines. "L'événement diplomatique le plus important de l'année écoulée," a-t-il dit, "est la visite que M. ROOT, Secrétaire d'Etat des Etats-Unis, a faite à notre pays et à d'autres Républiques Latines-Américaines. Cet homme d'Etat éminent nous a exprimé de vive voix les témoignages de sympathie et d'amitié du peuple américain et de son illustre Président, M. ROOSEVELT, et il n'a jamais manqué l'occasion de parler en des termes qui ne pouvaient avoir pour effet

que d'aider au progrès des différentes Républiques et de rendre encore plus étroites leurs relations avec les Etats-Unis.

“La visite de M. Root a déjà commencé à porter des fruits en établissant une amitié sincère, une meilleure entente des relations franches entre la République Argentine et les Etats-Unis et le ferme désir des deux Républiques d'encourager leur commerce mutuel.”

LA SOCIÉTÉ HISPANIQUE D'AMÉRIQUE.

Le Directeur est très heureux de publier dans ce numéro du BULLETIN quelques données sur la Société hispanique d'Amérique et d'y reproduire la photographie du président, M. ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON et celle du nouveau bâtiment de la société. Bien qu'en général on ne connaisse pas beaucoup le travail de M. HUNTINGTON, on reconnaîtra sûrement un jour qu'il a fait plus que tout autre américain du Nord pour réveiller l'intérêt dans les langues, la littérature, l'art et l'histoire hispaniques. Il a pour ainsi dire consacré sa vie et ses forces, ainsi qu'une partie considérable de sa fortune à l'accroissement de l'intérêt dans ces sujets. Par l'organisation de cette société, qu'il a dotée d'un édifice magnifique et commode, il a mérité la reconnaissance de tous ceux qui s'intéressent à l'étude de cette question. Le visiteur se rendant à New York n'a pas vu toutes les beautés de cette métropole s'il n'est pas allé voir le bâtiment de la Société hispanique dans le parc d'Audubon, où il occupe un beau site qui donne sur l'Hudson. Le conseil primitif comptait parmi ses membres distingués: Porfirio Díaz, John Hay, Arthur Twining Hadley, Bartolome Mitre, Morris K. Jessup, Marcelino Fitzmaurice-Kelly, R. Foulche-Delbosc et Hugo A. Rennert. Le Conseil de Direction comprend: Charles Harrison Tweed, Isaac Edwin Gates, Francis Lathrop, John Ten Broeck Hillhouse et Mansfield Lovell Hillhouse. On trouvera plus loin dans ce BULLETIN d'autres détails sur la Société hispanique. Le Directeur profite de cette occasion pour remercier le Président HUNTINGTON d'avoir assuré le Bureau International de la coopération de la Société hispanique pour faire croître aux Etats-Unis l'intérêt dans les Républiques de l'Amérique Latine. Il le remercie encore d'avoir envoyé à la bibliothèque les publications importantes de cette société.

ÉTABLISSEMENT D'UN NOUVEAU BUREAU DU TRAVAIL DANS LA RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

Le Bureau International des Républiques Américaines est heureux d'avoir pu coopérer avec le Gouvernement de la République Argentine à l'organisation de son nouveau Bureau du Travail. En réponse à une demande faite par son Excellence M. A. MONTES DE OCA,

Ministre de l'Intérieur de la République Argentine, le Bureau s'est mis en rapport non seulement avec le Bureau du Travail des Etats-Unis, mais aussi avec ceux des Etats de New-York, de Massachusetts et d'Illinois, et il a pu se procurer toutes leurs publications importantes qui ont été expédiées à Buenos-Ayres. L'importance de cette capitale sud-américaine augmente si rapidement et les conditions du travail y réclament tant d'attention que ce nouveau bureau de la République Argentine aura un champ d'action très vaste et très intéressant. Le Directeur adresse ses remerciements les plus sincères à MM. les Gouverneurs CHARLES B. HUGHES de New York, CURTIS GUILD, Jr., de Massachusetts, et CHARLES S. DENEEN d'Illinois, ainsi qu'à l'Hon. CHARLES P. NEILL, Commissaire du Travail à Washington, pour avoir répondu avec tant de promptitude à ses lettres, les priant de charger leurs bureaux respectifs de faire parvenir au Gouvernement de la République Argentine tous les documents et toutes les données dont ils pouvaient disposer. Le Bureau a également reçu d'hommes éminents et de fonctionnaires de la République Argentine des demandes de renseignements au sujet de l'établissement d'une école d'agriculture dans ce pays, et en réponse à la requête personnelle du Directeur du Bureau International, le Ministre de l'Agriculture des Etats-Unis ainsi que les présidents de plusieurs écoles d'agriculture américaines, ont envoyé au Bureau des données sur ce sujet pour être transmises en temps et lieu aux intéressés.

Le directeur profite de cette occasion pour faire savoir que le Bureau sera toujours heureux de prêter son concours aux gouvernements de l'Amérique Latine désirant se procurer aux Etats-Unis des renseignements ou données dont ils pourraient avoir besoin; il se fera aussi un plaisir de les aider de tout son pouvoir à la mise à exécution de leurs programmes respectifs.

VOYAGE DU PROFESSEUR SHEPHERD DANS L'AMÉRIQUE DU SUD.

M. WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD, professeur à l'Université de Colombie de New York, est parti de cette ville le 11 mai pour faire un voyage dans l'Amérique du Sud. Son itinéraire comprend, dans l'ordre cité, les pays suivants: la République de Panama, l'Equateur, le Pérou, la Bolivie, le Chili, la République Argentine, l'Uruguay et le Brésil. Son absence durera quatre ou cinq mois, pendant lesquels il tâchera de visiter les principales villes de chacune des Républiques formant son itinéraire. Il a l'intention d'étudier à fond la situation et le progrès de ces républiques, non seulement au point de vue instructif, intellectuel et littéraire, mais aussi au point de vue de leur développement matériel, commercial et économique. A son retour il se

servira des renseignements qu'il aura recueillis pour donner une série de conférences à l'Université de Colombie et dans d'autres institutions des Etats-Unis désirant se mettre plus au courant des pays et des affaires de l'Amérique du Sud. Bien que le Professeur SHEPHERD fasse ce voyage sous les auspices de l'Université de Colombie il représentera à l'occasion le Bureau International des Républiques Américaines afin d'obtenir des données spéciales nécessaires pour continuer le travail de cette institution. La nouvelle publiée dans les journaux de New York disant qu'il représenterait le Comité International de Conciliation dans sa propagande de la paix est dénudée de tout fondement. A un moment, il avait été question de le charger d'une mission pour ce comité; mais plus tard on a décidé qu'il n'aurait pas le temps de s'en occuper et de faire exécuter en même temps le programme de l'Université de Colombie et celui du Bureau International.

TOURNÉE DU PROFESSEUR ROWE DANS L'AMÉRIQUE DU SUD.

M. L. S. ROWE, professeur à l'Université de Pennsylvanie et l'un des délégués des Etats-Unis à la Troisième Conférence Pan-Américaine qui a eu lieu à Rio de Janeiro, est actuellement au Chili, et il se rendra prochainement à La Paz où, en réponse à une invitation spéciale qui lui a été faite, il donnera son avis au Gouvernement Brésilien au sujet de la réorganisation du système d'enseignement. Pendant son séjour dans la République Argentine, M. ROWE a été l'objet d'attentions très marquées de la part des principaux membres du corps enseignant de ce pays. Il a été membre du comité de la Conférence Pan-Américaine qui s'est occupé de l'agrandissement de la sphère d'action du Bureau International des Républiques Américaines et son voyage a beaucoup contribué à faire apprécier l'utilité pratique de cette institution dans les différents pays sud-américains où il est passé.

HOMMES D'ÉTAT DE L'AMÉRIQUE DU SUD QUI VISITERONT TRÈS PROBABLEMENT LES ÉTATS-UNIS.

C'est avec plaisir que nous constatons les progrès sensibles dans les efforts tentés pour faire venir aux Etats-Unis deux sud-américains, dont l'un homme d'état et l'autre savant, aussi distingués que RUY BARBOSA du Brésil et LUIS M. DRAGO de la République Argentine. Le Bureau International est en correspondance avec différentes universités et institutions aux Etats-Unis pour inviter ces hommes éminents à donner des conférences sur des sujets pouvant intéresser les Etats-Unis ainsi que l'Amérique Latine.

NOUVEAU CERCLE ESPAGNOL DE L'UNIVERSITÉ DE YALE.

On doit tenir compte des efforts que l'Université de Yale a faits pour accroître l'intérêt dans l'étude de la langue espagnole et de l'histoire et du développement de l'Amérique Latine. Le Prof. RUDOLPH SCHEVILL a organisé une société espagnole dont les membres qui la composent poursuivent des études sur ces sujets. Cette société a augmenté si rapidement qu'elle compte déjà près de cent membres. Le Professeur SCHEVILL constate un accroissement d'intérêt remarquable en tout ce qui concerne les Républiques Latines-Américaines, et il pense que l'année prochaine l'intérêt sera encore plus marqué. C'était sous les auspices de ce cercle que le Directeur a fait dernièrement aux étudiants de l'Université de Yale une conférence sur l'Amérique du Sud.

L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE VERSUS L'ASIE.

M. CHARLES PEPPER, l'un des délégués des Etats-Unis à la Seconde Conférence Pan-Américaine qui a eu lieu à Mexico et dont le livre "De Panama en Patagonie" a beaucoup attiré d'attention, est récemment rentré d'une tournée de recherches commerciales dans l'Inde pour le Département du Commerce et du Travail, et il vient de transmettre le rapport contenant ses observations. Le voyage de M. PEPPER a été des plus intéressants; mais il a fait savoir au Bureau des Républiques Américaines qu'il est plus convaincu que jamais que le plus vaste champ offert à l'activité commerciale des Etats-Unis se trouve dans l'Amérique du Sud plutôt que dans l'Asie.

CONCOURS D'ARCHITECTES POUR LA CONSTRUCTION DU NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT.

Le 30 avril le registre servant à l'inscription des architectes pour le nouveau bâtiment du Bureau International a été fermé. En plus des huit architectes et compagnies qui ont été spécialement désignés, 128 autres architectes sont entrés dans ce concours. Si chacun de ces 136 architectes soumet un dessin, ce sera le plus grand concours que Washington ait jamais eu, et il aura pour résultat de donner au Bureau un bâtiment magnifique et commode. Sur la liste des architectes on voit les noms d'hommes résidant dans toutes les parties du pays, par conséquent le jury aura une grande variété de dessins à examiner avant de fixer son choix. Le concours sera fermé le 15 juin, et c'est le 30 juin au plus tard que le comité devra faire connaître sa décision au sujet du meilleur plan. On mettra en adjudication les travaux de construction vers le milieu de l'été et on fera les premières excavations à la fin de l'été ou au commencement de l'automne.

NOUVEAUX REPRÉSENTANTS DE LA COLOMBIE ET DU SALVADOR AUX
ÉTATS-UNIS.

On reproduit dans ce BULLETIN les photographies des nouveaux membres du Conseil d'Administration qui sont M. ENRIQUE CORTÉS, Ministre de Colombie, et M. FEDERICO MEJÍA, Ministre du Salvador. Monsieur CORTÉS représente l'élément le plus distingué de son pays au point de vue de l'éducation et des affaires, et il s'est fait remarquer non seulement à Bogotá mais aussi à Londres par ses succès dans le monde financier. Il a occupé le poste de Ministre des Affaires Etrangères de son pays, et il a été nommé Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Colombie aux Etats-Unis par le Président REYES, tout spécialement pour conduire les négociations d'un nouveau traité. Monsieur MEJÍA a aussi occupé le poste de Ministre des Finances et du Crédit Public à San Salvador, et il a grandement contribué au développement de ce pays qui jouit présentement d'une grande prospérité.

MORT D'UNE AUTORITÉ EN MATIÈRE D'EXPORTATION.

C'est avec le plus grand regret que tous ceux qui s'intéressent à l'extension du commerce extérieur des Etats-Unis ont appris la nouvelle de la mort récente de M. W. J. JOHNSTON, propriétaire de l'*American Exporter* de New York. Il y a très peu de personnes aux Etats-Unis qui aient montré un plus grand intérêt dans la création de nouveaux débouchés sur les marchés étrangers pour les produits américains, ou encore qui aient travaillé avec plus de ténacité pour faire apprécier aux manufacturiers et exportateurs américains tous les avantages qui leur sont offerts à l'étranger. Dans les entrevues fréquentes qu'il a eues avec M. JOHNSTON, le Directeur du Bureau International des Républiques Américaines a eu l'occasion d'apprécier ses connaissances approfondies sur les problèmes du commerce d'exportation et sa familiarité avec leurs détails importants. L'influence que l'*American Exporter* exerce, la prospérité dont il jouit, et l'importance qu'il a acquise sont dues, en grande partie, à ses efforts personnels. Il possédait une énergie infatigable, il avait le génie du commerce et il s'était consacré entièrement à l'œuvre qu'il avait entreprise.

APPRÉCIATION DU BON ACCUEIL FAIT AU DIRECTEUR.

Le Directeur du Bureau International profite de cette occasion pour exprimer ses sincères remerciements au sujet du bon accueil qu'il a reçu dans les différents endroits où il a été invité à faire, pendant le mois dernier, des conférences sur les relations des Etats-Unis avec l'Amérique Latine.

Il remercie d'une manière toute spéciale M. ARTHUR T. HADLEY, Président de l'Université de Yale, MM. H. E. GREGORY et RUDOLPH SCHEVILL, professeurs dans la même Université; l'Hon. M. CHARLES SPRAGUE, de *People's Institute* à New York; M. ANDREW CARNEGIE, M. ROBERT ERSKINE ELY et M. HAYNE DAVIS, délégués du Congrès de la Paix de New York; M. WILLIAM A. LYTLE, Président de la Chambre de Commerce de Worcester, MM. IRVING E. COMINS et GEORGE F. BOOTH, membres de cette institution; M. D. W. ABERCROMBIE, principal du Lycée de Worcester, à Worcester, Massachusetts; M. CHARLES W. NEEDHAM, président de l'Université de George Washington, à Washington, District de Colombie; M. le doyen W. R. VANCE, et M. E. G. LORENZEN, professeur dans la même université; M. B. IRVING, secrétaire de la Société d'Orégon à Washington, District de Colombie, et Mlle. HELEN NORRIS CUMMINGS, du Cercle Cameron à Alexandrie, Virginie.

AVANTAGES QU'OFFRE LA BOLIVIE AUX IMMIGRANTS.

On doit féliciter la Bolivie sur les mesures pratiques qu'elle vient de prendre pour encourager le développement de l'immigration. Il y a peu de pays dans le monde entier qui aient fait aux colons des offres aussi séduisantes pour leur venir en aide. Le Ministère de Colonisation et d'Agriculture leur offre le transport gratuit sur les chemins de fer et les grandes routes du pays, ainsi que celui de leurs bagages du port d'embarquement au lieu de leur destination. Tous les chefs de famille recevront, au prix minimum, 50 hectares, soit environ 125 acres de terre. On donne à chacun des fils âgé de plus de 18 ans le même nombre d'hectares et à chacun des fils âgé de plus de 14 ans, 14 hectares, soit 35 acres environ. Le rapport du Ministère dit en outre que la population de Bolivie en 1906 était de 2,226,935 habitants.

MESSAGE DU PRÉSIDENT DÍAZ AU CONGRÈS MEXICAIN.

Le message que le Président DÍAZ a transmis le 1^{er} avril au 23^e Congrès du Gouvernement Mexicain est des plus intéressants et montre les remarquables progrès et la grande prospérité de cette République. Tous ceux qui s'intéressent au développement du Mexique devront lire avec le plus grand soin le résumé du message qui se trouve publié dans le BULLETIN. En parlant de la situation monétaire, il attire l'attention sur le fait que la monnaie d'or actuellement en circulation s'élève à la somme de \$60,000,000, contre \$43,000,000 en septembre 1906, et la monnaie divisionnaire à \$22,000,000.

MARCHE EN AVANT AU CHILI.

Les rapports reçus de l'Europe et du Chili prouvent la confiance des capitalistes étrangers dans les ressources de cette République et les occasions qui s'y présentent. A Santiago, ainsi que dans des villes européennes, on organise de nouvelles compagnies pour développer les mines, les industries et l'agriculture de ce pays et aussi pour construire des chemins de fer sur différents points. Par exemple, le Gouvernement Chilien a autorisé, en date du 14 février 1907, l'établissement d'une grande compagnie minière anglo-chilienne au capital de \$1,000,000 dont le siège social sera établi à Santiago. Quoique le Chili ait eu à souffrir terriblement du tremblement de terre, ni le Gouvernement ni les habitants ne paraissent en aucune façon découragés par les difficultés de la reconstruction. Tout le monde fait preuve d'un courage et d'une activité pouvant se comparer avantageusement à l'attitude prise aux Etats-Unis par les californiens et les habitants de San Francisco.

NOUVEAU BUDGET DE L'URUGUAY.

Le budget pour l'année 1907-1908, qui vient d'être approuvé par le Sénat et porté à la connaissance du public, montre les conditions prospères qui existent dans ce pays. Les recettes et dépenses de ce budget sont fixées à environ \$20,000,000, montrant un léger surplus en faveur des recettes. Pour prouver combien l'Uruguay est déterminé à conserver sa haute position financière, on peut constater que parmi les principaux articles des dépenses, il y figure une somme de \$10,746,189 pour les dépenses nationales, comprenant la dette publique, les garanties de chemins de fer, etc.

NOUVEAUX CHEMINS DE FER PROJETÉS AU PÉROU.

Le Pérou poursuit très activement la construction de chemins de fer. Le Congrès a autorisé dernièrement la construction de huit nouvelles lignes ou prolongements assez importants, et on discute la construction d'un chemin de fer de Payta à la partie supérieure de l'Amazone. Dans cette entreprise le Gouvernement accordera de grandes concessions de terrain, ce qui sera un encouragement pour les placements de capitaux.

OCCASIONS POUR LE PLACEMENT DE CAPITAUX AU BRÉSIL.

En ce moment le Brésil offre des occasions tout à fait exceptionnelles pour le placement de capitaux étrangers. On signale constamment de nouveaux projets pour la construction de chemins de fer, le

développement des plantations de caoutchouc, les entreprises minières, les travaux d'amélioration de rivières et de ports et l'utilisation des chutes d'eau comme force motrice. Ces projets devraient attirer l'attention des capitalistes de l'Amérique du Nord. Tout porte à croire que le Brésil entre dans une ère de grand progrès industriel et commercial.

INTÉRÊT TOUJOURS CROISSANT DANS LA COLOMBIE.

Les demandes de renseignements qui parviennent au Bureau au sujet de mines, de l'agriculture, des forêts et de la construction de chemins de fer dans la République de Colombie montrent l'accroissement de l'intérêt dans un pays que son Président, M. REYES, cherche par tous les moyens possibles à mettre sur des bases durables de paix et de prospérité. Ses grandes richesses matérielles en même temps que sa situation incomparable sur les deux océans, sa proximité des marchés des Etats-Unis et de l'Europe sont des titres suffisants pour justifier une étude approfondie de tout ce qu'on pourrait entreprendre dans un champ d'action aussi avantageux.

NOUVELLES LOIS SUR L'IMMIGRATION BRÉSILIENNE.

On publie dans ce numéro une nouvelle loi sur l'immigration et la colonisation dans l'Etat important de Saint-Paul, Brésil. Par suite de la prospérité toujours croissante de l'Amérique du Sud et de la tendance de plus en plus grande que montrent les Européens à quitter leur pays pour profiter des avantages que leur offrent les républiques méridionales, il est intéressant de constater ce qu'on fait pour augmenter leur population. Les lois du Brésil offrent de très grandes facilités aux immigrants, ce qui contribuera probablement à en faire venir un plus grand nombre dans l'Etat de Saint-Paul. On voit que les autorités brésiliennes ne désirent attirer dans le pays que la meilleure classe d'immigrants, en exigeant qu'à leur entrée ils soient en mesure de justifier de leur âge, de leur profession et de leur bonne moralité, au moyen de certificats délivrés par les autorités de leur dernier domicile, ou encore au moyen d'autres documents dignes de foi. Seront considérés comme immigrants et traités comme tels toutes personnes étrangères au-dessous de 60 ans, venant en familles ou seules pour s'établir dans l'Etat, soit comme travailleurs agricoles, journaliers, ou artisans. Ils jouiront du transport gratuit du port de débarquement au district où ils comptent s'établir, et on leur paiera les dépenses qu'ils auront à faire pendant ce voyage. On leur facilitera les moyens de trouver du travail, on leur procurera des fonds et on leur aidera par tous les moyens possibles jusqu'à ce qu'ils soient complètement installés.

DÉVELOPPEMENT DANS L'EXPLOITATION DES GISEMENTS DE MINÉRAI
DE FER À HAÏTI.

On sait depuis longtemps qu'Haïti, bien qu'ayant une superficie un peu restreinte, possède des ressources importantes susceptibles d'un grand développement. Parmi ses richesses il y a des gisements de minéral de fer qui attirent en ce moment beaucoup d'attention. Le Gouvernement d'Haïti vient d'accorder une concession pour le droit exclusif et le privilège d'exploiter ces gisements dans la Commune de Limonade, et il est probable que d'autres concessions seront prochainement accordées pour l'exploitation de semblables gisements.

BRILLANTE PERSPECTIVE MINIÈRE AU NICARAGUA.

Les rapports reçus du Nicaragua font voir que l'avenir de l'exploitation minière de ce pays s'annonce sous de bons auspices. Le nouveau code minier du Nicaragua, publié dans le BULLETIN du mois de novembre 1906, se montre favorable aux intérêts miniers, car d'après certains articles, ceux qui ont l'intention d'exploiter des mines peuvent importer en franchise de droits tout le matériel nécessaire à cette exploitation. Plusieurs compagnies organisées aux États-Unis construisent des usines ou font des préparatifs pour exploiter sur une grande échelle les districts miniers du pays.

OBSERVATIONS D'UN DÉPUTÉ SUR COSTA RICA.

On reproduit dans ce numéro du BULLETIN des extraits d'une lettre intéressante et instructive écrite sur Costa Rica par l'Hon. M. ERNEST F. ACHESON, Député de Pennsylvanie au Congrès des États-Unis. On trouve dans cette lettre les vues d'un observateur impartial qui a été on ne peut plus favorablement impressionné par ce qu'il a vu. Costa Rica jouit d'une ère remarquable de progrès, et en tenant compte de son étendue et de sa population il y a dans le monde entier peu de pays plus riches ou plus prospères. C'est au développement du commerce des bananes qu'est due en grande partie la prospérité qui règne à Costa Rica. Une partie considérable du pays se trouve à une élévation suffisante pour lui assurer la jouissance d'un bon climat. Il y a peu de capitales latino-américaines qui soient plus jolies que San José, dont la population s'élève à 25,000 habitants. Cette ville est solidement bâtie.

BOLIVIE.

AVANTAGES OFFERTS AUX IMMIGRANTS.

Le Ministère de Colonisation et d'Agriculture de Bolivie vient de préparer des lois réglant l'immigration dans le pays. Voici les avantages qu'on offre aux immigrants:

Le transport des voyageurs et de leurs bagages sera gratuit sur les chemins de fer ainsi que sur les grandes routes du pays. Les immigrants mâles ne seront pas les seuls à jouir de ce privilège, les femmes et les enfants au-dessus de 18 ans pourront aussi en profiter. On distribuera au plus bas prix possible des lots de terre de 50 hectares au chef de la famille ainsi qu'aux fils âgés de 18 an ou plus et des lots de 14 hectares au fils âgés de plus de 14 ans.

Les consuls boliviens à l'étranger seront chargés de donner la plus grande publicité aux renseignements pouvant faire connaître les droits des immigrants; en outre, les consuls devront aider les immigrants par tous les moyens possibles. Un bureau spécial sera aussi établi pour recevoir les immigrants aussitôt arrivés et les diriger vers les districts choisis pour y établir leur domicile.

En 1906, on a estimé la population de la Bolivie à 2,267,935 habitants, dont 861,055 blancs, 486,018 métis et 920,862 indigènes.

BRÉSIL.

MODIFICATIONS AU TARIF DES DOUANES.

La loi de finances brésilienne du 30 décembre 1906 a apporté diverses modifications au tarif des douanes. De cette loi sont extraites les dispositions suivantes:

ARTICLE 1^{er}. Les droits d'importation pour la consommation seront perçus conformément au tarif du 19 mars 1900, modifié par les lois du 30 décembre 1903, 30 décembre 1904, et 30 décembre 1905, sauf en ce qui concerne les Nos. 704, 705, 707 et 740 (seulement pour le fil métallique à crochets et à crampons pour clôtures) de ce tarif, dont les taxes continueront à demeurer en vigueur. Il y est apporté en outre les modifications ci-après:

La taxe sur le jus de raisins, établie par la loi du 30 décembre 1904, sera perçue au kilogramme brut:

	<i>Reis.</i>
Race asine, mulassière et chevaline, à l'exception des animaux reproducteurs et d'élevage qui sont exempts..... tête..	60,000
Viande de mouton conservée par un procédé frigorifique..... kilogramme..	200
Paille de seigle, de blé, d'avoine et d'autres pour caisses et conditionnements divers.....do....	200
Charqui.....do....	200
Papier sur bobines pour protéger les journaux imprimés sur machines rotatives.....do....	10
Fil végétal (sisal) pour moissonneuses-liseuses.....do....	40

Reis.

Automobiles (voitures ou canots) pour services industriels et le transport de matériaux et de marchandises.....	5 p.ct.
Chinosol (groupe du lysol), si d'après l'analyse officielle il ne peut être employé que comme désinfectant (taux 25 pour cent).....	kilogramme.. 600
Bille de peuplier, asp, tremble, et autres bois blancs pour la fabrication des brins d'allumettes, mètre cube.....	20,000
Rubans métalliques et enveloppes vitrifiables, blancs ou de couleurs pour céramique ou fer (taux 20 pour cent).....	kilogramme.. 60
Ruberoïd, assimilé aux plaques galvanisées pour toitures.....	do..... 100
Machines à écrire, linotypes et totalisateurs.....	assimilation

ART. 2. Le mode de perception du droit à l'importation est régi par le paragraphe 111 de l'article 2 de la loi du 30 décembre 1905, sauf les modifications ci-après:

1°. En ce qui concerne les produits du No. 124 (bières) du tarif on appliquera les dispositions de la loi du 1^{er} septembre 1906.

2°. La cote de 50 pour cent or sera perçue tant que le change se maintiendra au-dessus de 14 *pence* par 1,000 *reis* pendant trente jours consécutifs; elle cessera d'être perçue lorsque, dans la même période, le change sera au-dessous de 14 *pence*. A cet effet on prendra la moyenne du change pendant trente jours; il sera perçu 35 pour cent or lorsque le change sera à 14 *pence* ou au-dessous.

COSTA RICA.

VISA GRATUIT DES FACTURES CONSULAIRES.

D'après l'article 8 de la nouvelle loi consulaire approuvée par la Chambre des Députés et parue au journal officiel de Costa Rica du 30 janvier 1907, les factures consulaires seront visées gratuitement à partir du 1^{er} mars prochain. La valeur du visa des factures a été substituée par un impôt que les commerçants destinataires doivent acquitter dans les douanes de la République.

CUBA.

ARRIVAGES À NEW YORK DE BOIS DE CÈDRE ET D'ACAJOU EN 1906.

Voici, d'après les chiffres donnés à la *Cuba Review and Bulletin* pour le mois d'avril 1907, les quantités de billes d'acajou et de pièces de bois de cèdre venant de Cuba à destination du port de New York pendant les années 1905 et 1906.

Année.	Acajou.	Cèdre.
1905.....	14,628	88,350
1906.....	31,063	130,449

Les prix de l'acajou ont varié de 8 à 12 cents, ceux du bois de Santiago ont atteint le prix le plus élevé. Les prix du cèdre ont varié de 11 à 14 cents, le bois de Santa Cruz, de Santiago et de Manzanillo rapportant le prix le plus élevé.

SITUATION DE L'ILE DES PINS AU POINT DE VUE NATIONAL.

Voici la décision rendue par la Cour Suprême des Etats-Unis le 8 avril 1907 :

“L'Ile des Pins fait partie de Cuba et, par conséquent, est un pays étranger d'après le sens mentionné dans la clause du décret douanier de 1897. Les importations qui en proviennent sont sujettes aux lois douanières des Etats-Unis.”

ÉTATS-UNIS.

COMMERCE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS.

On trouvera à la page 1160 le dernier rapport du commerce entre les Etats-Unis et l'Amérique Latine, extrait de la compilation faite par le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère du Commerce et du Travail. Le rapport a trait au mois de mars 1907 et donne un tableau comparatif de ce mois avec le mois correspondant de l'année 1906. Il donne aussi un tableau des neuf mois finissant au mois de mars 1907, en les comparant avec la période correspondante de l'année précédente. On sait que les chiffres des différents bureaux de douane montrant les importations et les exportations pour un mois quelconque ne sont reçus au Ministère des Finances que le 20 du mois suivant, et qu'il faut un certain temps pour les compiler et les faire imprimer, de sorte que les résultats pour le mois de mars ne peuvent être publiés avant le mois de mai.

HAÏTI.

CONVENTION COMMERCIALE AVEC LA FRANCE.

“Le Moniteur,” journal officiel de la République d'Haïti, publie dans son numéro du 20 février 1907 la nouvelle convention commerciale conclue entre la France et la République d'Haïti le 30 janvier 1907, à Port-au-Prince, qui est ainsi conçue.

ARTICLE I. Les denrées et produits énumérés dans le tableau A annexé à la présente convention, originaires de la République d'Haïti, bénéficieront, à leur importation en France et en Algérie, des taxes de douane les plus réduites, applicables aux denrées et produits similaires de toute autre origine étrangère.

ART. II. Les produits naturels et fabriqués, énumérés dans le tableau B annexé à la présente convention, originaires de France et d'Algérie, bénéficieront, à leur importation dans la République d'Haïti, d'une réduction de $33\frac{1}{3}$ pour cent (soit le tiers) sur l'ensemble des droits principaux; de ceux de wharfage, de pesage, de visa, et des surtaxes de 50 pour cent et de $33\frac{1}{3}$ pour cent qui sont inscrits au tarif minimum haïtien, tel que ledit tarif minimum est fixé par la loi du 6 septembre 1906.

ART. III. Les vins français importés en barriques paieront un cinquième du droit actuel.

Les vins de champagne et ceux dits mousseux paieront le tiers du droit actuel.

ART. IV. Pour être admis aux régimes de faveur stipulés par les articles 1, 2 et 3, les denrées, produits et marchandises des deux pays devront être accompagnés de certificats d'origine.

Les certificats d'origine sont délivrés soit sur le vu de la déclaration présentée par le producteur ou le fabricant des produits ou par son mandataire, mentionnant que les marchandises sont bien des produits de sa fabrique ou de son industrie, soit sur la déclaration d'un négociant patenté présentant des factures authentiques relatives à la marchandise.

Les certificats d'origine mentionneront outre le nombre, les marques, numéros, poids brut et contenu des colis, le nom, la résidence et le domicile du producteur ou fabricant lorsque celui-ci en aura fait directement la demande. Si les certificats d'origine sont délivrés sur la demande d'un mandataire, on y ajoutera les mêmes références relatives à celui-ci; s'ils sont délivrés sur la demande d'un négociant patenté, on indiquera son nom, sa résidence et son domicile.

Les certificats d'origine délivrés en France comporteront en outre la mention par la douane du port d'embarquement que les marchandises ne proviennent ni de transit ni d'entrepôts.

ART. V. Les droits principaux du tarif douanier haïtien pour les articles énumérés au tableau B, ceux applicables aux vins français de toute origine et le droit de tonnage, ne seront pas augmentés pendant toute la durée de la présente convention. Les Hautes Parties contractantes s'engagent à se faire bénéficier de tout avantage, de toute réduction de droit de douane que l'une d'elles pourra consentir en faveur d'une tierce puissance sur les denrées, produits et marchandises énumérés aux tableaux A et B annexés à la présente convention.

ART. VI. La présente convention sera ratifiée par les deux Gouvernements aussitôt que faire se pourra, les ratifications en seront échangées à Paris. Elle entrera en vigueur un mois après la date de l'échange des ratifications et demeurera en application pendant une période de trois années à dater de sa mise à exécution.

Six mois avant l'expiration de ladite période de trois années, celle des deux Parties contractantes qui aura l'intention de ne pas prolonger au-delà les effets de la présente convention devra notifier expressément l'autre Partie contractante. Dans le cas où cette notification n'aurait été faite à l'époque précitée ni par l'une ou l'autre des deux Parties contractantes, la présente convention restera en vigueur jusqu'à l'expiration d'un délai de six mois après la dénonciation qui en serait faite ultérieurement.

ART. ADDITIONNEL. En raison de l'impossibilité de procéder avant le 31 janvier 1907 à l'échange des ratifications de la convention de commerce signée à la date de ce jour, le Gouvernement haïtien prend l'engagement de mettre provisoirement en vigueur les dispositions de ladite convention à partir de la date susindiquée. De son côté, le Gouvernement de la République Française, conformément aux stipulations de la loi du 20 février 1903, appliquera à titre provisoire aux denrées et produits d'Haïti les taxes inscrites à son tarif minimum pour ces denrées et produits.

Afin d'éviter dans l'avenir toute fausse interprétation de l'Article II de la convention commerciale signée à Port-au-Prince le 30 janvier 1907, il est bien entendu qu'en cas de modifications apportées au tarif actuel des droits, les marchandises françaises énumérées au tableau B annexé à ladite convention seront toujours dégrevées, par rapport aux marchandises similaires étrangères, dans la même proportion de 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ pour cent (un tiers sur le montant global du bordereau).

Marchandises originaires de la République d'Haïti qui bénéficieront, à leur importation en France, des taxes les plus réduites.

TABLEAU A.

Articles du tarif français.	Marchandises.
138.....	Bois d'ébénisterie.
140.....	Bois de teinture.
96.....	Café.
97.....	Cacao.
119.....	Caoutchouc ou gutta-percha brut ou refondu en masse.
33.....	Cire (animale) brute, y compris la crasse de cire, déchets de cire.
141.....	Coton en laine, coton non égrené.
148.....	Coques de cocos et eslebosses sèches.
99.....	Chocolat.
Ex. 67.....	Cornes de bétail, brut.
150.....	Dividvis.
63.....	Ecaillés de tortues.
Ex. 59.....	Eponges, brut.
126 ter.....	Ecorces d'orange, de citron et autres de la même famille.
Ex. 88.....	Graines de coton, de pommes d'acajou, amandes et pulpes de coco.
Ex. 114.....	Gomme de gaïac.
Ex. 110.....	Huile de palmes, de coco, de touloucouna, d'ilipé, de palmiste.
Ex. 170.....	Latanier.
38.....	Miel.
66.....	Os et sabots de bétail, brut.
21.....	Peaux brutes, fraîches ou sèches, grandes ou petites.
100.....	Piments.
Ex. 26.....	Plumes de parures brutes.
Ex. 144.....	Pite.
Ex. 85.....	Pistaches.
Ex. 86.....	Ananas en conserve.
Ex. 84.....	Citrons, oranges, cédrats, mandarines, noix de coco fraîches, avocats, ananas bananes, mangues.
174.....	Rhum et tafia.

TABLEAU B.

Marchandises françaises qui bénéficieront, à leur importation dans la République d'Haïti, d'une détaxe de 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ pour cent prévue par la Convention Franco-Haïtienne du 30 janvier 1907:

Ameublement et objets d'art, articles de cave, articles militaires, articles religieux, balances, bâtiments, bijouterie fausse et fine, biscuits, boissons, boîtes vides et sacs en carton ou en papier, bougies, broserie, bimbeloterie, caractères d'imprimerie, châles de toutes sortes; chapellerie, chaudronnerie, chemiserie, bonneterie, ganterie, cirages, confections, confiserie, conserves alimentaires, cordonnerie, corsets, coutellerie, cuirs et peaux préparées, eaux minérales, essences pour la fabrication des savons, parfums et liqueurs, éventails, faïences et porcelaines, fromages, huiles, images assorties, instruments, jouets, lampisterie, légumes et fruits, librairie, papeterie, lingerie, mercerie, miroiterie, modes, monuments funéraires, optique, papiers peints, parapluies, parfumerie, pâtes alimentaires, peignes, peintures, pipes, presse d'imprimerie, produits pharmaceutiques et chimiques, prunes et pruneaux, quincaillerie, sacs, savons, sellerie, tabac, tissus, vinaigre, verrerie.

MOUVEMENT COMMERCIAL DE L'ANNÉE FISCALE 1904-5.

D'après un exposé général de la situation de la République d'Haïti, publié dans "Le Moniteur" du 16 mars 1907, le mouvement commercial de ce pays, d'octobre 1904 à septembre 1905, fait ressortir les résultats suivants:

Les marchandises de toutes provenances débarquées dans les onze ports ouverts sont évaluées à 3,871,061.39 piastres or, suivant le détail ci-après:

	Piastres.
Etats-Unis.....	2, 746, 851. 00
France	406, 076. 96
Angleterre.....	509, 793. 01
Allemagne.....	88, 116. 58
Autres pays.....	120, 223. 84
Total	3, 871, 061. 39

En comparant ce montant avec celui de l'exercice 1903-4, qui était de 3,753,934.35 piastres, il est constaté, en faveur de l'exercice 1904-5, une plus-value de 117,126.84 piastres or.

La statistique fait ressortir que, dans le cours de l'exercice 1904-5, le mouvement commercial s'est augmenté avec les pays suivants:

	Piastres.
Etats-Unis.....	282, 351. 98
France.....	12, 827. 65
Autres pays.....	151, 167. 06
Total.....	446, 346. 69

Mais avec les suivants il y a eu diminution:

Allemagne.....	215, 420. 36
Autres pays.....	113, 799. 49
Total.....	329, 219. 85

D'où il résulte une différence de 117,126.84 piastres, lesquelles représentent par conséquent une augmentation de la consommation pendant les douze mois de 1904-5.

Les espèces monnayées expédiées de New York aux onze ports ouverts dans le cours des six mois de l'exercice 1904-5 se montent à la somme de 223,123.65 piastres or.

Les denrées et produits expédiés à l'étranger par les onze douanes sont évalués à 8,967,862 piastres (monnaie nationale), tandis que ceux exportés dans le cours de l'exercice 1903-4 étaient estimés à 17,871,925.97 piastres, d'où une différence de 8,904,063.97 piastres, soit 50 pour cent près en faveur de l'exercice 1903-4.

Ce sont les produits suivants qui accusent une diminution dans les quantités exportées: Café, campêche, racines de campêche, bois jaune, bois de cèdre, cacao, acajou, cuir de bœuf, peaux de chèvre, cire, vieux cuivre, miel, animaux, gomme de gaïac.

Par contre les denrées et produits suivants ont été exportés en plus grandes quantités: Bois de gaïac, pête, cornes, écorces d'oranges, coton.

On signale l'accroissement continu de l'exportation des graines de coton. En 1904-5 il a été expédié la quantité de 48,876 sacs de ce produit, quand en 1903-4 il avait été embarqué 31,312 sacs, soit donc une différence de 17,564 sacs. Les plus minutieuses précautions étant prises pour empêcher les fraudes, il faut croire que cet accroissement a sa source principale dans l'augmentation de notre production cotonnière.

CONCESSION POUR L'EXPLOITATION DES MINÉRAIS DE FER.

"Le Moniteur," journal officiel de la République d'Haïti, publie dans son numéro du 6 mars 1907 les conditions de la concession accordée dernièrement par le Gouvernement à M. le général F. EUGÈNE MAGLOIRE pour le droit exclusif et le privilège d'exploiter, dans les conditions prévues par la loi, le gisement de minerais de fer de la Commune de Limonade dans le périmètre, concédé antérieurement à M. TURENNE LÉCONTE et déchu pour inexécution des engagements contractés envers l'Etat.

Pour d'autres métaux qui pourraient se trouver dans le même périmètre concédé, le concessionnaire aura nécessairement la préférence de concession.

Avant d'ouvrir l'exploitation et dans les six mois après la publication du présent marché dans le journal officiel, le concessionnaire

ou ses ayants-droit déposeront à la Trésorerie Nationale un cautionnement de \$1,000 (or américain) en espèces; ce cautionnement sera remboursé sans intérêt au bout de trois ans si l'exploitation est commencée. Si pour une cause quelconque le concessionnaire renonçait à donner suite à l'exploitation de la concession, le cautionnement restera la propriété de l'Etat.

Le concessionnaire ou ses ayants-droit, de même que le personnel employé par eux, seront exempts de tout impôt de patente. Seront exonérés des droits d'entrée tout le matériel et tous les ustensiles indispensables que le concessionnaire ou ses ayants-droit introduiront dans le pays pour l'exploitation de la mine qui leur est concédée. Le concessionnaire pourra constituer une société anonyme par actions dans les formes et selon les règles édictées par le Code de Commerce sur la matière.

Le concessionnaire ou ses ayants-droit paieront à l'Etat une redevance fixe et une redevance proportionnelle, ainsi que la loi le prescrit. La redevance fixe est établie à \$2 or américain par kilomètre carré et par an. La période de paiement commence à courir à partir du commencement de l'exploitation. La redevance proportionnelle est de 5 pour cent du produit net et elle sera payée au Gouvernement à son choix, soit en nature soit en espèces (monnaie d'or), mais après réception des comptes de vente qui lui seront communiqués. Ces comptes de ventes devront porter le visa du représentant de l'Etat haïtien dans les centres industriels où se seront effectués la vente et le traitement des minerais.

CONCESSION POUR L'EXPLOITATION DES MINES DE MANGANÈSE.

"Le Moniteur" haïtien du 2 mars 1907, publie les termes de la concession accordée à M. ALEXANDRE POJOL pour l'exploitation du gisement de minerais de manganèse dans l'arrondissement des Coteaux. Les conditions de cette concession sont les mêmes que celles de la concession des minerais de fer dont il est fait mention dans ce BULLETIN.

PANAMA.

MODIFICATIONS DOUANIÈRES.

D'après la *Gaceta Oficial* on a apporté les modifications douanières suivantes à la loi fiscale panaméenne No. 88 du 5 juillet:

ARTICLE 1^{er}. Les marchandises suivantes importées dans le pays et grevées d'impôts spéciaux paieront:

1°. L'opium, huit *balboas*^a le kilogramme. Cet impôt pourra être mis en adjudication pendant quatre ans.

^a Le *balboa* vaut 5 francs or.

2°. Le tabac brut ou pressé en tablettes pour être travaillé, fumé ou mâché, cinquante centimes de *balboa* le kilogramme:

3°. Le tabac travaillé en cigares, en feuilles ou haché, un *balboa* cinquante le kilogramme.

4°. Les cigarettes, un *balboa* le kilogramme.

* * * * *

ART. 2. La bijouterie de toute classe: Les perles et pierres précieuses, les articles manufacturés d'or, d'argent, platine et cristal; les ornements de bronze et articles argentés comme les vaisselles, etc.; les soies de toute classe; les porcelaines fines comme celles de Sèvres, Dresde, Chine, Japon, etc., la parfumerie et les savons parfumés paieront 15 pour cent sur la valeur de la facture.

Cet article ne prendra effet qu'après que le Pouvoir exécutif aura pris les mesures nécessaires pour que les intérêts fiscaux de la République n'en souffrent pas.

ART. 3. Autorise le Pouvoir exécutif à grever l'importation du sucre blanc, raffiné et centrifuge d'un droit de deux centimes de *balboa* par kilogramme^b, tant qu'il ne fonctionnera pas dans le pays des sucreries dont la production sera de 2,500,000 kilogrammes par an au moins.

ART. 4. Le droit d'enregistrement des brevets d'invention sera de cinq *balboas* pour chaque année de licence, qui sera payé par le requérant en une seule fois ou par annuité anticipée.

— VENEZUELA.

VAPEURS POUR LE TRANSPORT DES BESTIAUX À CUBA ET À PANAMA.

La *Gaceta Oficial* publie dans son numéro du 8 mars 1907 les conditions d'un arrangement fait entre Señor J. O. NAUO et le Gouvernement du Venezuela. D'après cet arrangement les ports de Cuba et de Panama seront en communication constante avec Puerto Cabello et Guanta au Venezuela pour le transport des bestiaux.

On a réservé pour faire le service cinq vapeurs qui peuvent transporter chacun 1,000 têtes de bétail au moins.

On a choisi le 15 avril pour l'inauguration du service qui, d'après cet arrangement, aura pendant un an le monopole qu'on pourra prolonger pour une autre année. On a fixé comme prix de passage entre le Venezuela et les ports de Cuba et de Panama un taux minimum d'environ \$5 par tête pour le bétail et de \$15 pour les voyageurs.

Cet arrangement ne peut être transféré ni à un gouvernement étranger ni à une compagnie ou individu n'étant pas du pays.

^b Ce droit est de 8 piastres le quintal.

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 Dominican Republic. Message of President Cáceres.
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 Haiti. Propaganda for Haitian products.
 Honduras. Alien law—Immigration law.
 Mexico. Foreign commerce, first half, 1906—7—Silver basis of stamp and customs taxes, April, 1907—Postal receipts, seven months of 1906—7—Registry of business transactions—Customs revenues, seven months of 1906—7—Sugar production in 1906—Coinage issue under the new monetary system—Flour machinery shipped to the United States—Commercial travelers' licenses—Fishing concession to Norwegian Company—Postal convention with Italy.
 Nicaragua. Increased export duty on coffee.
 Panama. Monetary law—Tariff legislation, 1907.
 Peru. Mining industry in 1906—Customs revenues at Mollendo, 1906—Improvement of Peruvian live stock—Coastwise service to San Francisco.
 Salvador. Inauguration of President Figueroa—Message of President Escalón—Customs revenues, first half of 1906—Import trade, first half of 1906—Port movements, 1906—Bank statement, 1906.
 United States. Trade with Latin America—Imports and exports of tobacco, 1906—Cotton report, 1906.
 Uruguay. Message of President Batlle y Ordóñez—New cabinet—Immigration law—Customs receipts, January, 1907.
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MAURTUA, VÍCTOR M.: Antecedentes de la recopilación de Yndias. Publicados por Victor M. Maurtua. Madrid, Imprenta de Bernardo Rodríguez, 1906. 245 p. 4°.

PEARSON, HENRY C.: What I saw in the Tropics. A record of visits to Ceylon, the Federated Malay states, Mexico, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Republic of Panama, Colombia, Jamaica, Hawaii. By Henry C. Pearson, editor of "The India Rubber World." New York, The India Rubber Publishing Company, 1906. [6], 288, [14] p. illus. 8°.

U. S. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS . . . Preliminary check-list of American almanacs. 1639-1800. By Hugh Alexander Morrison, of the Library of Congress. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1907. 159 p. 4°.

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BARTHOLOMEW, F. G. (*ed.*): Atlas of the World's commerce. A new series of maps with descriptive text and diagrams showing products, imports, exports, commercial conditions and economic statistics of the countries of the world. Compiled from the latest official returns at the Edinburgh Geographical Institute and edited by J. G. Bartholomew . . . London, George Newnes, [1907]. lvi p., 42 p. 176 maps. f°.

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SOUTH AMERICA. [A collection of reprints of old maps of South America accompanies "Juicio de límites entre el Perú y Bolivia," listed in this "Bulletin."]

PERIODICAL FILES.

Those publications marked with an asterisk have no recent numbers on file.

Persons interested in the commercial and general news of foreign countries will find the following among the official and periodical publications on the permanent files in the Columbus Memorial Library, International Bureau of the American Republics:

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- Boletín de la Cámara Mercantil. Barracas al Sud. Weekly.
Boletín Consular. (Ministerio de relaciones exteriores.) Buenos Ayres. Irregular.
Boletín de la Unión Industrial Argentina. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
*Boletín del Instituto Geográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres.
*Boletín Demográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres. Irregular.
Boletín Oficial de la República Argentina. Buenos Ayres. Daily.
Boletín de Precios Corrientes. [Buenos Aires.] Weekly.
Bollettino Mensile della Camera Italiana di Commercio ed Arti in Buenos Aires. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
Buenos Aires Handels-Zeitung. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.
Buenos Aires Herald. Buenos Ayres. Daily and weekly.
*El Comercio Exterior Argentino. Buenos Ayres. Irregular.
La Ilustración Sud-Americana. Buenos Ayres. Semimonthly.
Monthly Bulletin of Municipal Statistics of the City of Buenos Ayres. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
La Nación. Buenos Ayres. Daily.
Patentes y Marcas, Revista Sud-Americana de la Propiedad Intelectual é Industrial. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
La Prensa. Buenos Ayres. Daily.
Review of the River Plate. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.
Revista Mensual de la Cámara Mercantil. Avellaneda. Monthly.
Revista de Derecho, Historia y Letras. Buenos Aires. Monthly.
Revista Nacional. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
The Standard. Buenos Ayres. Mail supplement.

BELGIUM.

- Recueil consulaire. Bruxelles. Quarterly.

BOLIVIA.

- *Boletín de la Oficina Nacional de Inmigración, Estadística y Propaganda Geográfica. La Paz. Quarterly.
Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de la Paz. La Paz. Irregular.
El Comercio. La Paz. Daily.
El Estado. (Diario Oficial.) La Paz. Daily.
*Revista Comercial é Industrial de la República de Bolivia. La Paz. Monthly.
Revista del Ministerio de Colonización y Agricultura. La Paz. Quarterly.

BRAZIL.

- Boletim da Agricultura. Secretario da Agricultura, Comercio e Obras Publicas do Estado de São Paulo. São Paulo. Monthly.
- Boletim do Museo Goeldi. Pará. Irregular.
- Boletim da Secretaria de Agricultura, Viação, Industria e Obras Publicas do Estado da Bahia. Bahia. Monthly.
- *Boletim de Serviço da Estatística Commercial da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil. Rio de Janeiro. Irregular.
- *Brazilian Mining Review. Ouro Preto. Monthly.
- Brazilian Review. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.
- Diario da Bahia. Bahia. Daily.
- Diario do Congresso Nacional. Rio de Janeiro. Daily.
- Diario Oficial. Rio de Janeiro. Daily.
- *Gazeta Commercial e Financeira. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.
- Jornal do Recife. Pernambuco. Daily.
- Jornal dos Agricultores. Rio de Janeiro. Semimonthly.
- O Paiz. Rio de Janeiro. Daily.
- Provincia (A) do Pará. Belem. Daily.
- Revista Agricola. São Paulo. Monthly.
- Revista Maritima Brasileira. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.

CHILE.

- Anales de La Universidad. Santiago. Monthly.
- Boletín del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. Santiago. Monthly.
- Boletín de la Sociedad Agrícola del Sur. Concepción. Semimonthly.
- Boletín de la Sociedad de Fomento Fabril. Santiago. Monthly.
- Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura. Santiago. Weekly.
- Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Minería. Santiago. Monthly.
- Chilian Times. Valparaiso. Semiweekly.
- *Diario Oficial de la República de Chile. Santiago. Daily.
- El Mercurio. Valparaiso. Daily.
- El Noticiero Comercial. Santiago de Chile. Monthly.
- El Pensamiento. Santiago. Monthly.
- *Revista Comercial é Industrial de Minas. Santiago. Monthly.

COLOMBIA.

- Diario Oficial. Bogota. Daily.
- Revista de la Instrucción Pública de Colombia. Bogota. Monthly.

COSTA RICA.

- Boletín Judicial. San Jose. Daily.
- La Gaceta. [Diario Oficial.] San Jose. Daily.

CUBA.

- Boletín Oficial de la Cámara de Comercio, Industria y Navegación de la Isla de Cuba. Habana. Monthly.
- Boletín Oficial del Departamento del Estado. Habana. Monthly.
- Derecho y Sociología. Habana. Monthly.
- El Estudio. Boletín de Derecho, Legislación, Jurisprudencia y Administración. Habana. Trimonthly.
- La Gaceta Económica. Habana. Semimonthly.

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Gaceta Oficial de la República de Cuba. Habana. Daily.

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Informe Mensual Sanitario y Demográfico de Cienfuegos. Cienfuegos. Monthly.

Informe Mensual Sanitario y Demográfico de Matanzas. Matanzas. Monthly.

Revista Municipal y de Intereses Económicos. Habana. Semimonthly.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Gaceta Oficial. Santo Domingo. Weekly.

Revista de Agricultura. Santo Domingo. Monthly.

ECUADOR.

Anales de la Universidad Central del Ecuador. Quito. Monthly.

Gaceta Municipal. Guayaquil. Weekly.

Registro Oficial de la República del Ecuador. Quito. Daily.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Board of Trade Journal. London. Weekly.

Commercial Intelligence. London. Weekly.

Diplomatic and Consular Reports. London.

Geographical Journal. London. Monthly.

Mining (The) Journal, Railway and Commercial Gazette. London. Weekly.

The Scottish Geographical Magazine. Edinburgh. Monthly.

South American Journal. London. Weekly.

Times (The). London. Daily. (Filed for one year.)

Tropical Life. London. Monthly.

FRANCE.

L'Amérique Latine. Paris. Daily.

Les Annales Diplomatiques et Consulaires. Paris. Monthly.

Le Brésil. Paris. Weekly.

Bulletin American Chamber of Commerce. Paris. Monthly.

Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce de Paris. Paris. Weekly.

Bulletin de la Société de Géographie Commerciale de Paris. Paris. Irregular.

La Géographie. Bulletin de la Société de Géographie. Paris. Semimonthly.

Journal d'Agriculture Tropicale. Paris. Monthly.

Moniteur Officiel du Commerce. Paris. Weekly.

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Irregular. [Sup. to "Moniteur Officiel du Commerce."]

La Revue. Paris. Semimonthly.

*Revue du Commerce Extérieur. Paris. Semimonthly.

GERMANY.

Berichte über Handel und Industrie. Berlin. Weekly.

*Deutsche Kolonialzeitung. Berlin. Weekly.

Petermann's Mitteilungen. Gotha. Monthly.

Südamerikanische Rundschau. Berlin. Monthly.

Der Tropenpflanzer. Berlin. Monthly.

Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin. Berlin. Monthly.

GUATEMALA.

- Boletín de Agricultura. Guatemala. Irregular.
 El Guatemalteco. Guatemala. Daily. (Diario Oficial.)
 La Locomotora. Guatemala. Monthly.
 *La República. Guatemala. Daily.

HAITI.

- *Bulletin Officiel de l'Agriculture et de l'Industrie. Port au Prince. Monthly.
 *Le Moment. (Journal politique.) Port au Prince, Haiti. Weekly.
 Le Moniteur. (Journal officiel de la République d'Haïti.) Port au Prince, Haiti.
 Biweekly.
 Revue de la Société de Législation. Port au Prince, Haiti. Monthly.

HONDURAS.

- Boletín Legislativo. Tegucigalpa. Daily.
 El Estado. Tegucigalpa. (3 nos. per week.)
 La Gaceta. Tegucigalpa. Daily. (Official paper.)
 *Gaceta Judicial. Tegucigalpa. Semiweekly.
 Revista del Archivo y Biblioteca Nacional de Honduras. Tegucigalpa, Honduras.
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MEXICO.

- El Agricultor Mexicano. Ciudad Juarez. Monthly.
 Anales del Museo Nacional de México. Mexico. Monthly.
 Boletín de Estadística. Merida. Semimonthly.
 Boletín del Instituto Científico y Literario. Toluca. Monthly.
 Boletín Oficial del Distrito sur de la Baja California. La Paz. Weekly.
 Boletín de la Secretaría de Fomento, colonización é industria. Mexico. Monthly.
 Boletín Oficial de la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores. Mexico. Monthly.
 Diario Oficial. Mexico. Daily.
 El Economista Mexicano. Mexico. Weekly.
 *El Estado de Colima. Colima. Weekly.
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 Mexican Herald. Mexico. Daily. (Filed for one year.)
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 Mexican Journal of Commerce. Mexico City. Monthly.
 Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Guerrero. Chilpancingo, Mexico.
 Weekly.
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 Semiweekly.
 *Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Oaxaca. Oaxaca de Juarez, Mexico.
 Semiweekly.
 Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Tabasco. San Juan Bautista, Mexico.
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 Semana Mercantil. Mexico. Weekly.

NICARAGUA.

- The American. Bluefields. Weekly.
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PANAMA.

Gaceta Oficial. Panama. Daily.
 Star and Herald. Panama. Weekly.
 *La República. Panama. Weekly.
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 Diario Oficial. Asuncion. Daily.
 Paraguay Rundschau. Asuncion. Weekly.
 *Revista del Instituto Paraguayo. Asuncion. Monthly.
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PERU.

Auxiliar del Comercio. Callao. Biweekly.
 Boletín de Minas, Industrias y Construcciones. Lima. Monthly.
 Boletín del Ministerio de Fomento. Dirección de Fomento. Lima. Monthly.
 — Dirección de Obras Públicas. Lima. Monthly.
 Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de Lima. Lima. Quarterly.
 *Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura. Lima. Monthly.
 Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Minería. Lima. Monthly.
 *El Economista. Lima. Weekly.
 *El Peruano. (Diario Oficial.) Lima. Daily.
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 *Revista Pan-Americana. Lima. Monthly.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

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 El Mercantil. Manila. Daily.
 Official Gazette. Manila. Weekly. (Also issued in Spanish.)

PORTO RICO.

La Correspondencia de Puerto Rico. San Juan. Daily.

EL SALVADOR.

Anales del Musco Nacional. San Salvador. Monthly.
 Boletín de Agricultura. San Salvador. Semimonthly.
 Boletín de la Dirección General de Estadística. San Salvador. Irregular.
 Diario del Salvador. San Salvador. Daily.
 Diario Oficial. San Salvador. Daily.
 *Revista de Derecho y Jurisprudencia. San Salvador. Monthly.

UNITED STATES.

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 American Exporter. New York. Semimonthly. (Alternate Spanish and English editions.)
 *American Historical Review. New York. Quarterly.
 American Made Goods. New York. Quarterly.
 American Review of Reviews. New York. Monthly.

- Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Philadelphia. Bimonthly.
- El Boletín Comercial. St. Louis. Monthly.
- Bookman (The). New York. Monthly.
- Bulletin of the American Geographical Society. New York.
- Bulletin of Books added to the Public Library of the City of Boston. Boston. Monthly.
- Bulletin of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia. Philadelphia. Monthly.
- Bulletin of the New York Public Library. Monthly.
- Buyer's Index. New York. Semimonthly. (Alternate Spanish and English editions.)
- Century Magazine. New York. Monthly.
- El Comercio. New York. Monthly.
- Current Literature. New York. Monthly.
- Dun's Review. New York. Weekly.
- Dun's Review. International edition. New York. Monthly.
- Engineering Magazine. New York. Monthly.
- Engineering and Mining Journal. New York. Weekly.
- Engineering News. New York. Weekly.
- Export Implement Age. Philadelphia. Monthly.
- Exporters and Importers Journal. New York. Monthly.
- Forum (The). New York. Quarterly.
- Independent (The). New York. Weekly.
- India Rubber World. New York. Monthly.
- Journal of Geography. New York. Monthly.
- Library Journal. New York. Monthly.
- Literary Digest. New York. Weekly.
- Mines and Minerals. Scranton, Pa. Monthly.
- Mining World. Chicago. Weekly.
- Modern Mexico. St. Louis. Monthly.
- Monthly Consular and Trade Reports. (Department of Commerce and Labor.) Washington. Monthly.
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- Records of the Past. Washington, D. C. Monthly.
- Scientific American. New York. Weekly.
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- Sister Republics. Denver, Colo. Monthly.
- Tea and Coffee Trade Journal. New York. Monthly.
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- World To-day (The). Chicago. Monthly.
- World's Work. New York. Monthly.

URUGUAY.

- Anales del Departamento de Ganadería y Agricultura. Montevideo. Monthly.
- *Montevideo Times. Montevideo. Daily.
- Revista de la Asociación Rural del Uruguay. Montevideo. Monthly.
- Revista de la Unión Industrial Uruguaya. Montevideo. Semimonthly.

VENEZUELA.

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 El Fonógrafo. Maracaibo. Daily.
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 Gaceta Oficial. Caracas. Daily.
 *Venezuelan Herald. Caracas.

ADDITIONS TO THE PERIODICAL FILES DURING APRIL, 1907.

Bankers' Magazine. New York. Monthly.
 Boletín de las cámaras de comercio, industria y navegación y de las cámaras agrícolas.
 Madrid. Monthly.
 Journal of American History. New Haven, Conn. Quarterly.
 El Progreso Latino. Mexico. Weekly.
 La Razón. Buenos Aires. Daily.
 Revista de la Liga de Defensa Comercial. Buenos Aires. Semimonthly.
 Sarmiento. Buenos Aires. Daily.
 Tribuna. Buenos Aires. Daily.

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SEÑOR DON LUÍS F. COREA, MINISTER OF NICARAGUA TO THE UNITED STATES.

MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

International Union of American Republics.

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There is such a growing demand from all parts of the world for information regarding the work, scope, and character of the International Bureau of American Republics that it has been thought best to include in this issue of the BULLETIN a general sketch of the Bureau that gives sufficient data to answer the majority of inquiries. Even those who are more or less familiar not only with what the International Bureau has accomplished, but with what it has before it, may find in this résumé some facts in regard to the Bureau's importance, opportunity, and responsibility which they have not before appreciated.

LATIN AMERICA AT THE LAKE MOHONK CONFERENCE.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration, which met May 22-24, 1907, was the prominence given to Latin America. In none of the twelve annual preceding meetings has there been manifested such an interest in what Central and South American countries have done for the promotion of international arbitration. The addresses of Ambassador CREEL, of Mexico, and of Minister CALDERÓN, of Bolivia, were among the most notable, important, and significant that were delivered at the conference. They attracted wide attention throughout the United States, and were generally commented upon by the leading newspapers. Brief addresses by Hon. FRANCIS B. LOOMIS, former United States Minister to Venezuela and former Assistant Secretary of State of the United States, and by the Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics, took up various phases of Latin-American efforts at peace and progress. The BULLETIN prints in this issue extracts from some of the speeches delivered at Lake Mohonk.

THE NEW MEMBER OF THE GOVERNING BOARD.

The International Bureau of the American Republics welcomes to membership on its Governing Board Señor Don JOSÉ AUGUSTIN ARANGO, the new Minister of Panama to the United States, who was received by President ROOSEVELT on May 13. Mr. ARANGO is well known to the Director of the Bureau, who enjoyed his friendship and profited by his advice during the Director's experience as United States Minister to Panama. The new Minister is one of the foremost men of the young Republic, and will prove a worthy representative of its ambitions at Washington. The Director takes advantage of this opportunity, moreover, to express his regret at the departure of Minister OBALDÍA, who has always taken a deep interest in the work and welfare of the Bureau. The retiring Minister, however, returns home to assume even greater responsibilities than he had in Washington, because he will act as Chief Executive of Panama during the approaching absence of President AMADOR.

EXCEPTIONAL HONORS FOR AMBASSADOR CREEL.

It is to be hoped that the exceptional honor which has been conferred upon the Ambassador of Mexico, Señor Don ENRIQUE C. CREEL, by the people of the Province of Chihuahua, who have just elected him governor, will not take him away from Washington. Not only has Ambassador CREEL manifested practical interest in the enlarged scope and work of the Bureau and cooperated to make its efforts of advantage alike to Mexico and the United States, but he has done much in a very short time to make Mexico better known and more respected than ever before throughout the United States. It is indeed a rare honor for a man to hold the dual position of Ambassador from his country and of governor of one of its principal provinces. There could be no better evidence of the esteem in which he is held in his own country, not only by his Government at large, but also by the people of a special section remote from the capital.

BUENOS AIRES' CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION IN 1910.

In this era of expositions, which have become such a feature of the national life of the United States, it is most interesting to note that the Government of the Argentine Republic is preparing to hold, at Buenos Aires in 1910, the centennial year of Argentine independence, a great exhibition of arts, industries, agriculture, and cattle. The Argentine Congress has just passed a law providing for the appoint-

ment of a national commission which shall formulate plans for the exposition and the awakening of general interest not only in the Argentine Republic but throughout the world in the exposition. As the announcement has just been made there has not been time for much attention to be given this project in the United States or in Europe, but it is to be hoped that if foreign nations are invited to participate, the United States will not fail to make a liberal appropriation for a comprehensive exhibit. The Argentine Republic is growing so rapidly and is becoming so important a factor in the world's trade that the manufacturers and exporters of the United States should not fail to improve this opportunity to exploit their products. If the average American, who might otherwise not be interested in the exhibition at Buenos Aires, will remember that that city has now a population of over 1,000,000 and that the foreign commerce of the Republic amounted last year to \$563,000,000, or an average of nearly \$100 per head of population, he will be convinced that the opportunity for the United States to strengthen its material position there should not be neglected. It is needless to prophesy that the exhibition will be a success. The Argentine Republic is so progressive and the people of Buenos Aires are so energetic that they are sure to make it one of the most ambitious undertakings of its kind that the world has known. Incidentally, it may be added that 1910 would be a good year for Americans, who wish to see South America, to plan a visit to that part of the world. In this connection it will be interesting to read the published extracts from the message of the President of the Argentine Republic, delivered May 8, 1907, on the occasion of the convening of the Forty-sixth National Assembly. He points out many things which are worthy of consideration by all those who are interested in Latin-American affairs as demonstrated by Argentine development.

MINING REGULATIONS IN BOLIVIA.

The International Bureau of the American Republics is constantly receiving inquiries in regard to mining legislation and regulations in the different Latin-American countries. The BULLETIN in this issue gives a new decree, issued by the Bolivian Government on April 20, 1907, relating to mining concessions and applications, the survey and settling of land, oppositions, approvals, registered titles, and jurisdiction in full. It is the purpose of the BULLETIN to publish, from time to time, all new mining regulations or changes in old laws which are enacted in the different American Republics, so that the growing mining interests of the world may be familiar with the conditions in each country.

PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY OF BRAZIL.

The message of President AFFONSO PENNA, of Brazil, which was delivered at the opening session of the National Congress May 3, 1907, should be carefully read by all persons who are watching the onward movement of the largest Latin-American country. The extracts from it which appear in this BULLETIN show that the country is moving rapidly forward along all lines of development and has before it a remarkable future. The President of Brazil declares that a careful examination of public affairs confirms the belief which he expressed in a former message that the country is marching steadfastly toward a great destiny, and that this opinion is shared by prominent foreigners who have visited the country and examined its resources and have watched its progress for many years. He says that the wonderful progress that has been made in Rio Janeiro astonished all who have visited it. Trade statistics prove that production has increased, while the statistics of the Treasury—which reflect the economic conditions—are satisfactory. He makes special reference to the International Bureau of the American Republics; to the visit of Secretary Root to South America; to the participation of Brazil at The Hague Conference; to the negotiation of a boundary treaty with Colombia, and to the progress being made in the settlement of questions with Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay, and Bolivia. Great emphasis is laid upon the importance of developing the railways of the country, and he advises Government aid and cooperation to carry out different enterprises. Statistics of foreign trade of Brazil for 1906 show that the exports were worth approximately \$265,000,000 and the imports \$165,000,000, or a total foreign trade of \$430,000,000, an increase of between \$60,000,000 and \$70,000,000 over 1905.

FINANCIAL STATUS OF CHILE.

The BULLETIN publishes in this issue extracts from a financial publication of Santiago containing a statement sent to the Department of the Interior of Chile by its Bureau of Statistics, which shows a very favorable condition of affairs in that progressive Republic. For instance, the total valuation of property subject to taxation in 1904 was \$1,512,591,127, an increase of \$112,507,766 over the valuation of 1897. The bank deposits, according to latest reports, were \$314,240,433, or an increase of \$193,078,147, or 159 per cent, over the deposits of December 31, 1901. Stock companies were incorporated in 1905, to the amount of \$25,000,000, or an increase of 800 per cent over 1901. The number of industrial establishments in 1905 was 10,152, against 7,315 in 1901, while there were 35,018 commercial establishments in 1905 against 32,944 in 1901.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT REYES, OF COLOMBIA.

Colombia is now forging so rapidly to the front that the reprint of portions of the message of President REYES, delivered April 1, 1907, before the National Assembly of that country, will be read with interest. The nearness of Colombia to the United States, its location on both the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific, its remarkable variety of resources, and its good fortune in having at its head a man of such statesmanlike qualities as President REYES, are proving to the world that it is a field for great material progress.

OTHER FEATURES OF PARTICULAR INTEREST.

There is not space in the introductory portion of the BULLETIN to comment on all the subjects covered of particular interest in each of the countries, but attention is invited to the message of the President of Costa Rica, delivered on May 1, 1907, to the Costa Rican Congress; the mining report from the Province of Santiago in Cuba; provisions regarding colonization and irrigation in the Dominican Republic; the reception of United States Minister Fox by President ALFARO, of Ecuador; the trade of Guatemala with New York in 1906; commercial, mining, and general conditions in Mexico; organization of a Panama Bureau of Statistics; improved port facilities of Paraguay; new land and irrigation laws in Peru; general commerce of the United States with Latin America; foreign trade of Venezuela, and a paper on the ratio of trade values between Latin America and the United States.

SKETCH OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF
THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has its headquarters in Washington, D. C. It is maintained by the joint action and contributions of all the Republics of the Western Hemisphere, for the purpose not only of promoting commerce and trade, but of developing among them better acquaintance, closer relations, and more intimate intercourse along material, educational, intellectual, and social lines.

It is an organization which has no counterpart in the world. It is not a bureau subordinate to any one Department of the United States Government, as many people suppose, but it is the independent office of the Governments of Latin America as much as of the United States. Its control is in the hands of a Governing Board, made up of all the diplomatic representatives in Washington of the American

Republics and presided over by the Secretary of State of the United States. This Board, in turn, chooses the Director, who is the chief administrative officer and responsible to the Board for the management of the Bureau. The Director is an officer of twenty-one Republics, but, as the headquarters of the Bureau are in Washington, he is nominated, as a matter of courtesy and precedent, by the Secretary of State of the United States and then voted upon by the Ambassadors and Ministers of the other countries.

The funds for its maintenance are provided by appropriations of the American Republics made in proportion to their population, so that the smallest of the nations in area have as much interest in its support as the larger countries, like the United States. The twenty-one Republics represented on the Governing Board are, in order of population, United States, Brazil, Mexico, Argentin Republic, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Bolivia, Cuba, Haiti, Guatemala, Ecuador, Salvador, Uruguay, Paraguay, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama.

THE BUREAU FIRST ESTABLISHED IN 1890.

The Bureau was first established in 1890 by the action of the First International Conference of American Republics, which assembled at that time in Washington and was presided over by JAMES G. BLAINE. The motive which prompted its establishment was the desire of the delegates to dispel the ignorance which they discovered existed in the United States about her sister Republics and, in turn, among the latter concerning the United States. It was first described as a "Bureau of Information," and it was the intention of its founders that it should acquaint manufacturers, exporters, importers, merchants, and all classes of people seeking reliable data for the upbuilding of trade, with the kind of information that would bring about a new era in the material relations of the American Republics.

Its first Director was the distinguished newspaper correspondent, WILLIAM E. CURTIS. In a short time he gave the Bureau a prominence that caused it to be recognized among all the countries as a useful and practical institution. Succeeding him until the Second Pan-American Conference, held in Mexico in 1901, were, in the order of their terms, CLINTON FURBISH, JOSEPH P. SMITH, FREDERIC EMORY, and W. W. ROCKHILL, now United States Minister to China. At the Mexican Conference the plan and scope of the Bureau was enlarged so that it should become the agency for the carrying out of the resolutions of this international gathering.

When Mr. ROCKHILL went to China, in 1905, he was succeeded by WILLIAMS C. FOX, now United States Minister to Ecuador. Under the various administrations of these different Directors the Bureau gradually grew in influence and utility, but there was lacking the

direct interest and hearty support of all the Governments concerned to make it as powerful and useful an institution as desired for the good of the nations supporting it. Some new force was required to give it added influence, popularity, and practical value.

SECRETARY ROOT'S VISIT TO SOUTH AMERICA.

When ELIHU ROOT became Secretary of State he immediately recognized that something should be done on new and broader lines to bring about closer diplomatic, commercial, and social relations between the United States and her sister American Republics. It was, therefore, decided by the Administration that Mr. Root should make a tour of South America and that at the Third Pan-American Conference, held in Rio de Janeiro in the summer of 1906, steps should be taken to reorganize the International Bureau and enlarge its scope and usefulness. In the discussions that took place in Washington at the sessions of the Governing Board, prior to the Rio Conference, the Latin-American representatives cordially reciprocated the interest of the Secretary of State in Latin America and in the plans for the Bureau, with the result that, when the Conference assembled, it unanimously passed resolutions that will make the Bureau a powerful and practical institution for the building up of international American trade, for providing avenues of approach to each other on political, educational, and intellectual lines, and for developing more general acquaintanceship and closer intercourse.

THE ELECTION OF DIRECTOR BARRETT.

In December, 1906, JOHN BARRETT, then United States Minister to Colombia, and prior to that United States Minister, respectively, to Siam, the Argentine Republic, and Panama, was unanimously chosen by the Governing Board as Director to succeed WILLIAMS C. FOX, who was appointed United States Minister to Ecuador. To Mr. BARRETT's hands was intrusted the carrying out of the new programme of the Rio Conference for the reorganization and enlargement of the Bureau. Mr. BARRETT was also Delegate of the United States to the Second Pan-American Conference in Mexico, 1901, where he was a member of the subcommittee having in charge the resolutions pertaining to the Bureau and passed at that Conference.

SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS REGARDING THE BUREAU.

The following quotation from the resolutions of the Third Conference gives some idea of the scope of its work:

"The Third International American Conference resolves:

"ARTICLE 1. The Third International Pan-American Conference resolves to continue the International Union of the American Republics created by the First Conference and confirmed by the Second.

"The purposes of the International Bureau of the American Republics, which will represent said Union, are the following:

"1. To compile and distribute commercial information and prepare commercial reports.

"2. To compile and classify information respecting the treaties and conventions between the American Republics and between the latter, and non-American States.

"3. To supply information on educational matters.

"4. To prepare reports on questions assigned to it by resolutions of the International American Conferences.

"5. To assist in obtaining the ratification of the resolutions and conventions adopted by the Conferences.

"6. To carry into effect all resolutions the execution of which may have been assigned or may hereafter be assigned to it by the International American Conferences.

"7. To act as a permanent committee of the International American Conferences, recommending topics to be included in the programme of the next Conference; these plans must be communicated to the various Governments forming the Union at least six months before the date of the meeting of the next Conference.

"8. To submit within the same period a report to the various Governments on the work of the Bureau during the term covered since the meeting of the last Conference, and also special reports on any matter which may have been referred to it for report."

ADDITIONAL RESOLUTIONS COVERING NEW WORK.

Further resolutions, which placed new responsibilities on the Bureau, provided that steps should be taken for housing the institution "in such a way as shall permit it to properly fulfill the important functions assigned to it by this Conference;" that a committee should be appointed in each Republic to assist the Bureau in carrying out its work; that there should be established, as subordinate to it, a special section of commercial statistics; that the Bureau should elaborate the project for providing better steamship facilities between the principal ports of the American Republics for the purpose of facilitating trade, travel, commerce, and general communication; that it should investigate the question of the Inter-Continental Railway and confer with the different Governments with a view to determining as soon as possible what concessions of land, subventions, interest guaranties, exemptions of duty on material for the construction and rolling stock, and any other concessions they may deem it advisable to grant in connection therewith; that it should make a study of the monetary systems of the American Governments for the purpose of submitting to the next Conference a report on the systems in force in each of the Governments, its history, fluctuations, and

type of exchange which have taken place within the last twenty years, including the preparation of tables showing the influence of said fluctuations on commerce and industrial development; that it should study the laws that regulate public concessions in the various Republics of America, with a view to obtaining information that might be useful to it; and, that, finally, it should prepare a programme for the Fourth International Conference, which is to be held within the next five years.

THE COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

One of the important features of the International Bureau, which is not yet fully appreciated, is the Columbus Memorial Library. It now contains about 13,000 volumes, covering a great variety of commercial, historical, and general information concerning the different American Republics. It is intended to enlarge this Library so that it will be the most complete collection of Americana in the world. The resolution of the Second Pan-American Conference, approved by the Third, recommends that each Government shall provide this Library with copies of all its official publications. Such a collection alone would make it invaluable for consultation and reference. To-day, it is being used by statesmen, writers, students, travelers, business men, and others who wish to obtain reliable information about any American country.

THE GIFT OF MR. CARNEGIE FOR A NEW BUILDING.

On New Year's Day, 1907, Hon. ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of State of the United States, and Chairman *ex-officio* of the Governing Board of the Bureau, announced a generous gift by Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE, of \$750,000, to be used in the construction of a new building or home for the International Bureau.

The different Governments supporting the Bureau, including the United States, had already appropriated about \$250,000 for the purchase of a beautiful site on the corner of Seventeenth and B streets, in the city of Washington. This location comprises 5 acres, facing the Executive Grounds on the east and Potomac Park on the south. The competition for the selection of an architect is now going on, and it is probable that the ground for this "American Temple of Peace," as Mr. CARNEGIE describes it, will be broken early in the fall of 1907.

THE PRACTICAL WORK NOW BEING DONE.

As evidence of the practical work of the Bureau under the present administration, the following facts can be cited:

1. During the first five months of 1907, the Bureau received nearly 6,000 letters from all parts of the world, asking for specific and

important information on various subjects pertaining to Latin America. In the same period there were sent out nearly 6,000 letters giving direct and special data which required careful preparation.

2. Aside from these, there were received over 2,000 letters requesting printed matter, and there were distributed over 60,000 BULLETINS, handbooks, pamphlets, and circulars.

3. Each month, the Bureau sends out 10,000 BULLETINS, of not less than 300 pages each, which contain all the latest descriptive and statistical information concerning the commerce and trade and the industrial development of the twenty-one American Republics.

4. Handbooks, averaging 200 to 400 pages each, on the principal American countries have already been published or are in process of preparation, which are distributed free or at a charge covering simply the cost of printing and paper.

5. Pamphlets and circulars containing accurate information in relation to mining, immigration, tariff, and land laws, reports of consular officers, articles and addresses by diplomats or specialists about the various countries and their characteristics are published and distributed where they will do the most good.

6. Manufacturers, exporters, and merchants wishing to exploit the markets in countries other than their own are being informed of the conditions prevailing in the field to be entered and the best ways to become acquainted with it, while persons wishing to travel for business or pleasure are told the best routes to follow.

7. In the intellectual and educational field of intercourse the systems of the universities and colleges of North and South America are being studied and an effort is being made to bring about an exchange of representative scholars and publicists.

8. The study of Spanish and Portuguese is being strongly urged in the different schools of North America and of English in similar schools and institutions of South America, while both colleges and public libraries are being provided with lists of books which will give information regarding the historical, political, intellectual, and material development of each country.

9. Practical steps have been taken to carry out in detail the programme outlined at the Rio de Janeiro Conference, as described in this sketch under the head of "Special resolutions regarding the Bureau" and "Additional resolutions covering new work." While it is somewhat difficult to advance this broad programme as rapidly as desirable, on account of the fact that neither the income nor the staff of the Bureau have yet been increased, enough has been accomplished to give an indication of the great good that will result to all the American Republics from the enlarged scope of the Bureau, which will reach its fulfillment as the different Republics increase their appropriations,

or quotas, as the staff shall be strengthened by the addition of more experts, and as the new building shall be completed and ready for occupancy.

THE LAKE MOHONK CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

The Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration held its thirteenth annual meeting on May 22-24, 1907.

On the latter date the conference was addressed by Señor Don ENRIQUE CREEL, Mexican Ambassador in the United States; Señor Don IGNACIO CALDERÓN, Minister from Bolivia to the United States; Hon. JOHN BARRETT, Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics, and Hon. FRANCIS B. LOOMIS, former United States Minister to Venezuela and Assistant Secretary of State of the United States.

Under the caption "Latin America and the World," the "Tribune," of New York, comments as follows, on the distinguished speakers and the effect of arbitration verdicts and awards as evidenced by the American nations:

"Yesterday's proceedings at the Lake Mohonk Conference of International Arbitration were agreeably suggestive of the place lately filled in the world by those countries which, for lack of an entirely correct and convenient term, are commonly but not quite accurately called Latin America. A few years ago it was not as it is now. 'Mexicanized' was a term of extreme reproach, used to describe one of the worst states into which the government of a country could fall, and most of the Central and South American Republics were spoken of with either pity or contempt. A marked change has come over those countries in the last generation, and to-day they are entitled to stand as peers in the councils of the nations.

"The Mexican Ambassador, Mr. CREEL, was amply entitled to speak as he did of Mexico's record of abstention from aggressive wars, of her readiness to resort to arbitration, and of her active work for the success of the congress at The Hague. His observations on the possibilities and limitations of international arbitration at the present time were also instinct with temperance and judgment and compare favorably with the utterances which any other responsible statesmen have made in advance of and in preparation for the congress at The Hague. Nor did Mr. CALDERÓN, the Bolivian Minister, overstate the case in dwelling upon the widespread practice of arbitration among the South American Republics. We have frequently taken opportunity to remark upon that very point. If that continent was once the home

of wars and revolutions, it has of late been the chief scene of international arbitrations, the verdicts and awards of which have in nearly every case been loyally accepted without demur.

"These circumstances and considerations will invest the appearance of practically all of the Latin American countries at The Hague with special interest and with no small degree of authority. They deserve, most of them, well of the world. They have more than once set examples which other older and more pretentious nations might profitably follow. They are committed to a course at the congress which commends itself to reason and justice, and we may confidently expect that their voices, strange in a European conclave, will be welcomed and will be heard with the respect and courtesy which self-respecting powers accord to their peers."

Ambassador CREEL spoke, in part, as follows:

"MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES, and GENTLEMEN: You need not wonder that a Mexican should address you in this hall where so many eminent men have spoken. Mexico, during her entire political life, has always shown her willingness to submit all of her international differences to a friendly arbitration. Never in her wars did Mexico play the part of the aggressor. You will doubtlessly recall that it was Mexico, conjointly with the United States, who first suggested and then obtained the awakening of The Hague Tribunal from its lethargy, thereby becoming a practical institution worthy of entire faith and confidence, and to which could be intrusted the adjudication of matters of vital importance.

"No one can fail to recognize the fact that the world rushes steadily onward in our times, whether it be in the solution of material problems, or political, intellectual, moral, or social questions.

* * * * *

"For a long time there has been in medicine, law, and diplomacy a school which may be called a prophylactic school, whose doctrine it is to prevent and forestall rather than to repress and punish. In olden times, at the end of a bloody and costly war, the diplomats determined which were the territories to be ceded to the conqueror and what the indemnity to be paid by the conquered one. In our day diplomacy, which, according to Mr. ROOSEVELT, is 'a school of right and truth,' mediates only to prevent war, to allay its hardships, to hasten its termination, thus preventing abuse on the part of the proud, haughty conqueror.

"The greatest thinkers, the most distinguished statesmen, the men who are the pride of mankind, all join now in anathematizing war as a destroyer of activities, a mower of lives, the antagonist of industry, and the enemy of the home. Count MOURAVIEFF, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Russia, not long ago, when transmitting the views of his Sovereign, stated that the maintenance of general peace and a

possible reduction of armaments were the ideals toward which the endeavors of all governments should be directed. 'The financial charges,' continues the distinguished statesman, 'following an upward march strike at the public prosperity at its very source. The intellectual and physical strength of the nations—labor and capital—are for the major part diverted from their natural application and unproductively consumed. Hundreds of millions are devoted to acquiring terrible engines of destruction, which, though to-day regarded as the last word of science, are destined tomorrow to lose all value in consequence of some fresh discovery in the same field.

"National culture, economic progress, and the production of wealth are either paralyzed or checked in their development. Moreover, in proportion as the armaments of each power increase so do they less and less fulfill the object which the governments have set before themselves.

"To put an end to these incessant armaments and to seek the means of warding off the calamities which are threatening the whole world—such is the supreme duty which is to-day imposed on all states.'

"I do not think it amiss to stop for a moment to consider how far the noble initiative of His Majesty Alexander II has developed and how much has been accomplished by The Hague Conference.

"At a first glance, one may feel inclined to doubt its results, since the armies and navies have considerably increased, on the one hand, and, on the other, the Russo-Japanese war took place soon after the Conference.

"With regard to the first proposition we must agree that the creation of the means of defense is the *effect* of a *cause*—the danger of war—which still exists, and as long as the cause does not disappear the results are bound to continue. For this same reason, the benefits of disarmament will not be effective until the principle of international arbitration has become deeply rooted, and until the several governments have grown confident of the results of such pacific means of determining a controversy.

"The Russo-Japanese war was the result of preexisting causes, and of a state of things which was fatally destined to produce such strife.

"After this explanation, and coming back to the main point of my address, we must feel satisfied with the beneficent influence of The Hague Tribunal, as from the time when Gladstone advocated arbitration of the Alabama claims to this day great strides have been made, both in public opinion and in the mind of the statesman. This is shown by the propaganda made by the different peace congresses, the work of the Interparliamentary League, the four cases submitted to The Hague Tribunal by eight dignified, civilized states, and by

the forty-four treaties made among nations to submit certain differences to arbitration. The meetings of the Pan-American Congresses are a further proof of this fact, which is also shown in the call issued for a Second Hague Conference.

* * * * *

"As for Mexico, I have to reiterate the statement that she has always upheld the principle of international arbitration. We do not believe, in Mexico, that the time is ripe for unrestricted arbitration as a means for the settlement of disputes, but we believe that certain limitations should be established in such cases as involve territorial integrity and national honor. Of course it must be understood that our aim is to arrive at the specification, in unmistakable terms, of those cases affecting national honor, by avoiding ambiguous, general, and metaphorical phrases such as *matters of vital importance*, *subjects involving questions of a special nature*, and other similar expressions which, in the majority of cases, as is well known, are nothing but a mask behind which bad faith and a quarrelsome spirit lurk.

"Later on, when by the number of adjudged cases, the methods established, and the results accomplished a perfect knowledge of the system is obtained, it may then seem prudent to continue the work until the high and noble ideal of justice has been attained.

"In my country also—and in saying this I am confident that I am rightly interpreting the general opinion—the desire exists to see the doctrine of the distinguished Secretary of State, the Hon. ELIHU ROOR, prevail—that is, that the armies and navies of the world must not be used to exact, by force, the payment of debts contracted by the claimant powers, leaving such extreme methods for cases of denial of justice and evident and notorious bad faith. Mexican statesmen have struggled for over fifty years against such methods fraught with arbitrariness. The protests entered by different secretaries of foreign relations of my country against Napoleon's intervention and the French claims of the time of Louis Philippe are still fresh in the memory of all.

"To compel, by force, the payment of a debt, when the person or the State who loaned the amount in question was fully cognizant of the economic and political conditions of the borrower, and his facilities for discharging the obligation, is a complete misapplication of the general conception and principles of credit. In such cases, one of the principal points which is always borne in mind, is the possibility that payment may not be made in due time, because of the insolvency of the debtor, hence the more or less high rates of interest and securities exacted.

"In a matter of such importance I give my cordial support to the sense of justice and right expounded by CALVO in his work on International Law, and also agree with the Drago Doctrine as expressed

in the communication which he authorized as Secretary of Foreign Relations of the Argentine Republic, on December 29, 1902.

"Any method by which countries may be led to the peaceful settlement of their international difficulties, is of the greatest and highest importance, not only for the preservation of peace but also to make international arbitration more solid and stable. It is, therefore, an all-important matter that treaties made between friendly nations should always, in provision of any disagreement, stipulate the obligation to refer to The Hague Tribunal all cases after diplomatic exertions are exhausted. The views and the influence of modern statesmen in this connection are most gratifying, as in less than four years forty-four treaties of arbitration have been signed, many of which provide for the submission to The Hague Tribunal of any differences that may arise. May such example be followed by others, and its application become more universal.

"This current of public opinion, this great love of justice which grows daily in both hemispheres, lend support to the action of the President of the United States and his Secretary of State, in asking that a group of civilized nations, decided to settle by peaceable means their differences, come together to ask justice before a permanent court formed by men who by their independence, honorability, learning, and disinterestedness, offer ample security that their judgment shall be just, right, and impartial.

"By this means the world will attain a superior organization, where day by day the necessities for armies and navies shall decrease, thus lessening the public charges; confidence shall be reestablished among governments and nations; industry shall demand the aid of idle hands and of the energies which she now lacks, and lastly peace and good will shall exert their noble influence in the development and happiness of the human family.

"The best proof that Mr. Root's views on the subject are irresistibly gaining ground lies in the fact that not a day passes without a new problem demanding solution.

"Which are the obligations and which the rights of neutrals, minutely described so as to leave no room for doubt or discussion? What rules should control the transmission of wireless messages, both in time of peace and in time of war, between private individuals, between a belligerent power and its citizens, and between the inhabitants of a neutral country? Can the right of free use of space in the air be curtailed by intercepting the hertzian waves, the wireless messages, and what are the requisite conditions for so doing?

"The attention of the new Peace Conference must also be called to the determination of such delicate points as that of declaration of war, because while some believe it to be a relic of mediæval chivalry, others hold that it is an indispensable requisite, the violation of which

imports treachery and deceit. The same applies to the use of submarine mines on the high seas, which, in my judgment, ought to be unanimously condemned, because of the damages inflicted thereby to commerce and navigation, and because of the constant menace to the merchant marine of the world from such mines as also from those that may become detached from their places. It should also be definitely determined whether neutrals having no navy to protect their coasts, may place mines in their waters to insure their neutrality.

"The Hague Conference has established very important rules in the matter of the protection to which the property of neutrals is entitled on the high seas, the necessity to defend honest commerce and to employ all possible means to the end that those engaged in the interchange of the products of the world may not suffer the contingencies and dangers of war, while performing their mission of peace and harmony.

"This, Ladies and Gentlemen, is a great deal, but certainly it is not all. There remains still, that private property on land be fully protected in time of war, specially stipulating the inviolability of railroads, which are to the social body like the arterial system; and stoppage means death.

"I am fully aware of the fact that this is not an easy matter to deal with, since railroads may transport men and other elements intended to prolong and increase war, thus reducing the probabilities of peace, or again, they may be the property of one of the belligerents. However, means could be found to arrange matters by exercising necessary vigilance so that commerce be not interrupted and both the rolling stock and other property be amply protected. The stipulations contained in article 54 of The Hague Regulations regarding war on land sadly contrasts with those on war on the seas, because of the brevity and deficiency of the former and the minute and wise provisions of the latter. I hope, however, that the learned members of the coming conferences may consider such an important subject.

"In the matter of treatment of prisoners of war, we have as precedents the code approved by President LINCOLN in 1863, the Convention of Geneva in 1864, the Brussels Convention in 1874, the resolutions of the First Hague Conference, the instructions issued by Count KATSURA, Japanese Secretary of the Interior, in the Russo-Japanese war, and other dispositions on special and particular cases. But we still need the preparation by The Hague Conference of an international code complete in all details, inspired by new advances in humanitarian sentiments, developed by the progress of civilization, which tends to minimize the suffering of the victim and to preserve human life.

"It may sound strange, but one other factor which will contribute toward the termination of war is the number of scientific inventions

capable of destroying the greatest armies, the most powerful navies, by the mere agency of a few engineers, the application of chemical formulas, and some simple mechanical contrivance.

"Nothing, however, will so effectively work toward the complete success of international arbitration as these gatherings devoted to free from all other questions, on a scientific basis, the very foundations of international law, to create public opinion, to cast the figure of Peace in the molds of altruism, to spread the gospel of Right in both hemispheres, and to write in glowing characters the glorious words: 'Justice—International Arbitration!'"

Señor CALDERÓN addressed the Conference in the following terms:

"I do not propose to speak of the powerful and noble influence in favor of the cause of international peace and justice which this great nation exercises. This is too well known, and for it mankind renders a tribute of admiration, and recognizes its influence in favor of the oppressed of all nations, and respect for their rights.

"But I am going to ask that you give me your kind attention for a few moments longer, in order to tell of the progress made by the South American Republics in the humanitarian and moral principle of international arbitration.

"Much has been said of the revolutions and the lack of order supposed to reign in these countries, by people little aware of their true conditions; and by writers, who, assuming a contemptuous air, speak of the Latin-American countries as little less than the home of savages.

"One of the wisest and most fortunate moves which has confirmed the sagacity of the illustrious Secretary of State, Hon. ELIHU ROOT, is without doubt the historic visit he made last year to the various Republics, on the occasion of the Pan-American Congress at Rio.

"Mr. Root knew that south of the Isthmus of Panama there were young nationalities established under the same democratic principles that have served as the fundamental base of progress of the United States, and perceived that false reports and perhaps intentional misrepresentations had fostered a spirit of mistrust against this country, and he decided to correct it. His frank statements soon changed this feeling and succeeded in inspiring the confidence of the sister Republics and in assuring them of this Government's respect for their sovereignty and of its good intentions. On the other hand, he has acquainted his fellow countrymen with, and revealed to them, the progress and the true condition of these Republics.

"I can confidently affirm that the principle of international arbitration is a doctrine more generally practiced and accepted in South American countries than anywhere else. Brazil has established arbitration among her constitutional precepts and has submitted to this method of settlement territorial questions with England, France, the Argentine Republic, and other countries.

"The Argentine Republic also furnishes very conspicuous examples of respect for justice and peace. After a sanguinary conflict, in which almost all of the male population of Paraguay perished, and when that patriotic country lay at the mercy of the victors—Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and Uruguay—the Argentine Republic declared that the victory did not create rights and submitted the dispute for the possession of the territory of Villa Occidental to the President of the United States for arbitration. When President HAYES decided against the Argentine Republic, it accepted the decision in good faith. The Republic did even more, and condoned to Paraguay the war indemnity.

"In the question with Brazil over the territory of Misiones both countries submitted the matter to the arbitration of President CLEVELAND and the Argentine Republic bowed to the award, which was in favor of Brazil.

"Later, when the popular passions reached a point in which a war that might have involved all of the neighboring Republics seemed inevitable, when the armies and fleets of Chile and the Argentine Republic only waited the signal to begin the combat, both countries gave to the world a great example of good sense in submitting the long and violent disputes over their boundaries to the arbitration of the King of England. The decision of that Sovereign has been accepted and carried out, and there on one of the highest accessible peaks of the Cordilleras, dividing the two nations, the noble impulses animating them have caused to be raised one of the most beautiful monuments that has ever been erected.

"This monument is not built over the bloody spoils of martyrs sacrificed before the altar of their country; neither is it a reminder of the submission of one people to the other. It is the emblem of peace abiding within the souls of the sons of the American Republics, who have lifted up the image of Christ, the Redeemer, as a mark of tribute to His doctrines. It inspires neither revenge nor a sense of humiliation to the beholder. A symbol of love, and the pedestal of the Prince of Peace it is the eternal guide under whose inspiration must grow the human brotherhood. The inscription on the pedestal reads:

"Sooner shall the mountains crumble
to dust than Argentines and Chi-
lians break the peace which at
the feet of Christ, the Redeemer,
they have sworn to maintain.

"Bolivia, my country, has submitted to arbitration important boundary questions with Peru, Paraguay, and Brazil. Peru also has arbitration agreements with Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, and Italy.

"The boundary disputes have been the main cause of the disagree-

ments among the Latin American Republics. Such is at present the popular sentiment in favor of arbitration that all of those questions have been submitted to that honorable way of settlement.

"The Pan-American Congresses, especially that of Mexico, have recorded this noble aspiration of the American Republics in explicit declarations.

"Uruguay and the Argentine Republic celebrated, in 1902, a general treaty of arbitration, stipulating the submission to arbitration all controversies of whatever kind and for any cause arising among them which would not affect the precepts of their constitutions.

"Besides this treaty, Uruguay has similar ones with Spain, and has approved a treaty of obligatory arbitration entered into in the Pan-American Conference in Mexico by the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Guatemala, Salvador, Santo Domingo, Peru, and Paraguay.

"And this is the work of countries commonly considered as always playing at revolutions and without the least idea of order or justice.

"The principal efforts to popularize the adoption of arbitration must be directed toward educating public opinion, and in substituting the sentiments of justice for the false pride of brute force. We must teach the masses to respect the rights of others as the best agency for protecting our own.

"It is useless to speak of disarmament when first of all the rival nations have more confidence in their fighting strength than in the justice of their cause or the love of peace of their neighbors.

"To a certain extent the democratic doctrine of government by the people and for the people affords greater security against wars, provided the public sentiment is properly guided and the nation as a whole has a true love for fair play and honest dealing.

"When the Venezuelan ports were bombarded by the combined fleets of some of the great powers of Europe, the Argentine Republic, through her minister of foreign affairs, called attention to the great injustice and the menace to the sovereignty of the victim Republic that such action implied.

"Señor DRAGO in his famous note, among others, made the following statements: 'The acknowledgment of a debt and the liquidation of its amount must be made by the country without curtailment of its fundamental rights as a sovereign entity; but the compulsory demand at a given time, by means of force, would only be the destruction of the weak nations and the absorption of their Government with all of their faculties by the strong nations of the world. The principles acknowledged in the American Continent are different.' The illustrious HAMILTON said: 'The contracts entered into as between nations and individuals are obligations subject to the conscience of the sovereign and can not be an object of compulsory claim. They do not confer any right of action outside of the will of their sovereign.'

"Referring to the eleventh amendment to the Constitution of the United States, Señor DRAGO remarks 'that it forbids a judicial action on questions of law or equity as between the citizen of one of the States against any of them or by the subjects of a foreign power.'

"Speaking of the origin of claims he makes the very wise observation 'that the capitalists who loan their money to a foreign power always have in mind the resources of the country with which they treat, and the greater or less probability of the fulfillment of the obligations.'

"This was also Lord PALMERSTON'S point of view when he was Prime Minister of England in 1848. 'The creditor knows that in treating with a sovereign power it is an inherent condition of all sovereignty that it can not be sued as long as such action would compromise its very existence and destroy the independent action of the Government.'

"The doctrine advocated in this famous document is thus summarized: 'In a word the principle which we would like to see established is that a public debt can not warrant an armed intervention, much less the occupation of the territory of any of the American nations by a European power.'

"When it is known that in most cases the claims against some of the Republics are either shamefully exaggerated or are clearly unjust the practice of putting a nation's strength and resources behind them must be condemned.

"The arbitral awards in the claims against Venezuela, which were the cause of the bombardment of the defenseless ports, prove without the least doubt that the claims were exaggerated and unjust. On the average, the awards did not amount to 30 per cent of the amounts claimed, and in many cases they did not reach 10 per cent.

"These subjects can not be mentioned without recalling the Jecker's claim for \$15,000,000 in 1861, which was the pretext for the invasion of Mexico, while that country had only received \$750,000. This is a very typical illustration of the greater part of these kind of claims.

"Professor MAARTENS has truly said, in speaking of the note of Señor DRAGO, 'that it merited the thanks of all of the champions of right and justice in the dominion of international relations.'

"Very often the claims originate with men who, knowing beforehand the state of insecurity that exists in some of the Republics, go to them deliberately with the object of taking advantage of the political unrest and become the promoters of revolutions and obtain unlawful concessions.

"Neither should we forget that there are nations in Europe that have failed to pay their debts, but no one ever thought of pointing the cannon's mouth toward them to collect the deferred obligations.

"Thanks to the efforts of the Honorable Secretary of State, Mr. Root, the Drago doctrine will be submitted to the Second Hague Conference, and it is to be hoped that the great powers, guided by more reasonable ideas, will agree to end one of the most disgraceful practices, and establish rules that will afford justice to all.

"The advancement of the Latin American Republics is shown in the yearly increase of their foreign trade, which now amounts to nearly a billion and a half dollars per year, and that with a population of only about 50,000,000. The construction of the railways, the development of public instruction, and the opening of the wonderful resources of that continent mark an era of true progress.

"Providence has destined the whole of America to be the home of freedom.

"The enormous resources of the vast territory of each of the ten Republics of South America offer a remarkable field for the employment of all the energy and efforts of future generations. We need population—men capable of helping us do the enormous labor that our great resources require.

"The work of the hearty pioneers of the Northwest contributed to the greatness of this Nation more than all the wars have done for any of the nations of Europe. To fight for the conquest of the great store of wealth that the mountains, plains, and forests of South America offer to man is a nobler work than the idle massing of the young people in barracks consuming the revenue of a country.

"There is Bolivia, my country, with a territory equal to one-fourth of that of the United States, abounding in all kinds of minerals, especially tin, silver, copper, and gold; with prairies of rich pastures for a vast cattle industry; forests, where millions of rubber trees can supply large quantities of this useful commodity, besides other equally important products.

"The railroads now in course of construction are destined to open a great field for industrial development as profitable as any in the world, under a climate generally suitable for white emigrants. Liberal homestead laws and immigration facilities are given to all settlers who are willing to take advantage of the opportunities of self improvement that a country orderly and full of resources offers to men of all nations.

"Each of the Republics of the South is ready to welcome the life-giving current of immigration, which has so greatly helped the rapid and extraordinary accumulation of wealth and happiness in this great commonwealth.

"Let us hope that guided by the true principles of democracy and following the natural development of their intercourse in no distant epoch the South American Republics, confederated into a few powerful nations, will be the home of hundreds of millions of free men,

working peacefully for their own welfare, conquering and dominating nature's munificent gifts, free from military thralldom and in the full possession of the rights with which God has endowed our immortal souls."

Mr. BARRETT spoke as follows:

"Three facts not generally known in the United States should receive the attention of the American people in forming a true and just opinion of the Latin American Republics. Secretary Root's memorable visit to South America and the recent political conditions in Central America have awakened a new interest throughout the United States in her sister Republics which is in danger of being influenced by wrong impressions.

"First. Latin America, judged as a whole, is not a land of civil wars and revolutions, despite the popular idea in the United States and Europe to the contrary. It is unfair, unjust, and untrue to continue describing Latin America in these days as characteristically revolutionary, or as being a part of the world which is in a state of civil strife more than in a condition of peace. Nearly five-sixths of the total population and area of Latin America has known no serious revolution or civil war for over ten years, while the major portion of it has not been afflicted with a serious revolution, involving great bloodshed or destruction of property, in twenty years. The trouble is that so much prominence and attention has been given to revolutions in the small countries of Central and South America that both press and people of the United States and Europe have overlooked the fact that the larger and richer nations have been enjoying almost undisturbed peace for a long period of years. It is as unjust to call Latin America the home of revolutions because now and then a civil struggle breaks out in some country as it is to say that riots and bloodshed predominate all over the United States because there have been serious troubles at times in Idaho, Colorado, and Louisiana.

"Brazil, which is as large as the United States proper, the Argentine Republic, which has half the area of the United States; Chile, which is larger than the combined area of our Pacific Coast States, plus the first tier of States; Peru, which is as large as all our Atlantic Coast States from Maine to Georgia; Bolivia, which is three times as large as Texas, and Mexico, which would include our whole Central West, all enjoy such stable conditions of government, prosperity, and peace that to-day European financial papers are discussing them as providing fields for the investment of capital equally as safe as those of the United States. South America and Mexico resent keenly the constant repetition of the charge that Latin America is given over to revolutions. It is high time that the American people and press familiarized themselves with the actual facts and gave the greater portion of Latin America credit for evolving good government and

order out of disturbed conditions of the past and thereby merit the confidence of the United States in its future progress.

"Second. No group of nations in the world has done more than Latin America to promote the cause of international arbitration. In other words, the United States and the nations of Europe, Asia, and Africa combined have not by practical tests and the referring of disputes to arbitration equaled the record of Latin America in this respect. The long list of boundary disputes between the different countries of Latin America which have been adjudicated by arbitration is evidence of this contention. There have been many cases where the decision to arbitrate their cause of dispute has prevented prominent South American countries from going into an expensive war. There is no better evidence of the forward movement of Latin America in this line than the avoidance of war between the Argentine Republic and Chile just as they were on the point of engaging in a struggle that would probably have been one of the bloodiest in the history of the world and which would have reduced both countries to a state of desolation and poverty and burdened them with a public debt that would have retarded their progress a quarter of a century. Now, instead of suffering with such a fearful handicap, they are making astounding progress, not only in trade and commerce, but in general educational, intellectual, and social lines.

"Last year the Argentine Republic enjoyed a commerce with the outer world amounting to \$563,000,000, which is nearly \$100 per head of population—more than that of any other prominent nation—and which would have been impossible if she had carried on her shoulders a mighty foreign debt. In this connection it is interesting to note that the progressive Argentine Republic, with a population of only 6,000,000, enjoyed a greater commerce with the outer world in 1906 than did progressive but warlike Japan with 40,000,000 people. Chile, likewise, has gone ahead with such strides in material and political development that her trade has grown over 100 per cent in the last ten years and her people are able to recover financially from a disastrous earthquake with the same ease as the residents of San Francisco and California. What would have been her status if she had been almost ruined by a war with the Argentine Republic it is difficult to imagine.

"Third. The only great and impressive monument on the Western Hemisphere erected as a result of arbitration stands on the boundary line of the Argentine Republic and Chile amid the summits of the Andean Cordillera. At an altitude of nearly 15,000 feet, or 3 miles, above the placid level of the Atlantic and Pacific, commanding a mighty prospect of the Argentine Republic on one side and Chile on the other, and seeming to breathe forth the spirit of peace, is a dignified, gigantic, bronze statue of the Christ, which was erected by the

joint order and expense of the two Governments and was dedicated in the presence of the leading statesmen of both countries who journeyed from their homes to the cold altitudes of the Andes to witness its unveiling and to testify to their support of its everlasting significance. The very fact that the bronze out of which the statue is cast is from the molten cannon, gives additional meaning to its presence on the mountain tops. It is located on the principal pass between the two countries which is used by all travelers going back and forth, while directly under it—when the railroad is completed—will pass a tunnel—the longest in the world—that is to bring Chile and the Argentine Republic as close together in communication as they have been united by the arbitration that made this monument possible.”

TREATY OF PEACE, AMITY, AND COMMERCE BETWEEN SALVADOR AND NICARAGUA.

The undersigned, RAMÓN GARCÍA GONZÁLEZ, Secretary of Foreign Relations of the Republic of Salvador, and JOSÉ DOLORES GAMEZ, Secretary of Foreign Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua, each in representation of their respective Governments, duly authorized, as shown by the full powers they have produced, and which were found to be in proper form, after long interviews with and through the friendly mediation of Mr. PHILIP BROWN, Chargé d’Affaires of the United States near the Government of the Republic of Honduras, have agreed to conclude the Treaty of Peace, Amity, and Commerce contained in the following stipulations:

“I. The perfect harmony and relations between the signatory Governments having been altered in consequence of the late war between Honduras and Nicaragua, in which the Government of Salvador was compelled to intervene because of the alliance entered into with the Government of Honduras under the administration of General MANUEL BONILLA, and taking into consideration the powerful reasons of necessity and convenience to reestablish peace between both countries, and after thoroughly discussing the matter, have agreed and hereby mutually agree to reestablish their temporarily interrupted relations on the basis of the good faith that should exist in the friendly relations of the two sister Republics.

“II. Peace being reestablished by the present treaty, the signatory Governments agree that Nicaragua shall invite the other Central American Governments to a Central American Congress to be held in Corinto, in accordance with the proposal of the representatives of the Governments of these Republics, together with the Secretary of State of the United States, said Congress to be composed of the

representatives of the five sister Republics, and with full powers to conclude a General Treaty of Peace and Amity having compulsory arbitration for its fundamental basis, substituting the previous pacts of the same character, made in Corinto, and in San José, Costa Rica, to the end that armed conflicts between sister Republics may in future be avoided. In addition, the representatives of the five Republics shall be able to agree upon stipulations relating to commerce, navigation, and other matters they deem beneficial to Central American interests.

“III. Until the provisions of the foregoing article are complied with, it is hereby agreed that any controversy that may hereafter arise between Salvador and Nicaragua, and which might alter their friendly relations, shall be settled by means of compulsory arbitration applied by the joint action of the Presidents of the United States and Mexico, who shall have power full to appoint an umpire whose award shall be final. The President of Mexico may delegate his powers as arbitrator to the Mexican Ambassador in Washington or to such other person as he may designate.

“IV. As evidence of the sincerity with which the signatory Governments have acted and also of the confidence which they have in the compliance of what has been agreed upon, they cheerfully promise to issue, in their respective countries, a decree granting full and unconditional amnesty to such citizens as have been hostile in the late war in Honduras.

“V. Salvador and Nicaragua solemnly agree to conclude a Treaty of Commerce based on an interchange of ratifications.

“VI. The present contract shall be ratified and its ratifications shall be exchanged in the city of Managua, or in that of San Salvador, a month after the last ratification, or at an earlier date, if that be possible.

“In testimony whereof the contracting parties sign the present treaty in triplicate, jointly with Mr. PHILIP BROWN, Chargé d’Affaires of the United States near the Governments of Honduras and Guatemala, who has interposed his good offices and the moral support of the country he represents, at Amapala, April 23, 1907.

[L. s.]

RAMÓN GARCÍA GONZÁLEZ.

[L. s.]

JOSÉ DOLORES GÁMEZ.

PHILIP BROWN.

EXECUTIVE PALACE,
San Salvador, April 26, 1907.

In view of the foregoing Treaty of Peace, Amity, and Commerce, concluded at Amapala, April 23 of the current year, between the Secretaries of Foreign Relations of Salvador and Nicaragua, in representation of their respective Governments, and with the friendly

mediation of Mr. PHILIP BROWN, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States of America near the Government of the Republic of Honduras, said treaty consisting of a preamble and six articles, the Executive Power finding the same to be in accordance with the instructions given to that effect to the Secretary, Dr. RAMÓN GONZÁLEZ GARCÍA, resolves to approve said treaty in all its parts and submit it to the ratification of the National Assembly during its present sessions.

(Rubricated by the President.)

The Assistant Secretary of Foreign Relations,

CAÑAS.

RECEPTION OF THE MINISTER OF PANAMA IN THE UNITED STATES.

Señor Don JOSÉ AGUSTÍN ARANGO, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Panama near the Government of the United States, was received in his capacity as such by President ROOSEVELT on May 13, 1907. On presenting his credentials Señor ARANGO spoke as follows:

"MR. PRESIDENT: High will be the gratification I shall find in the discharge of the mission with which I have been intrusted by the Government of my country, to represent it, jointly with the honorable Minister, Señor OBALDÍA, near the Government of Your Excellency, as accredited by the autograph letter which I have the honor to place in Your Excellency's hands.

"The benevolence Your Excellency's Government has shown us since our advent to independent life has enhanced the sympathy we always had with the noble people of the United States of America, and in this lies the powerful influence which inspires the Government and people of Panama with the hope that the ties of friendship which bind us to your great Republic will ever be closer, within the bounds of the equity and justice that always signalize the acts of Your Excellency's Government.

"Permit me, sir, to offer in the name of the Government of the Most Excellent President AMADOR GUERRERO, the people of Panama, and in my own, wishes for the personal happiness of Your Excellency and for the ever growing prosperity of the people of the United States of America."

The reply of President ROOSEVELT was as follows:

"MR. MINISTER: I am pleased to receive from your hands the letter whereby your Government accredits you to act jointly with Mr. OBALDÍA in the capacity of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Government of the United States.

"Since the advent of your country into the family of independent States, the Government of the United States has given frequent evidence of its friendly disposition; and it shall be our aim, within those bounds of equity and justice of which you speak, to still further strengthen the good relations now subsisting.

"I thank you for the personal good wishes which you express on behalf of the President, Government, and people of Panama, as well as on your own account, and beg you in turn to assure your worthy President of the high regard which the Government and people of the United States and myself entertain for him and the Panaman people."

RATIO OF TRADE VALUES BETWEEN LATIN AMERICA AND THE UNITED STATES.

According to the latest available statistics, the ratios of trade values between the various countries of Latin America and the United States are as follows:

Total imports by the Argentine Republic in 1906, are given as \$269,970,521, of which \$39,474,894, or 14.62 per cent, were of United States origin; whereas of total exports valued at \$292,253,829 only \$13,332,112, or 4.56 per cent, were sent to that country. In 1905, out of a total import valuation of \$197,974,000, \$27,902,000, or 14.62 per cent, were from the United States, that country taking \$15,167,000, or 4.87 per cent, out of a total export valuation of \$311,544,000.

Of Bolivian imports, valued in 1905 at \$13,377,000, the United States furnished \$756,000, or 5.6 per cent, and took \$27,000, or 0.13 per cent, out of a total export value of \$20,062,049. United States statistics report exports to Bolivia, in 1906 (calendar year), valued at \$242,616, but Bolivian statements quote a much larger sum.

In 1906, Brazil received \$19,000,000, or 11.46 per cent, from the United States, out of a total import value of \$165,000,000, and sent thither \$93,000,000, or 36 per cent, out of a total export value of over \$265,000,000. The 1905 figures indicate imports from the United States of \$14,961,000, or 10.33 per cent of the total (\$144,775,000), while exports thither were \$89,108,000, or 41.13 per cent, out of a total of \$216,000,000.

Total Costa Rican imports, in 1905, are reported as \$5,239,000, of which \$2,706,000, or 51.65 per cent, were from the United States, and that country received \$3,836,000, or 47.14 per cent, out of a total export value of \$8,138,000. Export figures from the United States to Costa Rica during the calendar year 1906 are placed at \$2,473,281 and imports are valued at \$4,715,510.

Guatemala's total imports are valued, in 1905, at \$6,844,000, of which \$2,707,000, or 39.55 per cent, were of United States origin, and her exports were worth \$8,238,000, of which \$2,875,000, or 34.90 per cent, went to the United States. For 1906, (calendar year), United States export values to Guatemala are placed at \$2,980,072, while imports from that country were \$2,822,020.

Total imports by Honduras in 1905 were \$2,293,000, of which \$1,690,000, or 73.70 per cent, were from the United States, while of the total exports, worth \$5,564,000, the share taken by the United States was \$4,623,000, or 83.09 per cent. For 1906, United States export values to Honduras are placed at \$1,896,204, while imports from that country were \$2,204,692.

Nicaragua's total imports were valued at \$3,202,000 in 1904, the latest year for which full statistics are available, and of that sum, the United States furnished \$1,668,000, or 52.09 per cent, while of total exports worth \$3,926,000, the United States received \$2,089,000, or 53.21 per cent. For 1905 and 1906, United States export values to Nicaragua were \$1,833,595 and \$2,041,231, respectively, and imports for the two years were \$1,433,815 and \$1,331,172.

In 1906, the United States export values to Panama were \$14,239,471 as compared with \$7,831,564 in 1905, while imports from that country were \$1,448,686 in 1906 as against \$879,145 in the preceding year.

Salvador, in 1905, took imports from abroad worth \$4,346,000, of which \$1,355,000, or 31.18 per cent, were of United States origin, and exported to the value of \$5,640,000, sending \$1,225,000, or 23.49 per cent, to that country. In 1906, United States export values to Salvador were \$1,321,765, imports being placed at \$1,216,262.

Cuba's imports in 1906 were worth \$98,530,622, of which \$47,717,618, or over 48 per cent, were from the United States, while of a total export value of \$106,258,618 that country took \$88,175,451, or over 82 per cent.

The total import of Haiti from October, 1904, to September, 1905, inclusive, were valued at \$3,871,069, of which the United States contributed \$2,746,851, or over 71 per cent. For 1906, United States export values to Haiti are placed at \$3,266,425, and imports from that country at \$1,036,330, as compared with \$2,916,379 and \$1,171,303 in 1905.

The Dominican Republic imported, in 1906, merchandise valued at \$4,065,437, the United States furnishing \$2,271,292, or over 48 per cent, the exports being reported for \$6,536,379, of which the United States took \$3,464,425, or 53 per cent. In 1905, imports by the Republic figured for \$2,737,000, the United States furnishing \$1,961,000, or 71.65 per cent, while of total exports of \$6,881,000 the United States took \$4,484,000, or 65.16 per cent.

Chile's total imports in 1905 were valued at \$71,868,000, of which

the United States furnished \$7,129,000, or 9.92 per cent, and exports were valued at \$103,223,000, the United States taking \$15,693,000, or 15.20 per cent. In 1906, United States export values to Chile were \$9,392,453, imports from that country being reported for \$18,146,232.

Export figures from the United States to Colombia in 1906 were \$2,961,671, as compared with \$3,635,417; in 1905, imports were reported as \$6,669,461 and \$6,268,939 in the two years, respectively. Colombian imports in 1904 were valued at \$14,453,000, the United States supplying \$4,936,000, or 34.15 per cent, while of exports valued at \$12,658,000, that country took \$6,837,000, or 54.01 per cent.

Ecuador's import values, in 1905, were \$7,657,000, the United States supplying \$2,210,000, or 28.86 per cent, and of exports valued at \$9,468,000 the total shipments to that country were \$2,468,000, or 27.32 per cent. In 1906, United States export values to Ecuador were \$1,834,756 while imports were valued at \$3,281,684.

Total Mexican imports in 1906 (fiscal year) were valued at \$109,884,000, of which \$72,509,000, or 65.99 per cent, were of United States origin, and exports were worth \$135,027,000, of which the United States took \$92,633,000, or 68.6 per cent.

Paraguay imported merchandise from abroad to the value of \$3,566,000 in 1904, the latest for which complete figures are available, the United States furnishing \$125,000, or 3.51 per cent, while total exports are reported at \$3,179,000 for the year in question—the percentage received by the United States not being noted. The United States reports exports to Paraguay in the calendar year 1906 valued at \$110,496, as compared with \$6,719 in 1905, the imports for the same periods being \$1,200 and \$2,205, respectively.

In 1904, Peruvian imports were valued at \$20,916,000, of which the United States supplied \$3,761,000, or 17.98 per cent, and exports were rated at \$19,790,000, of which the United States took \$1,849,000, or 9.34 per cent. United States statistics report exports to Peru, in 1906, valued at \$5,193,455, as compared with \$4,287,228 in 1905, the figures for imports from Peru in the two periods being given as \$2,933,508 and \$2,608,665, respectively.

Uruguay's import trade in 1904 was reported for \$21,938,000, the United States furnishing \$2,121,000, or 9.67 per cent, while exports were valued at \$39,793,000, the United States receiving \$2,137,000, or 5.37 per cent. United States exports to Uruguay in 1906 are stated as \$3,160,606, as compared with \$2,703,761 in 1905, the figures for imports in the same periods being \$2,453,013 and \$3,529,495, respectively.

For the fiscal year 1906, the total value of imports received by Venezuela was \$8,676,000, the United States furnishing \$2,622,000, or 30.22 per cent, while exports were valued at \$15,630,000, of which

the United States took \$4,862,000, or 31.11 per cent. In the calendar year 1906 United States exports to Venezuela are quoted at \$3,310,518, as compared with \$3,208,864 in 1905, the figures of imports for the two periods being \$7,789,893 and \$7,010,357, respectively.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT FIGUEROA ALCORTA.

In his annual message delivered to the Argentine Congress, on May 8, 1907, President FIGUEROA ALCORTA stated that prosperity and advancement in all departments of the public service were evident to the entire world, and that as regards 1906, the year was marked by complete political harmony between the Nation and the provinces. In general, public order remained intact.

The hundredth anniversary of the independence of the Republic occurs in 1910, and it is purposed to celebrate it with the completeness its historical significance demands.

The postal and telegraph services of the Republic throughout the year were in harmony with general progress, the statistics relating thereto being beyond all expectations. The total number of postal communications was 552,014,897, representing an increase of 51,627,034 over the preceding year. The telegrams numbered 9,977,887, against 8,934,652 in 1905. Revenues derived from both services amounted to \$9,086,593, an increase of \$1,086,593 over the sum estimated in the budget. The present telegraph system is insufficient to meet the demands, in spite of the extensions made, which represent a total of 398 kilometers of line and 1,668 kilometers of conductors, the total present system being 24,757 kilometers of line and 55,283 kilometers of conductors. Eighty-eight new offices were opened during the year, bringing the total thereof to 2,012. During 1907 there will be constructed a line between Saavedra and Bahia Blanca, a conductor will be added between Tucuman and Recreo, and two between San Agustin and Cordoba, besides new underground cables. The obstacles to the continuation of the construction of the new building for the General Post-Office and Telegraph Department have been removed.

The condition of public health throughout the year was satisfactory; the cases of sporadic diseases which were registered at Buenos Ayres, Rosario, and Salta were of slight sanitary importance, owing to the readiness with which they yielded to treatment. The new pharmacy act has resolved a most important medico-social problem and has begun to bear its fruits in the efficacy of the guaranties it affords to

the pharmaceutical retail trade. As a beginning in the programme of fluvial sanitary service, the works for the erection of the Corrientes Station have been initiated.

Relations of the most cordial character have been maintained with other nations. The most notable diplomatic event of the year was the visit of the Secretary of State of the United States, Mr. Root, to various South American Republics, including the Argentine Republic. The eminent statesman brought a message of peace and amity from his great Nation and its President, Mr. ROOSEVELT; Mr. Root himself at every opportunity expressed sincere hopes for the future peace and prosperity of these Republics. President FIGUEROA stated that he retained the most pleasant recollections of Mr. Root's visit and of the cordial reception accorded to him, and that the visit has given signs of bearing fruit in positive abundance.

Commercial relations with the United States are constantly increasing. The European powers in turn offer the most unequivocal proofs of friendship and goodwill. The Kings of England and Spain have raised their legations to the first grade. Sweden and Norway, since their separation, have hastened to improve the friendly relations which have always existed between the Republic and those nations. Various foreign countries with which the Argentine Republic had not previously cultivated direct relations have now accredited representatives at the capital. The relations with Paraguay and Bolivia have improved, due to the arbitration treaty signed at Buenos Aires on January 12, 1907. On the occasion of the inauguration of the new President of Uruguay, which took place on March 4, 1907, the Argentine Government deemed it just to give that nation a proof of friendship by sending a naval division to participate in the ceremony at Montevideo. The Argentine Government took part in the Pan-American Conference at Rio Janeiro, giving in this manner a further proof of friendship to Brazil. Representatives will also be sent to The Hague Peace Conference, in accordance with an invitation received in 1905, from the Russian Emperor, and more recently from the Queen of Holland. The Government has initiated a movement for the assembling of an international conference at Buenos Aires in 1910 for the purpose of rendering uniform the Code of International Law in so far as it relates to the principle of domicile. The nations that have incorporated this principle in their private legislation will be invited. Invited by the Government of the United States to take part in the Jamestown Exposition, the Executive decided to send the frigate *Presidente Sarmiento* and a delegation of officers. The mutual relations of the South American Republics continue to be most cordial. Notwithstanding the immense number of foreign residents in the country, not a single case has arisen to warrant diplomatic intervention. Relations with the Holy See have

acquired a greater degree of cordiality and the Argentine representative to the Vatican has been accredited as a First Class Minister Plenipotentiary.

The economic prosperity of the country continues unabated, and the balance sheet of the year's working shows a saving of \$5,100,000. The internal and foreign credits of the nation has been maintained and the Argentine Legation in London has more than sufficient funds to meet the service of the external debt and other expenditures abroad up to July, 1907. The internal debt has been reduced by \$12,698,460 gold, and now amounts to \$88,243,800 (national currency) and \$3,701,540 gold. The consolidated external debt was lowered by \$4,834,825, gold.

The foreign commerce of the country amounted to \$562,224,350 gold, as against \$527,998,261 in 1905. Import figures were \$269,970,521 and export \$292,253,829, the former showing an increase of \$64,816,101 and the latter a decrease of \$30,590,012 over 1905. The increase in imports was due to the exceptional crops of the three last years and the consequent increased purchasing power of the agriculturists, while the decrease in export values was due to the prevalence of disease in cattle and to atmospheric conditions coupled with the invasion of locusts.

While increased imports are usually an indication of prosperity on the part of the consuming nation, it is not, however, desirable that the greater proportion of increase should be in articles of consumption rather than of reproduction. The advance of the Argentine Republic in this regard is shown by the fact that ten years ago articles of actual consumption represented 67.2 per cent of total imports and those capable of reproduction or development 32.8 per cent. In 1906, however, the former class of imports figured for 45.5 per cent and the latter 54.5 per cent. Special attention is called to the importation of horticultural items, which President FIGUEROA ALCORTA points out might easily be raised in the Republic.

In spite of the drought and locusts, agriculture, which is the principal source of Argentine prosperity, responded to the national hopes, and, though the value of exports fell below those of the preceding year by over \$30,000,000, the general trend of commercial movements during the past five years has been decidedly upward. The five years' annual average for exports was exceeded by \$36,000,000, and shipments of wheat, linseed, and maize were far in excess of the local consumption, the proportions of export to home consumption being $3\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 for wheat, 5 to 1 for linseed, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 for maize.

The year 1906 was one of great development in all branches of public instruction, the number of primary schools having advanced from 5,199 in 1905 to 5,941, while teachers numbered 16,192 in 1906, as compared with 13,971 in the preceding year. The total number

of pupils registered was 557,658, against 538,732 in 1905. Higher branches of education have been encouraged, and during the year there were established in the Province of Buenos Aires four national and two normal schools; in the Province of Santa Fe a national college and a normal school, while in the city of Buenos Aires a professional school for women and an academy of fine arts were inaugurated. The industrial schools at Rosario and national college for young women at the capital are prospering. A national Department of Labor, created by the budget law of 1906-7, was organized by decree of March 14, 1907, and has entered upon its duties.

The execution of public works was retarded by the labor crisis, but the communication services by land and water have been improved and other necessary developments executed.

The railways in operation at the close of 1906 aggregated 20,814 kilometers, an increase for the year of 555 kilometers, while the few months of 1907 have added 404 kilometers to this extent. Under construction, 5,547 kilometers are reported, of which a large portion will be completed during 1907. Railway traffic indicates increased prosperity, passenger service advancing 25 per cent and merchandise transit 15 per cent. Net profits from railroad operations show, however, a gain of only 4 per cent by reason of the increased cost of labor and material, especially coal.

Rolling stock includes 2,116 locomotives, an increase of 452, and freight cars now have a capacity of 872,000 tons, an increase of 186,000 tons, while shed areas cover 748,000 cubic meters.

Work on the State lines has been pushed, especial effort being directed toward reaching the Bolivian frontier, this line being part of a vast programme of international connections. It is, however, necessary that the Argentine Congress should pass the Quiaca and Tupiza railway bill, whose completion will supplement the vast system of the Central Northern, whose outlet to a port on the San Cristobal and Santa Fe will be opened this year. This line will carry the trade of central and southern Bolivia and will facilitate exchange with the north and center of the Argentine Republic.

The completion of this line will make the Argentine nation the first in South America to fulfill one of the principal proposals of the United States at the American International Congress at Washington, namely, the construction of the great Pan-American Railway.

The channels leading to the ports of Buenos Aires, Rosario, and Uruguay have been dredged, and at Rosario \$2,083,597 have been spent on port works during the year. Other works connected with education, sanitation, irrigation, etc., are progressing; bridges have been constructed; roads repaired; drainage and waterworks completed or new systems inaugurated in Cordoba, Mendoza, Santiago, Santa Fe, and many other cities. Since 1903 \$16,694,500 have been

spent in sanitary improvements, the expenditures for last year covering \$1,392,688 in the capital and \$4,349,680 in the provinces.

President FIGUEROA ALCORTA states that all that has been accomplished in the past year is but a part of the vast programme that has been laid out for future operations for the welfare and development of the country and he urges upon Congress the necessity of providing amply for the furtherance of the measures proposed.

DESTINATION OF EXPORTS, FIRST QUARTER OF 1907.

The "Review of the River Plate," in its issue for April 12, 1907, publishes the figures showing the details of exportation from the Argentine Republic during the first quarter of 1907, as compared with the same period of the preceding year, the principal articles and the points of destination being furnished. In the statement in reference the average weights are as follows: 1 bale of sheepskins, 400 kilograms; 1 bale of wool, 400 kilograms; 1 bale of hair, 400 kilograms; 1 bale of goatskins, 370 kilograms; 1 bale of hay, 50 kilograms; 1 pipe of tallow, 400 kilograms; 1 hogshead of tallow, 200 kilograms; 1 cask of tallow, 160 kilograms; 1 case of butter, 25 kilograms.

The number of dry oxbides for the first quarter of 1907 reported as shipped abroad was 515,094, as compared with 587,610 in the corresponding period of 1906, with the following destinations: United Kingdom, 2,500; United States, 308,506; France, 4,044; Germany, 69,912; Belgium, 15,283; Italy, 62,207; orders, 2,755; and other countries, 49,887.

Salt oxbides numbered 414,163 on the export lists for the first quarter of 1907, as compared with 364,553 in the corresponding period of the previous year. The following were the destinations thereof: United Kingdom, 54,378; United States, 21,686; France, 26,764; Germany, 219,580; Belgium, 77,548; Italy, 1,914; orders, 9,380; other countries, 2,913.

Dry horsehides exported numbered 23,274, as compared with 31,396 in 1906, destined as follows: France, 32; Germany, 23,242. Salt horsehides were exported to the number of 2,179, against 1,050 in the first quarter of 1906, the whole amount being destined to Germany.

The bales of sheepskins sent abroad amounted to 13,781 and 12,662 in the first quarters of 1907 and 1906, respectively, destined as follows in 1907: United Kingdom, 339; United States, 818; France, 11,358; Germany, 347; Belgium, 155; Italy, 722; Brazil, 42.

Hair to the amount of 1,147 and 830 bales was sent abroad in the first quarters of 1907 and 1906, respectively, with the following destinations in 1907: United Kingdom, 56; United States, 234; France, 31; Germany, 167; Belgium, 384; Italy, 251; Brazil, 24.

Shipments of tallow in the first quarter of 1907 aggregated 5,148 pipes, 18,619 casks, and 3,937 hogsheads, as compared with 4,390

pipes, 22,039 casks, and 768 hogsheads in the corresponding period of 1906. The countries of destination for the first-mentioned period were: United Kingdom, 1,878 pipes, 12,171 casks, and 3,837 hogsheads; France, 108 pipes; Germany, 577 pipes and 1,402 casks; Belgium, 404 pipes and 1,992 casks; Italy, 2,077 pipes and 315 casks; Brazil, 104 pipes, 785 casks, and 100 hogsheads; and other countries, 1,954 casks.

Goatskins to the amount of 699 bales were shipped abroad in the first quarter of 1907, as compared with 3,993 in the corresponding period of 1906, distributed as follows: United Kingdom, 29; United States, 507; France, 156; Belgium, 7.

Shipments of wool aggregated 195,013 bales and 185,958 bales in the first quarters of 1907 and 1906, respectively, with the following destinations in 1907: United Kingdom, 19,426; United States, 11,088; France, 82,280; Germany, 49,592; Belgium, 24,809; Italy, 2,607; other countries, 4,211.

Frozen wethers numbering 625,939 and 648,935 were shipped abroad in the first quarters of 1907 and 1906, respectively, of which in 1907, the United Kingdom took 596,775; Italy, 300; South Africa, 28,854.

The exports of oats in the first quarter of 1907 amounted to 81,779 tons, as compared with 32,384 in the corresponding period of 1906, with the following destinations: United Kingdom, 29,317; United States, 60; France, 10,068; Germany, 2,081; Belgium, 15,868; Italy, 2,646; Brazil, 3; orders, 7,974.

The shipments of wheat in 1907 and 1906 aggregated 1,118,429 tons and 963,159 tons for the first quarters, respectively, the 1907 shipments being distributed as follows: United Kingdom, 203,328; France, 20,037; Germany, 79,626; Belgium, 123,411; Italy, 6,598; South Africa, 6,118; Brazil, 73,185; orders, 450,158; other countries, 155,328.

Maize shipments aggregated 108,280 tons and 90,527 tons in the first quarters of 1907 and 1906, respectively, the destinations for 1907 being as follows: United Kingdom, 31,510; France, 15,759; Germany, 6,575; Belgium, 20,344; Italy, 891; South Africa, 204; Brazil, 1,032; orders, 22,047; other countries, 9,918.

In the first quarter of 1907 there were shipped abroad 401,120 tons of linseed, as compared with 214,407 tons in the same period of the previous year, the destinations being as follows: United Kingdom, 46,354; France, 28,721; Germany, 117,621; Belgium, 27,848; Italy, 10,721; South Africa, 57; Brazil, 4; orders, 127,780; other countries, 43,014.

Flour shipments in the first quarters of 1907 and 1906, respectively, amounted to 29,209 tons and 27,383 tons, the 1907 shipments being destined as follows: United Kingdom, 301; Brazil, 28,758; orders, 150.

Bran shipments amounted to 38,745 tons and 37,603 tons for the first quarters of 1907 and 1906, respectively, with the following destinations in 1907: United Kingdom, 950; France, 1,803; Germany, 31,221; Belgium, 1,192; Brazil, 1,000; orders, 1,698; other countries, 881.

Pollard shipments amounted to 19,640 bags in the first quarter of 1907, as compared with 16,648 bags in the corresponding period of the previous year, the destinations being as follows: United Kingdom, 13; France, 18,347; Belgium, 1,100.

Oilseed shipments for the first quarter of 1907 amounted to 24,232 bags, as compared with 43,102 bags for the same period of 1906, being destined as follows: United Kingdom, 5,000; France, 2,128; Germany, 15,600; Italy, 1,504.

In the first quarter of 1907, beef shipments amounted to 439,191 quarters, as compared with 543,931 quarters in the same period of the previous year, the destinations being as follows: United Kingdom, 425,110; Italy, 612; Brazil, 13,069.

During the first quarter of 1907, hay was sent abroad to the amount of 94,441 bales, as compared with 358,343 bales in the corresponding period of 1906, Brazil taking all the exports of this product for said quarter of 1907.

Quebracho shipments, in the first quarter of 1907, amounted to 81,556 tons, as compared with 89,278 tons in the same period of 1906, and were distributed as follows: United Kingdom, 3,338; United States, 22,998; France, 4,614; Germany, 20,672; Italy, 2,645 orders, 22,422; other countries, 4,867.

Quebracho extract was shipped abroad in the first quarter of 1907 to the amount of 10,310 tons, as compared with 17,053 tons in the same period of the preceding year, distributed as follows: United Kingdom, 1,371; United States, 5,525; France, 39; Germany, 1,574; Belgium, 488; Italy, 813; Brazil, 130; other countries, 190.

Butter shipments in the first quarter of 1907 amounted to 37,741 cases, as compared with 71,209 cases in the corresponding period of 1906, with the following destinations: United Kingdom, 30,149; France, 20; South Africa, 7,440; Brazil, 132.

CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION AT BUENOS AIRES IN 1910.

The necessary measures have been taken by the Argentine Government for the holding of a general exhibition of arts, industries, agriculture, and cattle in Buenos Aires during 1910, the centennial year of that city.

The *Comisión Nacional del Centenario* has been authorized by law to proceed with formulation of plans and the development of general interest in the matter.

RECEIPTS FROM LAND, LICENSE, AND STAMP TAXES, 1906.

According to the report issued by the chief of the Argentine Department of Land, License, and Stamp Taxation, the total receipts from this branch of the public service, during 1906, were \$21,238,512.59 paper, as compared with \$19,971,243.19 in 1905, an increase of \$1,267,069.40.

Of the total amount, \$7,211,046.25 was for the land tax, against \$6,946,085.21 in 1905; \$4,442,512.04 was for licenses, as compared with \$3,858,421.17 in 1905 and \$9,584,954.30 was for stamp taxes, against \$9,166,936.81 in 1905.

A new assessment which has been made for the collection of the land tax will doubtless result in a further increase of this source of revenue—30 per cent being the estimated increase—while the classification recently drawn up of professions, enterprises, and industries subject to the license tax indicates a material increase in that section also.

MARITIME MOVEMENT, 1906.

Entrances and clearances of vessels at Argentine ports in 1906 were: Rosario, entrances and clearances, 4,656 vessels, of 2,876,780 tons; La Plata, entrances and clearances, 1,383 vessels, of 1,410,000 tons; Bahia, Blanca, and Parana, entrances and clearances, 2,490 vessels, of 1,468,700 tons; total entrances and clearances for the four ports, 8,529 vessels, of 5,755,480 tons. The entrances for Buenos Aires were: 258 sailing vessels, of 262,931 tons, and 1,936 steam vessels, of 4,227,367 tons; total sail and steam, 2,194 vessels, of 4,490,298 tons. In the entrances into Buenos Aires the British flag covered 2,580,592 tons, the German flag 506,358 tons, the Italian flag 514,393 tons, and the French flag 309,712 tons. The American flag is not mentioned in the returns.

SUGAR PRODUCTION IN 1906.

According to figures published by the *Boletin de la Union Industrial Argentina* of April 15, 1907, the 39 sugar factories of the Argentine Republic manufactured during the year 1906 1,919,593 bags of sugar, with a total weight of 118,817,528 kilograms, as compared with 1,919,593 bags, weighing 137,090,770 kilograms in 1905; a decrease in 1906 of 224,270 bags, weighing 18,273,242 kilograms.

REDUCTION OF IMPORT DUTIES ON SUGAR.

On April 20, 1907, the Argentine Minister of Finance promulgated a decree of the President of the Republic, whereby item No. 126 of the tariff of values is altered in the following manner:

“Sugar not refined or of less than 96° of polarization, — 0.06.”

The effect of this is to reduce the specific duty on the sugars mentioned by 1 cent gold per kilogram.

The report of the Minister of Finance states that the action is taken in view of a note from the Ministry of Agriculture recommending the reduction of the duties on raw sugar for refining and of the previous report of the Administration of Internal Taxes in reply to a note of the Ministry of Finance of March 12. It is stated that the stock of sugar in the Republic is insufficient for the necessities of consumption, even without a rise in price above that which is fixed by law. The maximum wholesale price fixed by Law 4288 is \$3 per 10 kilograms, put in wagons at the mills, including the tax paid, thus reducing the manufacturer's price to \$2.62½ per 10 kilograms, though the market price is now much higher. The year's stock is said to be short by about 20,000 tons, the consumption for 1906 having been 140,000 tons.

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES IN THE REPUBLIC.

Under date of April 16, 1906, a very stringent law was promulgated in the Argentine Republic regarding the sale and introduction of proprietary articles. This provides that all proprietary remedies, domestic and foreign, for external or internal use, must have the authorization of the National Department of Hygiene before they may be placed on sale in the country, in default of which they shall be treated as secret remedies and their sale prohibited.

For the purpose of obtaining such authorization it is provided that application be made to the National Department of Hygiene, the samples necessary for analysis and specimens of labels, bottles or other receptacles, and the prospectuses, advertisements, and circulars of instruction which are to accompany the preparations when sold to the public being submitted with the application. The preparation is then analyzed, its correspondence with the formula and its benefit or utility determined. The advertising matter is also scrutinized with a view to determining whether it is free from deceptive or grossly exaggerated statements regarding the composition or curative properties of the remedy. If the commission shall deem the remedy open to no objection on this score, the proper authorization will be granted.

Thereafter, the remedy may be offered to the public, but only in connection with the prospectuses and other advertisements that have been submitted to the commission. Any modification of any sort introduced into the advertising matter that accompanies or exploits the preparation shall be deemed by the commission a proper ground for withdrawing the authorization and imposing a fine provided by the law. In the case of remedies already authorized to be sold in the Argentine Republic, the space of one year is provided for compliance with the new statute.

REPORT OF THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

According to an official statement the receipts of the Southern Railway of the Argentine Republic during the year 1904-5 amounted to £3,350,102, and the expenditures to £1,670,625, the proportion being 49.87 per cent. In 1905-6, the receipts reached the amount of £3,896,888 and the expenditures that of £2,239,387, the proportion being 57.47 per cent. During the first half of the fiscal year 1906-7, the receipts were £1,929,679 and the expenditures £1,125,136, the proportion being 58.31; it is estimated that the proportion of expenditures during the entire fiscal year will be about 60 per cent.

Merchandise was transported on this line in the following quantities: Year ended June 30, 1904, 2,362,197 tons; year ended June 30, 1905, 3,090,703 tons; year ended June 30, 1906, 3,702,477 tons; second half of 1906, 2,110,682 tons.

The passenger traffic was as follows: Year ended June 30, 1904, 6,924,096 passengers; year ended June 30, 1905, 7,695,123 passengers; year ended June 30, 1906, 9,551,772 passengers; second half of 1906, 6,002,186 passengers.

BOLIVIA.

MINING REGULATIONS.

On April 20, 1907, the Bolivian Government issued the following important decree:

“ CONCESSIONS.

“ARTICLE 1. Unoccupied ground between mining concessions which can not form a unit—that is to say, a square of one hundred meters, even though the total may exceed the ten thousand square meters contained in said unit—shall also be considered free ground between mining claims.

“ART. 2. The grantee of said deposits, placers, blanket veins, or other surface beds who finds veins in the subsoil of the mining property which he is working must make the proper application for said veins.

“DUTIES OF ADJOINING MINE OWNERS.

“ART. 3. Whenever a more or less numerous group of mining concessions is threatened or is suffering the consequences of an inundation common to all of them, and which endangers their existence and prevents the extraction of their ores, the proper authority shall compel the grantees to jointly execute, at their own expense, the works necessary to drain the flooded mines, in whole or in part, or check the progress of the inundation.

"APPLICATIONS.

"ART. 4. The party in interest must accompany his application with a sketch clearly showing the position in which his mining claims shall be surveyed, as well as their location with regard to the adjoining mining claims.

"ART. 5. Should mining claims which are the subject-matter of an application for adjudication be located within the boundary of two or more departments and extend into the latter, the application may be filed with any of the prefects having jurisdiction, and the respective publications shall be made in the two or more departments comprised in the adjudication.

"ART. 6. The grantee of surface ores who desires to work the veins of the subsoil belonging to him shall file his application in the respective prefecture, stating that he is the grantee of the soil, setting forth the titles he may have, giving the boundaries of the property, etc., and the necessary details.

"The prefect shall issue the decree of concession, and the Administrator of the Treasury shall be advised thereof for the purpose of the payment of the titles. Said decree shall be attached to the original docket, and the certified copy that the party in interest requests shall be granted.

"ART. 7. Any third party may solicit said veins, and should the grantee of the mining claim, after being notified, fail to file his application in due form within ten days, plus the term allowed because of the distance, it shall be understood that he has waived said right.

"ART. 8. Every application should be filed on two sheets of stamped paper of the value of ten Bolivianos, in order that they may be used with the decree of adjudication and cancelled thereon.

"If the petition is made on other than the proper stamped paper the prefect shall order the payment of said stamped paper, plus four times its value, in a term which shall not exceed twenty-four hours. Should the party in interest fail to make such payment his application shall be disregarded.

"ART. 9. Inasmuch as forfeiture is not produced *ipso facto*, a previous decision being necessary to declare the forfeiture, no application shall be taken into consideration for lands previously applied for, even though the first applicant may have perfected his rights, and it is presumed that said rights have been abandoned. Should there be two or more applicants for the same mining claim the one first making application for forfeiture shall be preferred, without taking into consideration that the parties who made application for lands they considered free have the right of priority.

"SURVEY AND SETTING OF LAND MARKS.

"ART. 10. The survey, fixing of landmarks, and entry, shall be effected within seventy days from date of the first publication.

"ART. 11. In case of an opposition which shall be decided administratively or judicially, the proceedings referred to in the foregoing article shall be effected within the term of forty days from the date on which the decree ordering the execution shall have been notified to the applicant.

"ART. 12. The prefect may likewise grant a reasonable extension of time should the grantee encounter difficulties that he can not possibly overcome.

"ART. 13. The proceedings of survey and entry relating to a single mineral shall be made according to the order of priority of the applications of concession.

"The noncompliance of this strict order will only be dispensed with when the distance and isolation of the mining claims applied for do away with any fear of causing damages.

"OPPOSITIONS.

"ART. 14. When the opposition is made at the time of carrying out the survey and setting of the landmarks, the engineers or experts shall only make a provisional survey showing the location of the new application and of that alleged to have been invaded, and shall make a detailed plan of the section in litigation, which shall be attached to the proceedings.

"ART. 15. If the concession sought to be located contains a greater number of mining claims than that which is the cause of the opposition, final possession shall be given to the part in litigation, and action shall be taken in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing article with regard to that portion which is affected by the litigation.

"ART. 16. In addition to the oppositions based on priority and lack of free land, the oppositions referring to the application for ores in placers, veins, winnowing, and overflow places, the purpose of which is to locate mining claims in arable land, shall be taken into consideration.

"The oppositions to the concessions of clearings, and washings or sweepings of abandoned works and mines shall be admissible if it is alleged that the latter are now being worked or are fenced and walled.

"ART. 17. For the purposes of the oppositions the Departmental Bulletin shall be considered as a genuine document only when the concession that is sought to be protected is acted upon. If the same is consolidated and has titles, a certified copy of the same as well as the authorized plan should be attached to the docket.

"ART. 18. The opposer whose opposition is admitted shall request in writing that the proceedings be forwarded to the regular courts within the term of twenty-five days from the date of the last notification, under penalty of the opposition being declared rejected.

"ART. 19. If after the expiration of the term prescribed in the foregoing article the grantee does not allege the default of the opposer and allows the forty days fixed by article 82 to elapse, his right may be declared forfeited by any person interested in the land.

"ART. 20. The term of six months allowed him to appear before the common courts, when it has not been possible to defend the property by means of the opposition, shall not affect the adjoining mine owner, who having been mentioned in the petition was not notified for the purpose of taking possession.

"ART. 21. In the cases referred to in articles 43, 46, and 58 of the rules and regulations of October 28, 1882, the peremptory term of twenty days shall be granted should there be any evidence to produce."

"APPROVAL AND REGISTRATION.

"ART. 22. Should the prefect fail to attend the operations of survey, placing of landmarks and entry, the docket shall be forwarded to him so that he may approve the same after satisfying himself that the operations were carried out in accordance with the provisions in force and that the titles have been brought down to date.

"If the docket is in proper form, the prefect shall direct that the title to the property be issued.

"ART. 23. Said approval shall be applied for within thirty days from the date on which the proceedings took place.

"ART. 24. The prefect may officially declare the nullity of possession if from an examination of the docket it should appear that such express provisions as the failure to notify adjoining mine owners, irregularity in the survey which does not correspond to the unity and grouping of the hectares, the giving of possession without previous survey, and the like, should not have been complied with.

"ART. 25. The adjoining mine owner who is prejudiced by the survey of the new mine may also request the prefecture to annul the proceedings giving possession whenever it appears that legal requisites have been infringed and as long as the decree of approval of such proceedings has not been issued. If such decree has been issued, the adjoining mine owner shall have no other recourse than an appeal to the common courts.

"TITLES.

"ART. 26. Whenever he who exploits surface ores obtains the concession of the subsoil, he shall only pay the sum prescribed for properties located on veins.

"ART. 27. For the payment of taxes the unoccupied space up to 10,000 square meters or fraction thereof shall be considered as a complete hectare; from 10,000 to 20,000 square meters or fraction thereof, two hectares, and so on.

"FORFEITURE.

"ART. 28. An application shall be considered abandoned if the survey and setting of landmarks are not made within the seventy days prescribed by law.

"ART. 29. The foregoing article shall not apply if an extension of time has been obtained, or if an opposition to the application was made.

"ART. 30. Forfeiture will also be incurred in the proceedings whenever the mine owner does not demand the survey, setting of landmarks and entry, and allows the seventy days granted by article 10 and the forty days granted by article 11 to elapse, even though he may not have been notified of the decree of adjudication.

"ART. 31. Forfeiture is incurred only by a decree for cause issued by the prefecture that made the concession.

"ART. 32. Any person in interest may denounce the abandonment of an application and cause the forfeiture of an application to be declared.

"JURISDICTION.

"ART. 33. In accordance with the fundamental law, the Department of Industry has cognizance of the appeals of the decrees issued concerning mining matters by the departmental prefectures.

"ART. 34. The supreme decrees of July 18 and November 20, 1906 are hereby repealed."

BRAZIL.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT AFFONSO PENNA.

The following is a résumé of the message presented by President AFFONSO PENNA to the Brazilian Congress at its opening session, May 3, 1907:

The President began the message by reaffirming the programme which he had announced in his inaugural message of last November, and declared that a more careful examination of public affairs has but confirmed the belief which he then expressed that the country is marching steadfastly toward its great destiny. This opinion is shared by eminent foreigners who have visited the country and by others of unquestioned authority who have been watching its development for many years. The wonderful progress which has recently been made in the capital of the Republic astonishes all who visit it.

Trade statistics show that production has increased, while the situation of the Treasury, which reflects the economic condition, is satisfactory. A breath of new life is felt stirring and impelling the national organism.

The country continues to maintain friendly relations with all nations and efforts will be made to strengthen them and make them more cordial. Referring to the Third International American Conference at Rio, whose sessions extended from July 23 to August 27 of last year, it is stated that the discussions were characterized by the greatest cordiality, and thanks to the wisdom and forethought of the Delegates in excluding from the deliberations subjects which might give rise to disagreements, the conference succeeded in realizing a work rich in results and which it is hoped will be lasting. Among its important deliberations were those bearing upon the reorganization of the International Bureau of the American Republics, which is to become more and more the material expression of this sentiment of solidarity among the peoples of our continent; a convention establishing the status of naturalized citizens who again take up their residence in the country of their origin; a convention extending the Treaty on Pecuniary Claims celebrated in Mexico in 1902; a resolution creating a special section dependent upon the Bureau of American Republics, having for its object the study of the customs legislation of the Continent; a convention for the protection of intellectual and industrial property by means of international registration; the establishment at Montevideo of a center of sanitary information that shall carry out in South America the recommendations of the International Sanitary Bureau of Washington; resolutions reaffirming the interest of the Republics in the success of the Pan-American Railway project, and recommending the study of the monetary systems in force in each of the American Republics and the fluctuations of the type of exchange which have taken place in the last twenty years. Satisfaction is expressed that the committee of jurists appointed to prepare a code of public international law and private international law will hold its first sittings at Sao Paulo. A resolution was also passed recommending the celebration of an International American Conference of the coffee-producing countries in Rio de Janeiro.

In this connection, touching on the visit of Secretary ROOT, President AFFONSO PENNA said: "It was on the occasion of the meeting of this Conference that Brazil had the pleasure of receiving a visit from the Secretary of State of the United States of America, Mr. ELIHU ROOT, the worthy colleague of the great President, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, who thus had an opportunity of seeing in the different leading cities the esteem in which he is held and the sincere friendship which the Brazilian Republic feels for her great sister of the north. This visit, which began with Brazil on such a distinguished

occasion, was extended to almost all the countries of South America, and contributed greatly to the strengthening of the ties of confraternity among the nations of this part of the world."

The Government of Brazil was represented at the International Conference which was held at Geneva in June of last year, for the purpose of revising the Red Cross Convention of August 22, 1864. At this conference a convention was signed July 6, 1906, for improving the lot of the sick and wounded in the armies in campaign; both this and the 1864 convention were ratified by the Brazilian Government on December 20 last. On the same date Congress authorized the adhesion of Brazil to two of the conventions signed at the First Peace Conference of The Hague, one regulating the laws and usages of terrestrial war, the other extending to maritime war the principles of the Geneva Convention of August 22, 1864. In this connection the President stated that it is his intention to shortly send a special message to Congress asking for authority to adhere to the convention signed at The Hague July 29, 1899, for the peaceful solution of international conflicts. Brazil will be represented at the Second Peace Conference by Senator RUY BARBOSA and EDUARDO LISBOA.

A treaty establishing the boundary between Brazil, Colombia, and Dutch Guiana was concluded at Rio de Janeiro on May 5, 1906, and has been submitted to the Senate for its approval. A treaty of limits and navigation between Brazil and Colombia was signed at Bogota on April 24 last, which fixes the common frontier line from Cucuhy on the Negro River to the confluence of the Apaporis with the Japury, over the territory south of the Japury to the north bank of the Amazon. Questions regarding the dominion of territory are pending between Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru, and it was therefore decided to delay the negotiations relative to this part of the line until they should be decided. The Brazilian frontier in this region, from the confluence of the Apaporis to the brook Santo Antonio, near Tabatinga, has already been recognized by Peru in the treaty of Lima of October 23, 1851, and by Ecuador in the treaty of Rio de Janeiro of May 6, 1904. On the 24th of last April there was also signed at Bogota a *modus vivendi* with Peru regarding trade and navigation of the Ica River. A treaty of navigation and commerce will shortly be concluded with Ecuador. The instructions to the Brazilian and Bolivian commissions appointed under the treaty of Petropolis to establish the boundary between the two countries were signed at Rio de Janeiro in February last, and the commissions will meet before July 6, 1907. The commissions have been instructed to determine the exact location of the so-called "*Marco da cabeceira do rio Verde*," established under the treaty of March 27, 1867, to see whether it is really near this river, or whether, as some affirm, it is near an affluent of the Paragahu.

The time set for the holding of the sessions of the Brazilian-Peruvian Arbitration Tribunal, created under the agreement of July 12, 1904, has been postponed until January 25, 1908. An agreement has been made with Peru to begin on September 30, 1907, the negotiations relative to the establishment of the frontier between the source of the Javary and parallel 2° as provided for by the treaty of Petropolis. The governments of Brazil and the Argentine Republic have approved the maps presented by the Mixed Commission charged with the demarcation of the common frontier along the Uruguay, Pepiry, Guacu, Santo Antonio, and Iguau rivers, in accordance with the award of Washington of February 5, 1895. On April 13, 1907, the Brazilian Government denounced the treaty of friendship, navigation, and commerce of January 8, 1826, between Brazil and France, to take effect July 13, 1907; also the agreements existing between Brazil and Germany, Belgium, France, Spain, Italy, Portugal, and Switzerland, relating to the collection and administration of inheritances.

On December 12, 1906, a protocol was signed at Rio de Janeiro modifying the agreement of February 15, 1879, between Brazil and the Republic of Uruguay, for the purpose of facilitating the execution by the courts of one country, of the letters rogatory sent to it by the courts of the other country, both in civil and criminal matters. This protocol will become effective as soon as it has been approved by the congresses of the two countries.

Brazil was represented at the International Wireless Telegraph Conference held at Berlin in October, 1906. A convention relating to wireless telegraphy was signed at this conference, which is to be submitted to Congress for its approval.

The President called attention to the urgent need of reorganizing the Department of Foreign Relations, increasing its personnel, which is about the same as it was fifty years ago, notwithstanding the remarkable progress which has been made in political and commercial relations with other countries.

On the subject of education, the President called attention to the great need of professional and technical education and urgently recommended the reorganization of this branch of the public service.

He is of the opinion that some changes should be made in the provisional government provided for the Acre Territory, as experience has shown it to be defective. The powers of the prefects should be more clearly defined and the judicial administration reorganized. A decree of March 8, 1907, created a commission of public works for this territory, which will have charge of the work of opening up roads, removing obstructions from rivers, erecting public buildings, and establishing agricultural and professional schools.

A revision of the Commercial Code of Brazil is recommended so as to meet the needs of the commercial and industrial development.

Statistics of the foreign trade of Brazil for 1906 show that the exports were worth 799,670,295 *milreis*, or \$265,000,000, while imports amounted to 499,286,976 *milreis*, or \$165,000,000, showing an excess of exports over imports of 300,383,319 *milreis*, or \$100,000,000. Statistics of the export trade for the first three months of the current year show a noteworthy gain over the same period of 1906.

There was a notable increase in production last year. Brazil holds the first place among the world's producers of coffee, rubber, herva-maté and cacao. There was a considerable increase in the exports of sugar, cotton, and hides. Trade statistics for 1906 show an increase of £3,374,000 in imports of raw material and manufactured articles, and a decrease of £202,640 in food products. There was an increase in exports of £8,437,000, due mainly to the greater export of coffee, herva-maté, cacao, cotton, hides, and tobacco.

Congress is urged to enact a homestead law in order to attract immigrants and establish them permanently in the country.

A geological and mineralogical service has been created for the purpose of making a study of the geological structure and mineral resources of the country. It will collect and disseminate information in regard to the mineral wealth for the purpose of promoting its development.

Regulations governing forests and waters are being prepared and will shortly be submitted to Congress for its approval.

During the year 1906, 126,683,198 pieces of mail were sent out and 245,982,419 pieces distributed, as compared with 109,109,871 pieces and 196,126,499 pieces, respectively, in 1905. There were issued 141,789 national postal drafts and 27,827 foreign drafts, amounting to over 20,000,000 *milreis*. The number of new post-offices established during the year was 127, making the total number now 2,974.

The length of the telegraph lines of the country now reaches 27,349 kilometers. A commission has been appointed to construct a telegraph line between Guyaba and Santo Antonio on the Madeira River, which is the starting point for the Madeira-Mamore Railway; branch lines will be extended from this latter point to the Acre territory.

Satisfactory progress is being made on the port improvement works at Rio de Janeiro, and it is expected that the first section of the wharf will be ready during the current year and that the entire works will be concluded by December, 1910. The plans and estimates for the port works at Bahia and Belem have been approved and work on the same will shortly be begun.

Great emphasis is laid upon the importance of developing the railways of the country. Congress is urged to make appropriations for the construction of lines connecting State railways. The branch line between Mathilde and Muniz Freire, which will connect the Leopoldina and Victoria-Minas railways, is already under way and

should be finished within two years. The survey work on the branch line from Derrubadinha, on the Victoria-Minas Railway, to Santa Igenez, in Bahia, and on the line from Timbo to Propria, has been concluded; other connecting lines between the States are being surveyed. Progress is being made on the branch line of the Sorocabana Railway which extends to Itarare and on the section connecting the Sao Paulo Railway with Rio Grande. The line connecting Rio Grande with Uruguayana will soon be completed. During the year under review the railways were extended 77,420 meters, the present length of the system now aggregating 1,703,714 meters, against 1,626,294 meters in 1905. The receipts from freight traffic increased from 15,642,955 *milreis* in 1905 to 17,441,447 *milreis* in 1906. The number of passengers transported in 1906 was 21,077,932, as compared with 19,501,622 in 1905. Railway receipts in 1906 aggregated 31,156,705 *milreis*, as compared with 28,641,492 *milreis* in 1905; expenditures amounted to 30,077,284 *milreis* in 1906, against 27,823,789 *milreis* in 1905.

The Conversion Office, created by the law of December 6, 1906, for the purpose of preventing the great fluctuations in the exchange, has now been in operation several months, and the experiment thus far has been favorable to the institution. The deposits made up to the present time amount to 88,642,427 *milreis*.

The law of December 30, 1905, estimated the receipts for 1906 at 69,074,930 *milreis* gold and 223,825,000 *milreis* paper. The revenues actually collected during the year amounted to 88,651,568 *milreis* gold and 261,465,212 *milreis* paper, which is 19,576,637 *milreis* gold and 37,640,212 *milreis* paper in excess of the estimated receipts.

The expenditures for the fiscal year were fixed at 48,311,512 *milreis* gold and 286,348,218 *milreis* paper. Extraordinary credits were authorized during the year to the amount of 17,181,829 *milreis* gold and 110,863,720 *milreis* paper, making the total expenditures 66,064,333 *milreis* gold and 332,405,793 *milreis* paper.

The revenues collected during the first three months of the current year show an increase over those for the same period of 1906 of 231,742,021 *milreis*, of which 18,139,386 *milreis* represent the increase in customs receipts.

In addition to the payment of bonds of the internal loan of 1897 to the amount of 6,000,000 *milreis*, there have been redeemed since November, 1906, recision bonds to the amount of £238,660 or 3,818,560 *milreis*.

The fund for the redemption of the internal loans, paper, created by act of Congress of April 8, 1902, had on March 31 last 21,456 bonds, worth 21,441,700 *milreis*.

The amount of paper money in circulation on March 31 last was 664,667,411 *milreis*. During the month of April paper money to the

amount of 1,000,000 *milreis* was redeemed from the fund established for this purpose and burned.

The foreign debt of Brazil at the present time amounts to £69,-608,351 9s. On December 31, 1906, the paper money guaranty fund amounted to £5,015,181 1s 11d.

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE IN 1906.

The various countries participating in Brazilian commerce during 1906 are reported as follows with respect to destination and origin of exports and imports by the "Brazilian Review" of April 30, 1907.

Total imports, exclusive of specie, were valued at £33,204,041 (\$165,000,000), the percentage supplied by the United States being 11.46, while exports totaled £53,059,480 (\$265,000,000), of which the United States took nearly 36 per cent.

The countries of origin for the imports were as follows, the 1905 figures being furnished for purposes of comparison:

IMPORTS.

Country.	1905.	1906.	Ratio in 1906.
Germany.....	£3,977,321	£4,873,140	14.676
Argentine Republic.....	3,511,141	3,508,922	10.567
Austria-Hungary.....	519,209	512,583	1.544
Belgium.....	1,086,772	1,286,116	3.874
Chile.....	41,709	44,181	.133
China.....	31,989	29,124	.088
Cuba.....	4,703	8,610	.025
Denmark.....	67,455	65,277	.196
United States.....	3,082,570	3,805,128	11.460
France.....	2,686,868	3,057,305	9.208
Great Britain.....	7,931,245	9,294,707	27.993
Greece.....	653	790	.002
Spain.....	214,518	267,596	.805
Holland.....	130,367	160,770	.484
Italy.....	993,994	1,094,826	3.297
Japan.....	10,016	14,281	.043
Paraguay.....	23,546	21,067	.063
Peru.....	12,061	2,681	.008
Portugal.....	2,183,794	2,174,690	6.552
Canada.....	156,205	170,530	.514
India.....	539,236	426,943	1.286
New Zealand.....	1,869	802	.002
Newfoundland.....	435,357	421,397	1.269
Other British colonies.....	20,344	23,363	.070
Russia.....	27,884	39,801	.120
Sweden.....	380,114	143,414	.432
Norway.....		287,950	.867
Switzerland.....	231,892	299,287	.902
Turkey in Asia.....	4,325	5,682	.017
Turkey in Europe.....	5,369	7,245	.022
Uruguay.....	1,471,428	1,114,374	3.356
Other countries.....	46,097	41,459	.125
Total.....	29,830,051	33,204,041	.....

Destinations reported for exports during 1905 and 1906 were as follows:

EXPORTS.

Country.	1905.	1906.	Ratio in 1906.
Germany.....	£6,750,116	£9,341,357	17.605
Argentine Republic.....	1,364,644	1,923,758	3.625
Austria-Hungary.....	1,532,390	1,821,959	3.434
Belgium.....	903,808	1,105,841	2.084
Bolivia.....	545	485	.001
Bulgaria.....		5,128	.010
Channel (for orders).....	351,294	159,163	.300
Chile.....	72,670	91,914	.173
China.....	3,246	1,852	.003
Crete.....	268		
Cuba.....	719		
Denmark.....	110,025	113,151	.213
Egypt.....	52,349	108,056	.204
United States.....	18,360,449	18,627,520	35.107
France.....	3,265,708	6,507,470	12.265
Great Britain.....	8,208,833	8,544,904	16.104
Greece.....	12,914	16,246	.031
Spain.....	145,362	196,838	.371
Canary Islands.....	7,655	7,832	.015
Holland.....	1,324,517	1,842,982	3.473
Italy.....	414,270	510,118	.961
Morocco.....	1,600	1,178	.002
Paraguay.....	5,452	2,853	.005
Peru.....	21,311	15,618	.029
Portugal.....	261,539	312,755	.589
Madeira Islands.....	14		
Barbados.....	12	130	
Canada.....		672	.001
Cape of Good Hope.....	229,298	266,356	.302
Gibraltar.....	5,753	26,602	.050
Hongkong.....	1,713		
India.....	1		
Malta.....	2,601	12,066	.023
Newfoundland.....		518	.001
Algiers.....	90,509	95,307	.180
Dahomey.....	386	303	
Delagoa Bay.....	2,208	4,796	.010
Cape de Verde.....	158	33	
Tunis.....	1,281	4,841	.010
Roumania.....	17,603	17,199	.032
Russia.....	114,545	139,024	.262
Sweden.....		68,902	
Norway.....	33,669	31,876	.060
Tripoli.....	250	956	.002
Asia Minor.....	91,867	130,686	.246
Turkey.....	152,763	164,256	.310
Uruguay.....	729,789	835,949	1.576
Total.....	44,643,113	53,059,480	100.000

The total tonnage for steam and sailing vessels entering Brazilian ports, in 1906, was 14,464,937 tons carried in 17,764 ships against 12,927,295 tons in 1905 and 17,072 vessels. Clearances numbered 17,770 vessels and 14,451,157 tons as compared with 17,064 vessels and 12,926,298 tons in the preceding year. Brazilian and British ships are far in excess of all others reported.

The six leading articles of export were: Coffee, £27,615,884; rubber, £14,055,911; hides, £1,953,776; herva maté, £1,856,574; cotton, £1,656,730, and cacao £1,386,441.

The United States, Germany, and France were the leading purchasers of the coffee exported, taking 317,441 tons, 176,863 tons, and 128,362 tons, respectively.

Of mangabeira rubber Germany took 256,208 kilograms, the United States 154,135 kilograms, and Great Britain 132,210 kilograms; of

manicoba rubber 1,530 tons were sent to Great Britain, 433 tons to the United States, and 375 tons to Germany, while seringa shipments were as follows: To the United States, 16,162 tons; Great Britain, 10,760 tons; France, 2,770 tons, and Germany 1,651 tons.

Tanned hides were sent to Great Britain, France, and Germany, the three leading countries, in the following quantities: 11,335 tons, 4,625 tons, and 4,221 tons, respectively, France and Germany being the leading purchasers of dry hides, taking 5,129 tons and 1,010 tons, respectively.

Cacao was exported to the United States to the amount of 8,891 tons; to Germany, 7,190 tons; to France, 5,284 tons; Great Britain, 2,020 tons, and to Holland 423 tons, other countries taking the remaining 1,324 tons out of a total of 25,135 tons shipped.

Cut tobacco was exported to the amount of 679,727 kilograms, Germany purchasing 520,243 kilograms and Great Britain 85,084 kilograms, while 22,947 tons of leaf tobacco were sent abroad. Germany taking practically the entire quantity.

Sugar exports totaled 849,963 kilograms of white sugar and 84,099 tons of other sorts, the Argentine Republic taking the bulk of the white, or 633,308 kilograms, and dividing with the United States and Great Britain the brown and other varieties.

Manufactures form the leading item on the import list, being reported for £16,426,019, or 49.5 per cent of the whole, machinery of all classes and cotton goods ranking all other articles. Great Britain and the United States are the leading competitors in imports of machinery, the first-named country occupying first place, though in one item—locomotives—there was a marked advance on the part of the United States and an equally decided decline on that of Great Britain. In cotton goods Great Britain is easily first in the market, followed by Germany, France, and the United States.

Foodstuffs and forage are quoted as worth £10,250,687, or 34.85 per cent of the whole on the import list, ranking next to machinery in value. Under this heading the leading item is covered by 122,282 tons of wheat flour from the Argentine Republic, followed by wines from Italy, codfish from Newfoundland, rice from India, and wheat flour from the United States.

Materials raw or partly prepared for use in the arts and industries form 19.23 per cent of the total imports, figuring for £6,325,800. Cotton occupies first place on this list, followed by wood and lumber in various forms and iron and steel.

PORTUGUESE ENTERPRISE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

The permanent exposition of Portuguese products established at Rio de Janeiro under the combined commercial and Government authority of Lisbon, was opened on March 29, 1907, with consider-

able display, being inaugurated in Brazilian-Portuguese style with a collation, speech making, and entertainment, attended by the Minister of Fazenda and other Brazilian authorities and by a large number of representatives of Rio de Janeiro business circles.

While the exposition, even if it is a great success, is not likely to be of particular importance to American interests, since the goods presented come into competition with no articles from the United States, it is of importance as indicating what might be presented by the United States at the present time with profit, and the idea in its relation to possible trade campaigns elsewhere is worth consideration.

At present the exposition includes divisions as follows: Works of art; wines, liqueurs, champagnes, vinegars and wine products, olive oils, spirits, mineral waters, cork and cork products, dried and prepared fruits, dried vegetables, cheeses, salt, preserved meats and fish; preserved fruits, vegetables, etc.; photography, lithographing, ceramics, shoes, and miscellaneous.

In connection with the exposition of Portuguese products, attention is called to the museum established by the Academy of Commerce, an institution founded for education along business and commercial lines. The principal object of the museum is to collect samples of all native raw materials of industrial utility, which are classed methodically with information as to their place of origin, means of using them, how and where they can be obtained, and cost. It is planned to form duplicate collections of such materials and forward them for display in similar museums in foreign cities for the purpose of disseminating abroad a knowledge of Brazilian products. In connection with the museum there has been organized an information bureau for the collection and spread of commercial information, and a bulletin is to be published later in this connection.

IMMIGRATION AT RIO DE JANEIRO, 1906.

The number of immigrants entered at Rio de Janeiro in 1906 was 27,147, as follows: Portuguese, 16,795; Italians, 4,318; Spaniards, 4,074; Turks, 1,110; Germans, 225; Austrians, 101; Russians, 199; French, 105; English, 72; Americans, 29; Belgians, 15; Argentinas, 14; Swiss, 10; various, 80. This is a considerable increase over the previous year and marks a beginning of better things in the labor line, in the estimation of Brazilian statesmen.

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES IN THE REPUBLIC.

The "Trade-mark Bulletin" reports that a statute has gone into effect in Brazil requiring that all proprietary remedies for introduction into that country be certified by a licensed druggist in the country of manufacture.

TRADE OF SANTOS, FIRST QUARTER OF 1907.

For the first three months of 1907, total imports at the port of Santos are stated as 33,358:389\$ or £2,113,071, as compared with 17,646:786\$ or £1,216,813 in the corresponding period of the preceding year. Exports for the quarter were 76,011:952\$ or £4,821,956 as against 42,180:150\$ or £2,852,444 in the first three months of 1906. The trade of the port is thus seen to have practically doubled in the year.

Great Britain, Germany, the Argentine Republic, and the United States furnished the bulk of the imports, in the order named, though Great Britain is far in advance of her competitors. On the other hand, the United States leads as a receiver of exports, followed by Germany, France, Great Britain, and Holland.

Coffee, hides, rubber, and bran were the four leading items of export, the quantity of coffee exported amounting to 2,415,374 bags, as compared with 1,405,027 bags in the first three months of 1906.

RUBBER EXPORTS, FIRST QUARTER OF 1907.

Shipments of rubber from Amazonas and Para, during the first three months of 1907, are valued at £5,148,282 as compared with £5,290,489 in the corresponding period of 1906.

COFFEE MOVEMENT, MARCH, 1907.

[*Boletim da Associação Commercial* of April 9, 1907.]

The coffee movement at the ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos, for the month of March, 1907, compared with that of the same month of the previous year, was as follows:

	Rio de Janeiro.		Santos.	
	1907.	1906.	1907.	1906.
	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>
Entries.....	352,421	128,754	894,151	232,000
Shipments.....	165,547	201,672	925,943	506,230
Sales.....	271,000	103,000	1,026,027	287,548
Daily average of entries.....	11,368	4,153	28,843	7,483
Daily average of shipments.....	5,893	.....	29,869	16,330
Entries from July 1.....	3,420,013	2,488,556	12,685,392	6,300,799
Stock on hand Mar. 30.....	740,749	72,351	2,604,780	665,962

SHIPMENTS OF CARBONS.

Carbon exporters in Brazil pay a tax for doing business as follows: Firms exporting up to \$150,000 annually, \$1,500; exporting above \$150,000, \$3,000. In addition to this tax there is an export duty of 7 per cent *ad valorem*.

There are no companies engaged in mining or searching for carbons, that work being done by the natives, individually, or in small parties

working together. Prices are not controlled by any trust, but are governed by supply and demand and are subject to frequent changes. The carbon region begins about 267 miles from Bahia, and can be reached in four days, viz: Bahia to Cachoera, 45 miles by water, one day; Cachoera to Bandeira de Mello, 158 miles by rail, one day; thence to Andarahy, 64 miles, on mule back, two days.

EXPORTS FROM PERNAMBUCO, MARCH, 1907.

The *Boletim Mensal* of the Commercial Association of Pernambuco publishes the following statistics of the export movement at that port for the month of March, 1907:

Carnauba wax.....bags..	1, 422	Oil.....boxes..	1, 328
Mandioca flour.....do....	3, 100	Do.....barrels..	955
Rubber.....barrels..	19	Sugar.....kilos..	7, 104, 213
Do.....bales..	13	Cotton.....do....	3, 211, 775
Textiles.....do....	899	Rum.....pipes..	1, 260
Corn.....bags..	13, 269	Alcohol.....do....	840
Skins.....bales..	138	Honey.....do....	9
Castor-oil seed.....bags..	359	Hides.....bales..	681
Coffee.....do....	970	Cotton seed.....kilos..	12, 681
Soap.....boxes..	5, 280		

FIBER CONCESSIONS AND INDUSTRIES.

The "Brazilian Review" states that a contract has been signed by the government of the State of Minas Geraes with the Empire Fiber Company of North America, whose capital is \$350,000, for the planting and exploitation of pita and rice by American methods. The government grants the land, while the company establishes a school where ten pupils are to be taught each year the technicalities of the business. If within four years 1,000,000 plants of pita are not growing or if within one year machinery has not been installed for the preparation of the products, the land will revert to the State, with all improvements made, without the government having to pay any indemnity.

It is reported that the two Perini fiber plantations in the State of Rio de Janeiro produced in March 200 tons of fiber and 750 tons of cellulose. English firms have offered Doctor PERINI £40 per ton for all the fiber he is able to furnish and £12 per ton for the cellulose. The Perini plant is capable of yielding three crops per year.

CHILE.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, FIRST QUARTER, 1907.

Customs receipts at the ports of the Chilean Republic during the first quarter of 1907 show import duties worth 12,679,442 pesos 9 centavos, and export duties for 13,607,742 pesos 82 centavos, while

from other branches of the service the receipts were 608,597 *pesos* 28 *centavos*, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, when 9,883,850 *pesos* 44 *centavos* were recorded for imports duties; 13,874,104 *pesos* 26 *centavos* for exports and 507,316 *pesos* 76 *centavos* for other services of the customs, an increase as regards imports of 2,795,591 *pesos* 65 *centavos* is noted; export values declined in the sum of 266,361 *pesos* 44 *centavos*, and other branches of the service show an advance of 101,280 *pesos* 52 *centavos*.

In the aggregate, the receipts for the months of January, February, and March, 1907, show a net increase of 2,630,310 *pesos* 73 *centavos* over the same months of 1906.

FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE COUNTRY.

El Boletín de la Sociedad de Fomento Fabril, of Santiago, Chile, publishes in its issue for April, 1907, the text of a statement sent to the Department of the Interior by the Chilean Bureau of Statistics concerning the financial status of the Republic.

According to the statement referred to, the tax rate paid by each inhabitant during the five years from 1901 to 1905. was as follows: 1901, \$11.59; 1902, \$11.56; 1903, \$11.85; 1904, \$11.93; 1905, \$11.82; annual average during the period of five years, \$11.75. In this calculation, the revenues from Government railroads and posts and telegraphs have not been taken into consideration, as the same are public utilities and not taxes. The duties on nitrate and iodine have also been omitted, as they affect only a very limited number of individuals.

Referring to the tax-paying capacity of the country, the Bureau of Statistics says that the annual tax of \$11.75 could easily be increased to a double amount, \$23.50, a tax which, compared with those paid in other countries, is not very high. In France each inhabitant pays \$36; in Great Britain, \$29.66; in Holland, \$23.17; in Italy, \$23; in Austria, \$21.78; in Denmark, \$19.78, etc.

In 1897, the total value of property subject to taxation was \$1,400,-084,362; and in 1904, \$1,512,591,127, an increase of \$112,507,766.

The bank deposits in 1901, amounted to \$121,162,288 and in 1903 to \$314,240,435, an increase of \$193,078,147, or 159 per cent.

In 1901, stock companies were incorporated to the amount of £475,000; and in 1905, to that of £5,741,240, an increase of 859 per cent.

The number of industrial establishments in 1901, was 7,315; and in 1905, 10,152, an increase of 2,837, equal to 38 per cent. In 1901, there were 32,944 commercial establishments; and in 1905, 35,018, an increase of 2,074, or 6 per cent.

SURVEY OF THE LONGITUDINAL RAILWAY.

By virtue of a presidential decree, dated April 16, 1907, the Chilean Government has accepted the bid presented by the *Société d'Études de Construction et d'Exploitation de Chemins de Fer au Chili* to carry out, for the amount of 400,000 gold pesos of 18 shillings, the survey of the Longitudinal Railway between Ligua and Copiapo, for the alteration of the sections of said railway operated at present and situated between the same points, for the connection of the railroad from San Marcos to Paloma with the line from Ovalle to Serena, and for the survey of the branch line from Ligua to Papudo. The payment of the cost of these surveys shall be made only in case the Government should reject the bid which the company may afterwards submit for the construction and exploitation of the line in question.

THE NITRATE INDUSTRY.

The figures given below, taken from the last report presented by the manager of the Association for Nitrate Propaganda, show that the condition of the nitrate industry in Chile is not only very satisfactory but that it also enjoys a rapidly increasing prosperity due mainly to the steady growth of the world's consumption of this valuable fertilizer.

The principal source of revenue of the Republic is the export duty on nitrate, which is about \$1.22 gold per *quintal*. From 1880 (the year in which this tax was established) to December 31, 1905, the collections amounted to \$273,000,000 gold, approximately. It is reported that a large corporation of capitalists contemplates purchasing a portion of the Government nitrate lands for the price of \$73,050,000 gold.

The commercial year for nitrate transactions commences on March 1 of each year and ends on April 30 of the following. During the nitrate years 1904-5 and 1905-6, the production, exportation, and consumption of nitrate were as follows:

	1904-5.	1905-6.
	<i>Quintales.</i>	<i>Quintales.</i>
Production.....	36,661,125	37,810,552
Exportation.....	34,200,521	36,223,721
Consumption.....	33,798,013	36,393,078

A comparison of the above figures shows an increase in favor of 1905-6 as follows: Production, 1,149,427 *quintales*; exportation, 2,033,200 *quintales*; consumption, 2,595,065 *quintales*.

During the first half of 1906, the production amounted to 18,252,411 *quintales*, the exportation to 15,656,259 *quintales*, and the consumption to 25,510,285 *quintales*. In the same period of 1905 these items

were represented by 18,324,399, 15,242,870, and 24,048,106 *quintales*, respectively. The increase in the first six months of 1906 is, therefore, of 71,988 *quintales* in production, of 413,389 *quintales* in exportation, and of 1,462,179 *quintales* in consumption.

On August 25, 1906, there were 113 plants, with an estimated output of 58,019,000 *quintales*. In 1900 there were 74, with an estimated output of 30,393,000 *quintales*.

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION WITH JAPAN.

Under date of May 24, 1907, the International Bureau of the American Republics was informed through the Department of State of the United States of the official promulgation by the Government of Chile, on March 31, 1907, of a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation between that Government and Japan. The signing of the treaty in reference was carried out in Washington on September 25, 1897, by Señor DOMINGO GANA, at that time Minister from Chile to the United States, and JUSHU TORUHOSHI, Japanese Minister to the United States, the protocol explaining the most-favored-nation clause being executed on the same date, with indorsement at Tokyo October 16, 1899.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR IN 1906.

From data furnished by the managers of the sugar factories at Viña del Mar, Penco, and Membrillo, the Bureau of Statistics of Chile has issued tables showing the production and consumption of sugar in the Republic in 1906.

The factory at Viña del Mar produced, during 1906, 19,922,268 kilograms of sugar, as against 22,607,055 kilograms in 1905. With the exception of 800,000 kilograms, more or less, that were kept at the factory, the whole product was consumed in the Republic.

The production of the factory at Penco during 1906 was 18,652,208 kilograms, as compared with 12,404,812 kilograms in 1905. The sales of this factory were 17,368,515 kilograms in 1906 and 13,575,307 in 1905.

The market product, in 1906, of these two factories amounted to 36,890,783 kilograms; adding to this sum the 934,470 kilograms of refined sugar imported in 1905, the total consumption in the Republic during 1906 reached the amount of 37,825,253 kilograms, which, in a population estimated at 4,000,000, shows a consumption of $9\frac{1}{2}$ kilograms, or $20\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, *per capita*. "Mulhall's Statistical Dictionary" gives the following *per capita* sugar consumption of various countries: Great Britain, 69 pounds; France, 23 pounds; Germany, 15 pounds; Austria, 13 pounds; Russia, 8 pounds; Swe-

den, 18 pounds; Norway, 11 pounds; Holland, 29 pounds; Belgium, 16 pounds; Denmark, 30 pounds; Switzerland, 23 pounds; Italy, 7 pounds; Spain, 6 pounds.

In regard to the factory at Membrillo, its manager has made the following estimates as to its probable production in the years specified: 1908, 45,050 tons; 1909, 39,300 tons; 1910, 71,950 tons.

COLOMBIA.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT REYES.

The President of the Republic, Gen. RAFAEL REYES, on April 1, 1907, submitted to the National Assembly his annual message, accompanied by brief reports from the several Cabinet ministers. After congratulating the country on the state of peace and prosperity enjoyed for several years, General Reyes says:

"Our international relations have been cultivated and maintained on a footing of cordiality and correctness, toward which effective help has been given by the honorable diplomatic body at this capital and by our representatives abroad, where it is considered that Colombia has definitively come out from the era of civil wars, through which every country in the world has passed, and that she has now entered upon peace and progress. * * *

"The acute economic crisis which has weighed down the nation since the termination of the late civil war, as a result of the excessive emission of paper money, is still sharp. The Government, in order to relieve the situation, has applied the greater part of the public revenue so as to recover firmly the credit of the country abroad and by this means to attract foreign capital for the construction of railways and for other industries. In the interior of the country the Government has given its attention to the improvement of lines of communication, converting mule tracks into cart roads, repairing these and opening new ones. In this manner the public taxes have been given a reproductive and fruitful employment, which has controlled, in part, the bad economic situation, and will finally control it entirely.

"We have kept to the level of our estimates, and every day the organization of our finances and the regular administration of our public taxes is improving, to the point where we can say that these are properly managed.

"The harvests were abundant last year and promise to be so this year, which will keep the mass of the population from suffering for a lack of provisions.

"Since your last sessions the Assembly has increased the number of its members by twenty-one deputies, corresponding to the six new

departments which have been formed, and to the federal district. In this assembly all the different political groups of the country are worthily represented by the most distinguished men of Colombia.

"I have spoken incidentally of the political composition of the National Assembly, but only to give evidence of its representative elements; however, your labors will not be of a political character, as the nation has no problems of that kind pending, and as the actual institutions are accepted by all the political parties, the political labors of these parties will remain for the future, as they already are, in the fruitful field of the Administration, in which all can work for the good of the country; and this will be the principal object of the political groups: they will either change into coincident forces for doing good or they will have to disappear, for the nation can no longer tolerate within its strong organism any disrupting and opposing forces to its progress and well-being under the name of political entities. It is pleasing to me to recognize in you all the patriotic and open spirit required to accept with loyalty and frankness the postulate concerning the mission of political parties which is to-day dominant in all Colombians of good will."

REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

Señor Don EUCLIDES DE ANGULO, the Minister of the Interior, in his report to the National Assembly, accompanying the message of President REYES, says:

"The failure constantly observed by the authorities of the representatives of some foreign companies domiciled abroad, and who transact business in the Republic, to appear before the magistrates or civil officers of the Government as plaintiffs or defendants, in accordance with our laws, is notorious. In fact, said companies generally have attorneys who represent them, and whenever it is necessary for them to demand the compliance of some obligation from private or juridical persons of the country, they have availed themselves of their powers of attorney and have carried on the proper proceedings to a final result, but whenever the companies themselves have been required to fulfill their own obligations the attorneys have refused to exercise the powers conferred on them, thus excluding from international jurisdiction the legal entity they represent, in order to compel their opponents either to waive their rights or to appear before foreign courts in case it was necessary to exercise them before the latter. Therefore the result has been that, on the one hand, the right of the natives was left in an undecided and inefficient state, while, on the other hand, foreigners have enjoyed all advantages in order to make effective their rights. This difficulty has been overcome by following the modern practice of nations by the issuance of legislative decrees Nos. 2 and 37 of 1906.

"The Government has kept these provisions in force, which are found in the laws of all civilized countries, because it is believed that by so doing it was rendering a tutelary service to the natives and was establishing clear rules for the exercise of the same rights of foreigners doing business in Colombia.

"Many petitions for the repeal of decrees Nos. 2 and 37 had to be rejected, and it should be added that many of said petitions, which were supported by native lawyers, aimed at the elimination of wise provisions, the object of which was to establish, with absolute clearness, the judicial status of foreign companies, and to avoid the disregard, always to be deplored, of the rights of native citizens.

"To further develop legislative decrees Nos. 2 and 37, of 1906, the Government, at the request of the parties in interest, has made several explanatory decisions, the last of which is dated February 22, and was rendered in connection with the petition made by the German subject, CARLOS ARNTZ, and published in No. 12901 of the *Diario Oficial*. There is maintained therein a sound doctrine juridically adapted to our positive law, and the Government should continue along this line, because it is the legal way, and because it is necessary to stop the old tendency to speculate with the condition of internal disorders in matters so delicate as those I have just referred to.

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"The limited companies established in accordance with the provisions of the Commercial and Civil Codes, are juridical persons by virtue of the law, and do not for their existence need authorization by the Executive, as formerly provided in article 553 of the first-mentioned Code, inasmuch as said article was repealed by law 27 of 1888, this construction having served to reject, in several instances, the petitions made to the Department for the aforesaid purpose.

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"The Post and Telegraph report covers the period from April, 1904, when the former report was made, to the present time. The Department of Posts has operated regularly after the reorganization made in 1905, in accordance with Executive decrees 317 and 562 of said year. In conformity with that reorganization the Department of Posts has fifteen divisions in the capital of the Republic.

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"The routes existing when the previous report was made have been increased by four new ones, namely: One from Manizales to Carmen de Atrato; one from Anserma to Istmina; one from Bogota to Agua de Dios, and, lastly, one for the Atlantic, from Bogota via Girardot to Barranquilla.

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SEÑOR DON GONZALO DE QUESADA, MINISTER OF CUBA TO THE UNITED STATES.

"The establishment of a confidential agency in Panama for the purpose of receiving and dispatching the mails for the Departments of Cauca and Nariño in the southern part of the Republic, and those sent abroad from the latter places, has also given satisfactory results.

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"In 1905, there were handled 659,416 prepaid letters, representing a value in stamps of \$182,772.21, and 369,879 official communications; in 1906, the pieces of paid mail matter numbered 386,280, representing a postage value of \$101,460.57, while the official communications handled numbered 207,677 pieces."

REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Señor Don A. VASQUEZ COBO, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in his report to the National Assembly accompanying the message of President REYES, says:

"When our Plenipotentiary at Rio de Janeiro communicated to us the desire of Mr. Root, Secretary of State, to go to the port of Cartagena to make a visit to Colombia as the termination of his trip through South America, the Government prepared to receive that eminent statesman in a manner worthy of him and of the traditions of hospitality and courtesy for which the Republic is noted. The undersigned received from his Excellency the President the pleasing order to go to Cartagena, which he did, to await the arrival of the distinguished guest. Mr. Root arrived at that city on September 24 of last year, and was the object of the usual courtesies. On welcoming Mr. Root in the name of the Republic and of His Excellency the President, I said to him, among other things: 'We receive you as the herald of peace, of justice, and of concord.' Mr. Root, in answer to my remarks, expressed the 'sincere desire that all questions which exist between the United States of Colombia and the United States of America may be settled peacefully, in the spirit of friendship, of mutual esteem, and with honor for both countries.'

"This frank and amicable declaration, as well as the other remarks made by the distinguished Secretary of State in honor of Colombia and its illustrious Chief, inclined the Government to a further continuation of the negotiations begun in Washington by Minister MENDOZA PÉREZ. In order to carry these negotiations to a happy termination, Dr. ENRIQUE CORTÉS, a citizen who, because of his learning, tact, and long residence in European countries, seemed best fitted to continue this mission, was appointed to take the place of Dr. MENDOZA PÉREZ.

"Mr. CORTÉS proceeded to Washington and began his duties in accordance with the instructions given him by this Chancellery. In order to obtain the best results in this delicate matter, the Govern-

ment decided to appoint as the advisers of the legation, Messrs. JOSÉ MARÍA PASOS, GABRIEL O'BYRNE, and ANTONIO R. BLANCO.

"The negotiations have been conducted in a satisfactory manner, and the Government entertains the hope that it may soon be able to announce the celebration of an agreement suitable to the honor and interests of the nation. It would be a cause of special satisfaction to me if such agreement could be concluded before the termination of your labors, in order that you may take it into consideration.

"I should mention that the distinguished diplomat, Hon. JOHN BARRETT, a loyal friend of Colombia and who took upon himself a journey through our Department with fruitful results to the country, has contributed in a large measure, with intelligence and tact, toward the good feeling existing between Colombia and the United States."

PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS IN 1906.

According to the official publication of the Colombian Department of Public Works and Improvements, 39 patents of invention were issued, and 61 trade-marks registered, during the calendar year 1906.

TRADE OF BARRANQUILLA, 1906.

Of the foreign commerce of Colombia, amounting to some \$23,000,000 per annum, 65 per cent is conducted through the port of Barranquilla.

The total foreign trade of the port amounted to \$16,030,109 during the year 1906, an increase of \$882,955 over the year 1905. There was a decrease in the imports of \$493,826 and an increase in exports of \$1,376,779, showing a balance of trade in favor of the port of \$2,456,000, an increase of \$1,870,604 over the balance of the preceding year.

The following statement shows the value of imports through Barranquilla during the year 1906, as per countries of origin: United Kingdom, \$2,706,252; United States, \$1,217,777; Germany, \$1,127,520; France, \$1,109,686; Spain, \$208,047; all other countries, \$367,773; total, \$6,787,055; total in 1905, \$7,280,879; decrease, \$493,824. The duties levied on the foregoing imports for the year 1906 amounted to \$4,333,028, an average of 64 per cent ad valorem, and an increase of \$228,849 over the year 1905. There was an unusual amount of railroad material imported from the United Kingdom during the year, which contributed largely in obtaining for that Kingdom the first rank among the purveyors to Colombia. On the other hand, as previously reported, the imports of flour have practically ceased on account of the prohibitive duties imposed at the beginning of the year, which fact has solely affected American exporters, and caused our percentage to fall much below our usual

share. Of the total exports, the United States took 51 per cent; the United Kingdom, 20 per cent; Germany, 17 per cent; France, 5 per cent; Spain, 1 per cent, and other countries 6 per cent.

The port proper is Savanilla, also known as Puerto Colombia, but Barranquilla is the official port, wherein the custom-house, warehouses, ships' agencies, and commercial institutions are located. Barranquilla, which has a population of 50,000, is situated on the western bank of the Magdalena River, 17 miles from the Atlantic coast, to which it is connected by a railway owned by English interests. It is the capital of the new department called El Departamento del Atlantico, and is a thriving city, having more than quadrupled its population during the last three decades. While Barranquilla can boast of many flourishing industries, such as the brick (sand-lime and clay), tile, mosaic, cotton ginning, shoe, candle, soap, soda water, beer, ice, lumber, flour milling, cotton manufacture, etc., it is essentially a commercial city, being by far the greatest port in the country, and the main distributing point for the large cities of the interior, such as Bogota, Medellin, Bucaramanga, etc. Three banks—The Banco Central, Banco del Atlantico, and Banco de Barranquilla—are established here, and about 40 large business houses, making a general import, export, and wholesale trade, besides some 200 retailers in the various lines, and varying in importance from the little corner shop to the good sized general merchandise store.

During the calendar year 1906, 326 steamers visited Savanilla, with a total registered tonnage of 691,004 tons, an increase of 150,677 tons as compared with 1903. Of the ship tonnage, 274,141 was German, 245,170 was English, 99,274 was Spanish, and 25,985 was Italian. One fact to be deplored is that not even an American sailing vessel has visited the port during the year. The consular records here show that the last American vessel that called at Savanilla was on April 22, 1903—the American bark *John Stanhope*. Not one ton of American freight to Colombia is carried in American bottoms at present.

The service between the United States and Barranquilla (Savanilla) is as follows: Atlas service of the Hamburg-American Line (German), weekly—New York sailings every Saturday for Savanilla, via Jamaica, trip eight and one-half days, fare \$60, about 2,000 miles; Savanilla sailings every Tuesday for New York, via Cartagena, Port Limon, and Jamaica, trip fourteen days; Royal Mail Steam Packet Company (English), semimonthly to New York, via Colon and Jamaica, and vice versa, trip nine days, fare \$60; The Leyland and Harrison Line (Liverpool), thrice a month to New Orleans, via Colon and Kingston, trip ten days.

In the European service the Hamburg-American Line (German), has three sailings a month; Royal Mail Steam Packet Company

(English), two sailings a month; Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, (French), two sailings a month; Compañía Transatlántica de Barcelona (Spanish), one sailing a month; Compagnia Italiana di Navigazione (Italian), one sailing a month. The trip to European ports via Venezuela and the West Indies occupies about twenty days. The average freight rate to New York per ton is \$9; to European ports, \$15.

RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF FOREIGNERS.

The American Consulate-General at Bogota, Colombia, furnishes the following information for foreigners who intend to enter the Republic of Colombia:

Although each foreigner entering Colombia is requested to present a viséed passport, if one arrives without a pass he may gain entrance to the country by addressing himself to his resident Consul, the collector of customs, and captain of the port.

No invoice is required for or duty collected upon personal baggage, if it does not exceed 330.69 pounds in weight, and is accompanied by the owner, and is consistent with his station in life.

Foreigners coming to Colombia, however will avoid much annoyance, expense, and delay if they provide themselves with properly viséed passports, also with a consular invoice to cover their baggage if it exceeds limitation. Baggage that is in excess and not covered by a consular invoice or that is not accompanied by the owner is assessed duty at the highest rate in the tariff (\$1.50 per kilo of 2.20 pounds) and 70 per cent per kilo additional. The penalty for the absence of the invoice is 10 per cent and 5 per cent for making the inventory.

Excess baggage accompanied by the owner and by a consular invoice is assessed duty at the tariff rate of the merchandise of which it may consist.

Invoice fees.—The minimum charge for a Colombian consular invoice is \$18 on goods not exceeding \$200 in value, and the maximum fee is \$30 for each \$1,000 or additional fraction of \$1,000.

Transportation, etc.—At present and until transportation facilities are much changed and improved all perishable goods destined for the interior of the country should be so packed as to exclude moisture and in packages not exceeding 125 pounds in weight for transportation on mule back, peons, or in canoes.

All merchandise that is transported via the Magdalena River is subject to 100° F. for a period of about ten days. Merchandise, such as photographic films, pharmaceutical preparations, etc., are often ruined through insufficient care in packing. Goods destined for the interior are exposed to the downpour of the tropical rains and may accidentally be submerged in crossing mountain streams or in careless

handling in canoes. Goods may now be sent from the Magdalena River to Bogotá by the Cambao cart road, but even by this route there is no assurance of their exemption from damage by water.

IMPROVEMENTS AT CARTAGENA.

The Cartagena Water Works Company (Limited), of London, has completed its pipe lines from the springs of Turbaco to Cartagena and will soon be ready to furnish residences, etc., with a good supply of spring water. The Government palace, which covers an entire block, has been beautified and enlarged by the adding of one story and by remodeling and adorning its many rooms. The municipal electric-light plant has in use new machinery, dynamos, etc., recently received from the United States, England, and Germany, and is producing very satisfactory light for the residences and streets of the city. The light given by a small bulb costs the purchaser \$1.50 gold per month.

It is estimated that the new sugar refinery and cane plantation to be put in operation near Cartagena will cost \$800,000 gold. A building and loan association, the first one in Cartagena, has been organized by a citizen of the United States.

DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATION FACILITIES.

The Colombian Minister of Public Works and Promotion, in his annual report to the National Assembly, presented on April 1, 1907, gives a detailed account of the plan adopted by the Government for the improvement of the railroad system of the Republic. Besides utilizing many of the lines under construction, or for which contracts have been entered into, this design when carried out will establish close communication among the Departments of Cauca, Caldas, Antioquia, Cundinamarca, the Capital District, Quesada, Boyaca, Tundama, Galán, and Santander; and the extension of the system throughout the Magdalena and toward the Atlantic coast will include the Departments of Atlantico, Bolivar, and Magdalena. It is purposed to consolidate into a single line several of the railroads now under process of construction, thus: From Buenaventura, on the Pacific, to Cali; thence to Medellin, taking a northerly direction, passing through the principal cities on the Cauca River, and proceeding along the course of this river through Caldas and Antioquia; at Medellin it will connect with the railroad that is being built from Puerto Berrio, on the Magdalena River; from this port, in a southerly direction and proceeding along the left bank of the Magdalena River, to La Maria on La Dorada Railroad, which is being extended to Ambalema; a branch line will connect the latter point with the Tocaima station on the Girardot Railroad, which will ascend to Sabana to join at Facatativa with the line connecting the latter with Bogotá;

thence, by means of the Northern Railroad and its extension to Chiquinquirá, now under construction, and the line terminating through Bucaramanga at a point near Puerto Wilches, the lower section of the Magdalena River will be reached, whence this stream is navigable at all times. Besides, a line passing through Quindío will establish direct communication between Cartago and Girardot, and another one will be laid out from Medellín to the Gulf of Urabá.

From January, 1906, to April, 1907, extensions have been made in the railroad system of the Republic as follows: Southern Railroad, 2 kilometers, 510 meters, and 40 centimeters; Antioquia Railroad, 19 kilometers, 339 meters, and 15 centimeters; Santa Marta Railroad, 8 kilometers; Tolima Railroad, 5 kilometers; Girardot Railroad, 4 kilometers, and about 40 more that will soon be opened to traffic; Northern Railroad (Zipaquirá to Nemecon), 15 kilometers, and La Dorada Railroad (extension), 23 kilometers.

United States Consul-General JAY WHITE, of Bogotá, transmits the following report on the construction of railways in Colombia:

"The Girardot Railway has 80 miles under operation and 205 miles contemplated or under construction. The road runs from Girardot on the Magdalena River through Hospicio, and is to connect with the Sabana Railway at Facatativa, a distance of 80 miles, and is to be completed January 1, 1908. The Antioquia Railway when finished will consist of the extension of the road from Puerto Berrio to Medellín, 78 miles. The construction of a line is contemplated to join the Dorada Railway with the "Puerto Berrio and Medellín Railway" at Providencia, 75 miles, and the extension of the line from Puerto Berrio to Barranca Bermeja, 50 miles.

"Other engineering works contemplated or in course of construction in Colombia are: The extension of the Dorada Railway from Honda to Ambalema, 66 miles; the Buenaventura Railway, to Buga, and the Cambao wagon road, from Facatativa to Cambao, on the upper Magdalena River, 75 miles. Some material is on the ground for the construction of the railway from the Ciudad Reyes, on the Gulf of Darien, to Medellín. A concession has also been granted for the extension of the Northern Railway, from Bogotá-Zipaquirá to Chiquinquirá, 40 miles.

"It is proposed to install a new sewer and water system in the city of Bogotá, relay pavements, build new hospitals, public schools, abattoirs, markets, and 2,000 workingmen's model houses. The municipal improvements also contemplate the conversion of the present horse-car service into an electrical line. All the foregoing work is reported to be under the control of English concessionaires, with the exception of the Buenaventura and Colombian Central railways and the Bogotá Street Railway, which are controlled by American capital."

The *Diario Oficial* of March 15, 1907, publishes the text of the contract of February 1, 1907, approved by President REYES on February 4, between the Government and Mr. THOMAS GERMAN RIBON for the construction of the Tundama Railroad.

The Government grants to Mr. RIBON the exclusive right of construction and exploitation of a railroad from Nemocon in the Department of Quesada to Santa Rosa de Viterbo in the Department of Tundama, with a branch line from between these two points to Sogamoso.

A subsidy of \$9,990 gold per kilometer constructed and put into service is granted by the Government to be paid in Government 6 per cent bonds. In addition, a grant of 300 hectares of public lands per kilometer of road constructed is made.

The *Diario Oficial* of March 9, 1907, publishes the text of the contract of February 20, approved by President REYES February 25, 1907, between the Government and Señor CAMILO CARRIZOSA, and Señor JORGE VÉLEZ for the establishment of a line of steam navigation on the upper Magdalena between the river ports of Girardot and Arraucaaplumas. The contract calls for forty-eight round trips a year and for stops at Upito, Guataque, Iguanime, Ambalema, and Camboa.

COMMERCIAL STATUS OF SANTA MARTA.

The value of the articles declared at Santa Marta for export to the United States during the calendar year 1906 amounted to \$534,942, consisting of the following items: Alligator skins, \$10,674; bananas, \$498,142; cacao, \$491; coffee, \$4,541; copper (old), \$2,927; goatskins, \$4,148; hides, \$13,999; and logwood, \$20.

Santa Marta is at present the only Colombian port exporting bananas, sending its entire output to the United States. The industry has developed wonderfully, and although yet in its infancy it is by far the greatest industry in the district, the output having increased from 171,891 bunches in 1892, the first year of any recorded export, to 1,397,388 bunches in 1906.

The present acreage devoted to bananas is about 7,000 acres, of which an American corporation owns 25 per cent, the balance belonging to individuals. All the fruit is purchased and exported by the American company, and the following prices per first-class bunch (nine hands or up) are paid the growers: From the months of August to January, inclusive, 15 cents; in February, 20 cents; in March, 25 cents; April, May, and June, 35 cents; July, 25 cents; or an average price the year around of 22.5 cents. It is believed that the general output will be increased 25 per cent during the year 1907.

The Santa Marta Railway, with an actual mileage of 93 miles, has its lines now to Fundacion and is gradually extending across the

banana belt toward the Magdalena River as fast as the lands are taken up and cultivated and expects to reach the river at a point called Tenerife in a couple of years. Santa Marta may then prove to be a serious competitor with the ports of Barranquilla and Cartagena for the foreign traffic of the country, having the advantage of a deep and well-protected harbor, more accessible than either of the other two, and of a quicker ocean service, made necessary on account of the transportation of fruit.

Santa Marta can also boast of being the only district in the country where at present coffee can be grown and exported at a profit, since it has no river transportation to pay. The total amount of banana land conveniently situated for irrigation in the whole district of Santa Marta, including Rio Frio and Fundacion, might possibly reach 50,000 acres, now awaiting transportation facilities before development.

COSTA RICA.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT CLETO GONZÁLEZ VÍQUEZ.

President CLETO GONZÁLEZ VÍQUEZ addressed, on May 1, 1907, an important message to the Costa Rican Congress, covering the following information:

"In March, 1905, a statement relating to the award on boundaries, a treaty modifying the frontier between both countries, and a convention on landmarks were signed in Panama by the Plenipotentiary of Costa Rica, Mr. LEONIDAS PACHECO, and General SANTIAGO DE LA GUARDIA, who was then Minister of Foreign Relations of the aforesaid Republic. The Panama Assembly has already approved these three conventions, except the one relating to boundaries, in which some substantial changes were made. These agreements now only lack the consideration of the Costa Rican Congress and its decision as to whether they are acceptable to us with the changes made therein.

* * * * *

"The means of communication have been and shall continue to be the object of special attention by my Administration. Without that most essential factor agriculture would be handicapped, inasmuch as the high price of transportation takes from the agriculturist what would constitute his legitimate profit, and, anticipating a loss, his enthusiasm and energy will necessarily be weakened. The lack of roads also necessarily results in the high price of provisions and affects considerably the welfare of the poorer classes, whose cost of living does not bear any proportion to the rate of wages.

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"On the other hand, the lands of the Central Plateau are commencing to show signs of exhaustion, and therefore it is indispensable

to open and establish roads that shall give easy access to the fertile and almost virgin regions of the northern and southern parts of the Republic. The inhabitants of the old lands would settle and cultivate the new ones if the opportunity of transporting their products to central markets at a rate which would leave a profit were given them. In accordance with these views, the construction of a road to General is under consideration, and the Government expects within a short time to begin work to that end. These improvements, to which it is proposed to add a telegraph line, will attract to that privileged zone the people south of San José and some from the Cartago district, who at present justly complain of the meager yield of their lands.

"There is no doubt that incalculable advantages would be derived by putting the high plateau where we live in communication with the plains of San Carlos, Sarapaquí, and Santa Clara. The construction of a railroad at least as far as Sarapaquí becomes easier every day because of the progress which the Costa Rica Railroad is making in that direction. In order to carry out the negotiations pending between the Government and the Northern Railway and the United Fruit Company, the Government has stipulated as a condition of settlement that the aforesaid section of the railroad shall be constructed.

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"The construction of the railroad to Puntarenas has continued without interruption, notwithstanding the fact that the amount of the loan negotiated had been exhausted. The amount required to complete this work—which amount will continue to be an incumbrance to the State until said work is finished—is more than three million *colones*. The plan of negotiating an internal loan for the purpose of securing funds, should, in my opinion, be abandoned, because it is impossible to raise such funds here on easy installments without positive injury to commerce and agriculture.

* * * * *

"The customs receipts, estimated at 4,200,000 *colones*, for the fiscal year 1906 rose to 4,346,977.49 *colones*, an amount larger than that of the preceding year by 332,543.71 *colones*.

"The receipts from liquors, the amount of which was estimated at 1,450,000 *colones*, increased to 1,747,793.54 *colones*, or 421,571.92 *colones* more than the amount collected during the fiscal year 1905-6.

"The receipts from tobacco, calculated at 190,000 *colones*, decreased to 158,115.51 *colones*.

"The receipts from posts and telegraphs aggregated 237,635.64 *colones*, or 12,635.64 more than the amount estimated in the budget, and 25,677.56 *colones* more than the receipts of the previous year.

"The total receipts, which were estimated at 6,623,500 *colones*, rose to 6,951,209.92 *colones*.

* * * * *

"Not including the expenses for the continuation of the railroad, the expenditures of the Treasury, which were estimated on making up the budget at 6,627,731.20, rose to 7,323,775.34 *colones*. The Pacific Railway, which was assigned 703,664.28 *colones* in the budget, required, together with the rolling stock and the plant, the sum of 1,188,900.97 *colones*, or 485,236.29 *colones* more than were estimated in the budget.

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"The Interior Debt on March 31, 1906, which, together with the amount borrowed from the banks for the railway, aggregated 8,308,178.73, *colones* rose on March 31, 1907, to 8,592,086.77 *colones*, or an increase of 283,908.04 *colones*."

CUSTOMS CLASSIFICATION OF FAT COMPOUNDS.

On April 25, 1907, the Treasury Department issued the following circular to the custom-house officers of the Republic:

"CIRCULAR NO. 1.

"Decree No. 15, of June 6, 1902, provides that the classification of lard or tallow shall include not only the genuine article, but also all those substances which are sold in the market under these names, made of substances wholly or partially different from the substances imitated, or of lard or tallow which have lost their original good quality.

"Manterine, vegetole, 'bombero,' etc., should be classified among such substances, these being fats, some of which have the appearance of tallow and some of lard, so that they may be sold under those names, reducing thereby the necessity of employing the national product, which the aforesaid decree was intended to protect. Therefore, in order that the law be properly applied, the necessary order should be given the classifiers to the end that manterine and other fats having the appearance of lard or tallow be classified like the genuine article they most resemble, both as to color or any other detail."

By act of the Constitutional Congress of May 21, approved by President VIQUEZ, May 22, 1907, crude cottonseed oil intended exclusively for industrial uses will pay an import tax of 2 *centimos* per kilogram.

POSTAL CONVENTION WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

La Gaceta, of May 4, 1907, publishes the text of the convention for exchange of postal money orders between Great Britain and Costa Rica, signed by plenipotentiaries of the two countries at San José on April 26 and approved by President VÍQUEZ on April 29, 1907. The exchange office for Great Britain will be London and for Costa Rica, San Jose.

CUBA.

RATIFICATION OF THE SANITARY CONVENTION OF 1905.

The *Gaceta Oficial* of May 10, 1907, announces the ratification by Provisional Governor CHARLES E. MAGOON, of the International Sanitary Convention, signed *ad referendum* at Washington October 14, 1905.

MINES OF SANTIAGO PROVINCE.

The following table shows the number of tons of iron, copper, and manganese ores shipped from the Santiago mines and the value of same for the four years 1903-1906:

Year.	Iron ore.		Manganese.		Copper.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
1903.....	557,960	\$1,389,335	23,610	\$97,670	783	\$8,888
1904.....	376,470	849,408	20,214	82,170	10,599	235,764
1905.....	554,200	1,474,632	6,771	33,856	19,533	599,138
1906.....	636,960	2,210,331	8,300	83,000	24,558	330,236
Total.....	2,125,590	5,923,706	58,895	296,696	55,473	1,174,026

Mining is one of the principal sources of wealth of the Province of Santiago de Cuba, owing to the abundance and accessibility of the minerals. Iron is the most abundant, but copper and manganese are found in sufficient quantities for profitable exploitation. Gold, lead, zinc, and asphalt are also said to exist, but so far there has been no development of any of the mines said to contain these minerals.

Four principal companies are engaged in mining and exploiting minerals. From the mines at Daiquiri 3,536,121 tons of ore were produced to December 31, 1906. The production for the year 1906 was 510,500 tons. The ore has all been shipped to the United States except about 75,000 tons, which went to England, Germany, Belgium, and Cape Breton, Nova Scotia.

A company owning several iron mines on the north coast, in the Mayari Mountains back of Nipe Bay, is about to commence the construction of a broad-gauge railroad from the mines to the bay at Cagimaya, at which place will be built two wharves and other necessary equipment for economically handling the ore and exporting it to the United States. It is estimated that it will be possible to ship 1,000,000 tons annually.

Another American company operating near the Daiquiri mines shipped its first ore in 1884, since which time about 5,000,000 tons have been produced, nearly all going to the United States. The ore is transported from the mines to Santiago Bay by rail, where the company has a fine steel pier.

Copper deposits exist throughout almost the whole of the southern portion of Santiago Province, but so far the only attempt that has been made to mine it for exportation is in the vicinity of El Cobre, about 15 miles west of Santiago. A deposit of extraordinary richness exists in this territory.

TAKING OF A CENSUS IN 1907.

The *Gaceta Oficial*, of May 8, 1907, publishes the text of the decree of the same date establishing a census bureau charged with the collection, tabulation, and publication of a census of the population, by name, age, sex, conjugal condition, race, nativity, citizenship, occupation, literacy, and school attendance of children under 18 years of age in each Province, municipality, barrio, and other civil division of Cuba, to be made during the year 1907, and as soon as the necessary preparations therefor can be made.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES IN THE REPUBLIC.

The law governing the introduction of proprietary medicines into the Dominican Republic went into effect on January 1, 1907, the text of which, as published in the Official Gazette of the Dominican Republic for June 20, 1906, and furnished the International Bureau of the American Republics by the Dominican Consul-General in the United States, is as follows:

“ART. 65. Pharmaceutical specialties (specifics) coming from foreign countries, patented or not, in order to be sold in this Republic are subject to the conditions established in this circular.

“ART. 66. To obtain permission for the sale of specifics not patented, the manufacturer will furnish, either personally or through power of attorney, to the superior council, through the Minister of the Interior:

“(a) Two bottles, boxes, or cases of the specific.

“(b) The application, which shall consist of (1) the name of the medicine, (2) the base of its composition, (3) the dose and method of administration, (4) the use to be made of it.

“For specifics patented and approved by institutions or foreign faculties it will be sufficient if the persons interested send with the application a copy of the official organ in which is published the decision granting the patent, and deposit with the secretary of the superior council the name of the medicine and the registered trademark by which it is distinguished.

“ART. 67. Simple natural products will be excepted from the conditions of this law if there is received here the method of procedure for the preparation, but in no case must there be mixed with them

other substances, nor must they be sent incased in the form of a specific.

“ART. 68. The superior council will send a copy of the certificate issued to the chancellor of the exchequer, who on the receipt of it will authorize or prohibit the introduction of the specific, notifying the custom-house officers to this effect, so that in case articles that have not been authorized are imported they may be subjected to the penalties established in the law of customs and ports regarding all articles whose introduction is prohibited.

“ART. 69. In order that manufacturers whose specifics are now on sale in the Republic may comply with the precepts designated in this law, three months' time will be allowed for those of American make and six months for those of other countries. During this time, which will commence from the day of the execution of the present law (January 1, 1907), the officers of the customs will continue to estimate and verify these medicines as they have been doing. After that time they will proceed in conformity with the above articles.

“ART. 70. The applications, which should be addressed to the superior council (*consejo superior*), shall be written on sealed paper with type, and this council will collect for certification and registration the sum of \$20 gold for the approbation granted in favor of each specialty not patented and \$10 gold for those which have been patented. These charges will be divided between the superior council and the fiscal council, and must be paid by the manufacturer or the person holding his power of attorney on receipt of notification of the approbation.

“ART. 71. The superior council will open a register in which will be placed in numerical order the name of each specific whose sale has been authorized, the date of the approbation, and the name of the solicitor.”

FRONTIER DEVELOPMENT.

President CACERES on April 20, 1907, approved the following law enacted by the National Congress on March 15 for the colonization and development of the frontiers bordering on the Republic of Haiti:

“LAW REGARDING COLONIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE FRONTIERS.

“ARTICLE 1. The development of the frontiers bordering on the neighboring Republic of Haiti from the commune of Dajabón, inclusive, to the mouth of the river Pedernales is declared a public service.

“ART. 2. The sum of \$40,000 American gold is set apart each year in order to bring into the country, on account of the State, forty families of agriculturalists of the white race.

“ART. 3. For the installation of each family is set apart: (a) The sum of \$110; (b) 200 tareas (tarea, about 1 acre) of uncleared land for

cultivation; (c) a monthly stipend of \$30 for one year; (d) 3 shovels, 2 picks, 3 hoes, 5 machetes, and 4 axes.

"ART. 4. Immigrants taking advantage of the provisions of this law shall within two years thereafter make exhibit to the commissioner appointed by the Government for that purpose of the half at least of the land which has been granted to them in complete state of cultivation.

"In case of failure to comply with this provision the immigrant shall lose the right and privileges accruing under this law.

"ART. 5. Every agriculturalist, or his heirs, shall enjoy for fifteen years the entire production of the said land; after this time, which can not be extended, the Government shall enter into possession of the farm in order to lease it, giving the first preference to the agriculturalist who improved it, or to his heirs.

"ART. 6. Petitions to migrate to the country addressed by virtue of this law should be sent to the Minister of Foreign Relations through the respective Dominican Consuls and should be accompanied by a certificate of good character issued by competent authority; by a copy, properly legalized, of the register of birth of the father or head of the family; by enumeration of the persons in the family, specifying males and females, and a medical certificate of good health for all the family.

"Paragraph. Males of more than 45 and females of more than 35 years of age are not entitled to the benefits of this law.

"ART. 7. The consuls of the Republic, together with each petition, shall send such information as they can gather separately in respect to the petitioners.

"ART. 8. The Minister of Fomento shall prescribe such rules as may be necessary and those to which the immigrants should be subjected, and shall sign with them the proper contracts.

"Paragraph. The form of these contracts shall be formulated by the Minister of Fomento and approved by the National Congress.

"ART. 9. This law shall become effective so soon as the new Law of Public Expenditures shall be voted.

"ART. 10. This law repeals all others which may be contrary thereto, and will be sent to the Executive power as required by the Constitution."

IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE MONTE CRISTI DISTRICT.

President CACERES on March 23 approved the following resolution passed by the National Congress on March 18, 1907, for carrying into effect the plans for irrigating Monte Cristi district:

"Resolved:

"ARTICLE 1. To appropriate as a charge on the Public Treasury and for the period of two years the sum of \$75,000 annually, which

shall be set apart to meet the expenses occasioned by the irrigation of Monte Cristi district by the submersion system according to the plans prepared for that purpose and deposited in the Ministry of Fomento and Public Works.

"Paragraph. The amount above set out shall be assigned in the Law of Public Expenditures, annually voted by the National Congress, under the heading of "Fomento and public works."

"ART. 2. The above-mentioned work is under the charge of the Executive power, which shall employ all the means which may be within its power and exercise all necessary diligence tending to bring to a happy issue and in the shortest time the realization of this so important work."

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS AT SANTO DOMINGO.

The *Gaceta Oficial* of April 20, 1907, publishes the text of the resolution of the National Congress of April 15, approved by President CACERES April 19, 1907, authorizing the municipal government of the city of Santo Domingo to contract a loan of \$600,000 gold at 6 per cent interest with a sinking fund of 1 per cent, the proceeds of which are to be employed in building an aqueduct for public and private use of the city, in modernizing the electric plant, in improvement of city streets, in building a public market and a theater. In a circular letter issued by the municipal government of Santo Domingo on April 26 correspondence in regard to the proposed improvements is invited.

ECUADOR.

RECEPTION OF UNITED STATES MINISTER.

Hon. WILLIAMS C. Fox, formerly Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics, was, on April 18, 1907, received in Quito by President ALFARO as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to Ecuador.

On presenting his credentials, Minister Fox said:

"YOUR EXCELLENCY: In the name of the Government of the United States of America I have the honor to present to Your Excellency the letter of recall of my predecessor, Mr. JOSEPH W. J. LEE, and also that which accredits me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of my country to the Government of the Republic of Ecuador.

"The distinguished preference of my Government in conferring upon me this duty I consider not only pleasing, but also I esteem it a personal good fortune in that it gives me the opportunity to discharge the friendly duties relating to the official position I come to

occupy. Conformably to the instructions of the President of the United States, I shall do all within my power to preserve and to extend the cordial relations which happily have always existed between Ecuador and my country.

"We march together, sir, on the road of progress. Together, we recognize likewise that, although civilization came from Europe and that the aspirations of humanity are the same, we must confess that in the Western Hemisphere there are special interests, with less international complications, to assure the happiness of the peoples. Together, also, we wish for no victories but those of peace; for no territory except our own; for no sovereignty except the sovereignty over ourselves. It is our desire in the affairs of the world to maintain mutual respect and just consideration for the rights one of the other, for peace, prosperity, and progress.

"You will please, sir, to accept the cordial greeting of President ROOSEVELT and the sincere good wishes of the people of the United States, to which allow me to join the high appreciation which I entertain of the honor done me in being chosen as the official representative of my Government, near that of your Excellency."

The President of the Republic, Señor General DON ELOY ALFARO, answered.

"MR. MINISTER: Together with the letter of recall of your distinguished predecessor, Mr. JOSEPH W. J. LEE, you have placed in my hands the credentials which invest you with the high charge of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Government of Ecuador.

"The relations between our respective countries, never interrupted and each day more cordial and solid, will make you understand, Mr. Minister, that the mission confided to your personal talents will encounter the most favorable reception from the Government and people of Ecuador.

"As director of the International Bureau of the Republics of this Hemisphere you have come to appreciate our great ideals, so I am confident that the greater part of your diplomatic labor will be found in strengthening the chains that unite the American nations, so that they may work together for the final triumph of justice and liberty.

"It has pleased me much, Mr. Minister, to hear you interpret with so much ability the ideas of your eminent statesmen in reference to the common interests of America. In accord with these fundamental principles of the Law of Nations, you encounter here a people who aspire to no other victories than those of peace, for never have they waged war; you encounter a people who wish for no other territory but their own, for never have they claimed any other; here, finally, you encounter a people who covet no sovereignty except that over themselves, for they wish to be in the right that they may be respected

and upheld in their independence and in their constant desire for their national prosperity and that of their sister nations of the continent. I beg that you will present to President ROOSEVELT my sincere wishes for his personal happiness and the prosperity of the nation he directs. In regard to yourself, be welcome, Mr. Minister, and may your pleasant stay among us make you to remember that we have learned to appreciate your merits."

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

According to *El Registro Oficial* No. 280, of January 17, 1907, customs duties in the Republic of Ecuador are modified as follows:

The following articles of primary necessity are exempted from all fiscal and municipal taxes: Maize, barley, potatoes, beans, vetches, lentils, wheat, and sugar.

The import duty on vermicelli shall be at the rate of 1 *centavo* per kilogram.

Rice and flour imported from Peru into the Province of Loja through the land custom-house at Macara are also declared to be free of all fiscal and municipal tax.

Beer manufactured in the sea districts shall be liable to a tax of 2 *centavos* per bottle, and foreign beer shall pay a sole import duty of 3 *centavos* per kilogram, gross weight, in addition to the surtax of 100 per cent, the consumption duty thereon being abolished.

The present law shall become effective throughout the Republic six days after its promulgation in the capital.

REGULATION OF THE CUSTOMS SERVICE.

The *Registro Oficial* of March 21, 1907, publishes the text of the decree of President Alfaro, dated March 20, 1907, reorganizing the custom-house service at Guayaquil and prescribing the duties of the several officers connected therewith.

THE EASTERN ECUADOR EXPLORATION COMPANY.

Information furnished by the United States Consul at Guayaquil states that on March 26, 1907, a contract was signed *ad referendum* by the Minister of the Interior of Ecuador authorizing the formation of the Eastern Ecuador Exploration Company, to be incorporated in London or in such place as shall be approved by the Government. The purposes of the company are:

First, to construct a railroad from Ambato to some point on the Curaray River at or below the head of navigation for this river. Second, to establish a port on the Curaray River at the terminus of the railroad. Third, to establish a regular line of steamers between the terminus of the road and the city of Para, in Brazil; also to establish lines of

steamers on any or all of the navigable rivers of the oriental region of Ecuador. Fourth, to explore the oriental region and exploit its riches, both mineral and vegetable. Fifth, to acquire temporary or permanent titles to mines, waterfalls, etc. Sixth, to procure foreign immigration and provide for the settlement in this (oriental) region of Ecuadorian farmers from other Provinces.

The term "oriental region" is defined to be all that territory lying between the eastern watershed of the eastern chain of the Ecuadorian Andes and the northeastern, eastern, and southeastern boundaries of the Republic, but the Government of Ecuador may fix the western limit of this region with greater accuracy if necessary or desirable. Plans for the railroad must be presented within one year from date of contract, and the capital which is used in the construction of the road will be repaid by the Government of Ecuador in bonds secured by special funds. When the plans for the road are accepted, permanent title will be given to the company to alternate tracts of land 4 miles wide along its entire length.

The company through, its own operations or through a subsidiary company, promises to operate a line of steamers between the terminus of its railroad and the city of Para. It will establish hotels and hospitals and an office to facilitate the immigrant in preempting a homestead; this office will furnish the services of a surveyor and an expert agriculturist to the immigrant without charge, except for actual expenses. Immigration offices will be maintained by the company in the United States, Europe, and such other places as may be convenient, and the company may contract with the immigrant for his passage and for the necessary equipment for establishing himself.

No restrictions are to be placed on the exportation of the products of the oriental region by any route, nor on the exportation of foreign-made or foreign-produced articles by way of the rivers of this region. The company obligates itself to pay market prices for the products of this region, such as rubber, quinine, etc., less the actual cost of transportation to the Amazonian market. The rights conferred are not transferable and merchants already established in this region will be protected in their negotiations. Selling firearms to Indians is prohibited unless authorized by Congress, and the liquor traffic is to be regulated and taxed. The Government will maintain order and provide for courts of justice, and in case of necessity will authorize the company to employ special police. Export duties will be the minimum charged by Brazil, Peru, or Colombia. Hydrographic and topographic maps of the oriental region must be completed by the company within five years from the time their work is begun, and such maps will become the property of the Government.

The company will have the exclusive right for five years to locate and file upon such properties as mines, rubber zones, quinine zones,

etc., and to exploit such properties as may be thus located for fifty years; in the case of vegetable products title to the land which such products occupy is not conferred. Titles to mines may be acquired by fulfilling the usual conditions required by the Government of Ecuador and exploiting such property within ten years from date of discovery. Employees of the company are prohibited by the Government from filing upon mining properties until they may have left the service of the company ten years, unless permitted to do so by the company. Provision is made for fair dealing with Indians.

At the end of fifty years the concessions granted by the contract will be canceled by the Government, but this will not affect permanent rights and titles that may have been acquired. The company is authorized to issue preferred stock at 10 per cent not to exceed \$2,433,250 in value, provided an equal amount of common stock is issued at the same time. Common stock may be increased at the discretion of the company.

CONTRACT FOR A RAILWAY FROM HUIGRA TO CUENCA.

The *Registro Oficial* of Ecuador for February 21 publishes the text of the contract executed on February 7, 1907, between the Government, as authorized by decree of the National Assembly, and Mr. EDWARD MORLEY, of England, but domiciled in Ecuador, representing also Mr. GEORGE P. ALTENBERG, of New York, for the building of a railroad from Huigra to Cuenca.

The railroad is to be constructed by a company to be known as the "Huigra and Cuenca Railway Company," to be organized in Great Britain or in the United States, and is to be a 3 feet 6 inches gauge.

Importation of machinery, tools, and construction material is to be free of all taxes.

In a letter written to the International Bureau of the American Republics, on the subject, Mr. MORLEY says:

"This railway commences at Huigra, on the Guayaquil and Quito Railway, 72 miles from Guayaquil, and extends to Cuenca, in the southern plateau of Ecuador, crossing near the town of Azogues the immense coal field in that vicinity. This coal is of good quality and easily mined. It stands on edge, and there are ten principal seams, the largest being 10 feet wide, with 6 feet of good coal, the others varying from 1 to 4 feet each. The railway will cross this coal field in three places at a distance of 70 miles from Huigra. The entire length of the line to Cuenca is 90 miles, and the construction will be easy, there being plenty of Indian labor obtainable at 40 cents gold per day. Very few bridges will be necessary, and those small ones. There is also good timber for ties and mining on the line. The climate is temperate, Huigra, where the line starts, being 4,100 feet above sea level, and Cuenca, the end of the route, 8,500 feet. The

latter city is the third largest in Ecuador, with a population estimated at 50,000, but in the immediate vicinity there is a total population of 100,000. The two provinces traversed by the railway—Cañar and Azuay—have a total population of 320,000, all adjacent to the line. These two provinces are extremely rich in minerals, and several noted mines are close to the railway. Coal and iron are very plentiful.

"The Huigra and Cuenca Railway will be built first. Then it is proposed to connect Cuenca with the deep-sea port, Puerto Bolivar, 90 miles distant, and then extend the railway by way of the River Paute to deep water on the River Morona, thus connecting the Amazon with the Pacific by a short railway. The distance of this last extension will be about 150 miles, probably less when the survey is completed. The grade down to the Morona River via the River Paute is less than 2 per cent, and the country is suitable for railway work.

"When these lines are completed, the whole traffic of the Upper Amazon will pass by this railway to the Pacific, thence by way of the Isthmus of Panama to New York and elsewhere, making a saving in distance over the route down the Amazon to Para of over 3,000 miles."

GUATEMALA.

RATIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

President ESTRADA CABRERA, on April 18, 1907, approved the acts of the National Legislative Assembly of April 16, 1907, ratifying the convention signed at San Jose, Costa Rica, on September 24, 1906, by representatives of the governments of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica, for the establishment of a Central American Pedagogic Institute, and of an international bureau in Guatemala City.

President ESTRADA CABRERA, on April 19, 1907, approved the acts of the National Legislative Assembly of April 16, 1907, ratifying the convention adopted at the Third Pan-American Congress at Rio de Janeiro in August, 1906, in regard to patents, industrial models, literary and artistic property, etc., and the convention adopted at the same time and place in regard to international law; and on April 20, 1907, approved the act of the National Legislative Assembly of August 18, 1906, ratifying the convention in regard to pecuniary claims, and the act of same date ratifying the convention relating to naturalized citizens, both signed at the same Congress on August 13, 1906.

President ESTRADA CABRERA, on April 18, 1907, approved the following acts of the National Legislative Assembly, passed on April 16, 1907:

Act ratifying the general treaty of peace, friendship, and commerce signed at San José, Costa Rica, on September 25, 1906, between representatives of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica;

Act ratifying the convention signed on November 10, 1906, between representatives of Guatemala and the United States for the reciprocal protection of patents.

President ESTRADA CABRERA on April 22 approved the act of the National Legislative Assembly of April 19, 1907, ratifying the Geneva Convention signed on July 6, 1906, for bettering the condition of wounded and sick soldiers in the field.

DISCOVERY OF AN OLEAGINOUS PLANT.

According to press dispatches, Doctor SARDÁ has discovered recently in Guatemala a plant possessing valuable properties. Its name is *Myristica sebifera*, and its seed yields a vegetable oil that, it is claimed, has the same odor and taste of the cocoa butter, melts at 37° C., is soluble in alcohol, ether, and turpentine, may be used in the manufacture of soaps, candles, perfumes, sweetmeats, and pharmaceutical products, is a food substance, and never grows rancid.

With such properties this new oil, which its discoverer has named "*myristina*," must be worth at least \$150 gold per ton, or perhaps much more, as it is further claimed that the substance in question is made transparent without difficulty, that the soap made therefrom foams in salt water, that it saponifies alkali, and that it illuminates with greater power than other similar oils.

IMPORTS FROM NEW YORK IN 1906.

According to the annual report of the Guatemalan Consul-General in New York for 1906, the total value of merchandise shipped thence to the ports of Guatemala during the year in reference amounted to \$1,241,436.96. The export traffic of New York with Guatemala has increased considerably within the period of four years, as may be seen in the following table:

1903	\$345,472.06	1905	\$1,013,272.18
1904	816,745.16	1906	1,241,436.96

The principal articles exported during the last year were machinery, cotton goods, wool and silk, galvanized wire, hardware, agricultural implements, electric instruments and apparatus, medicines, drugs, railroad materials, furniture, leather, petroleum, paints, oils, iron pipes, paper, books, pianos, phonographs, automobiles, liquors, provisions, etc.

MEXICO.

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN FEBRUARY, 1907.

According to figures issued by the Statistical Division of the Treasury Department of the Republic of Mexico, the foreign commerce of the Republic for February, 1907, and for the first eight months of the current fiscal year 1906-7, was represented by the following valuations, the figures for the corresponding periods of the preceding year being also given for purposes of comparison:

The total value of importations during the eight months under review was \$149,464,925.18 in Mexican currency, as declared in the custom-houses, an increase of \$16,144,803.39 as compared with the same period of the preceding year.

The exports for the eight months were valued at \$162,137,606.64, showing a decrease of \$18,314,977.78 as compared with the same period of 1905-6. Imports and their valuation were as follows:

IMPORTS.

[Silver valuation.]

Articles.	February—		First eight months—	
	1906.	1905.	1906-7.	1905-6.
Animal substances.....	\$1,528,635.09	\$1,257,166.89	\$13,168,152.13	\$10,540,716.72
Vegetable substances.....	2,853,555.65	2,934,800.96	19,264,235.09	20,094,877.01
Mineral substances.....	8,483,139.64	9,863,117.94	54,158,693.64	51,934,797.42
Dry goods.....	1,843,333.07	1,767,179.36	17,184,311.07	14,329,838.07
Chemical and pharmaceutical substances.....	737,550.90	598,235.93	5,639,271.65	4,855,811.07
Beverages.....	500,351.20	466,584.78	4,427,155.73	4,669,854.62
Paper and its applications.....	604,958.89	388,502.97	4,056,595.93	3,575,355.03
Machinery and apparatus.....	1,877,758.21	1,504,267.45	17,396,056.73	12,397,075.97
Vehicles.....	827,528.97	370,182.00	5,614,616.78	2,635,759.25
Arms and explosives.....	191,241.98	367,794.81	2,529,582.95	2,699,701.31
Miscellaneous.....	675,227.03	545,363.59	6,026,253.48	4,986,335.32
Total.....	20,123,281.23	20,063,196.68	149,464,925.18	133,320,121.79

EXPORTS.

[Silver valuation.]

Articles.	February—		First eight months—	
	1907.	1906.	1906-7.	1905-6.
Precious metals.....	\$12,380,969.70	\$14,359,160.70	\$85,012,409.64	\$107,246,049.46
Other articles.....	9,571,753.74	9,120,504.68	77,125,197.00	73,205,534.96
Total.....	21,952,723.44	23,479,665.38	162,137,606.64	180,452,584.42

The details for the export trade during the period in reference show the following classification and figures:

Articles.	February—		First eight months—	
	1906-7.	1905-6.	1906-7	1905-6
Mexican gold coin.....			\$29,990.00	\$4,835.98
Foreign gold coin.....			7,531.00	20,392,971.11
Gold in bars.....	\$1,600,980.00	\$2,417,656.51	13,006,356.83	1,810,633.38
Gold in other forms.....	390,196.35	410,614.23	3,645,113.72	
Total gold.....	1,991,176.35	2,828,270.79	16,688,991.55	22,208,440.47
Mexican silver coin.....	3,947,217.00	4,193,293.00	18,338,877.00	33,891,126.60
Foreign silver coin.....	13,591.00	3,701.00	96,400.00	79,870.62
Silver in bars.....	5,321,634.15	6,692,837.04	41,941,636.87	45,136,350.25
Silver in other forms.....	1,107,351.20	641,053.87	7,946,504.22	5,930,262.12
Total silver.....	10,389,793.35	11,530,889.91	68,323,418.09	85,037,608.99
Total gold and silver.....	12,380,969.70	14,359,160.70	85,012,409.64	107,246,049.46
Antimony.....	134,178.00	93,103.00	942,045.00	688,652.96
Copper.....	1,495,334.00	3,284,069.50	16,725,047.00	20,258,902.23
Marble.....	22,918.00		43,998.00	73,098.00
Plumbago.....	9,600.00	14,200.00	66,220.00	65,621.51
Lead.....	304,717.00	570,643.23	2,452,538.56	3,646,295.77
Zinc.....	9,073.00	5,384.00	900,066.12	148,211.99
Other metals.....	12,975.74	45,194.50	1,086,756.42	268,754.34
Total.....	14,369,765.44	18,371,754.93	107,229,080.74	132,395,586.26
Vegetable products:				
Coffee.....	874,156.00	1,352,653.60	3,376,778.34	4,741,026.10
Cascalote and tanning barks.....	394.00	600.00	8,218.00	20,747.00
Rubber.....	665,899.00	176,051.72	3,427,772.00	870,858.74
Chicle.....	314,985.00	183,080.03	1,235,980.00	851,387.49
Beans.....	57,449.00	57,372.90	516,393.00	520,653.72
Fruits.....	16,133.00	13,182.00	206,455.43	223,870.90
Chickpease.....	61,701.00	82,684.00	2,755,685.00	1,866,884.75
Guayule.....	8,600.00	9,798.00	32,399.00	41,139.00
Horse beans.....			2,550.00	110,540.00
Heniquen.....	1,612,669.00	835,008.00	22,602,680.77	19,037,456.00
Ixtle.....	337,213.00	279,356.00	2,715,718.00	2,455,519.88
Woods.....	403,972.00	78,614.88	1,553,631.50	1,317,608.74
Maize.....	934.00	24,310.20	4,037.80	58,296.20
Mahogany.....	4,718.00	18,007.87	51,550.00	54,987.87
Dyewoods.....	56,606.00	56,801.50	303,116.12	286,885.20
Xacaton.....	142,418.00	106,921.00	1,125,606.00	1,241,364.00
Leaf tobacco.....	57,637.00	106,820.32	1,029,823.35	650,411.06
Vanilla.....	144,476.00	123,501.00	1,091,876.00	2,629,321.99
Other vegetables.....	1,476,278.00	146,440.05	2,095,825.20	992,228.53
Total.....	6,236,238.00	3,651,203.07	44,741,295.51	37,971,187.17
Animal products:				
Cattle.....	35,268.00	185,064.00	873,922.00	2,173,012.50
Skins and hides.....	849,126.00	805,570.60	6,235,053.03	5,203,676.85
Other animal products.....	57,591.00	47,455.50	416,182.99	340,316.43
Total.....	941,985.00	1,038,090.10	7,525,158.02	7,717,005.78
Manufactured products:				
Sugar.....	116,037.00	99,246.00	453,205.00	359,878.00
Flour and pastes.....			697.00	
Rope.....	65,319.00	75,959.00	472,437.00	352,321.00
Dressed skins.....	651.00	30,782.00	32,255.00	157,487.00
Straw hats.....	55,938.00	76,077.00	451,601.80	374,136.29
Manufactured tobacco.....	27,758.00	28,063.64	322,057.60	226,893.19
Other manufactures.....	64,948.00	47,751.20	373,936.32	396,589.59
Total.....	330,651.00	357,878.84	2,136,189.72	1,867,305.07
Miscellaneous articles.....	74,084.00	60,738.44	505,882.65	501,500.14

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican imports during the periods under comparison, with reference to their countries of origin:

Country.	February—		First eight months—	
	1907.	1906.	1906-7.	1905-6.
Europe.....	\$6,587,371.76	\$5,413,491.18	\$53,431,408.75	\$46,456,781.43
Asia.....	188,009.79	93,411.96	1,595,364.59	932,192.95
Africa.....	24,070.00	246.18	171,552.59	15,969.56
North America.....	13,293,074.79	14,513,198.09	93,935,112.01	85,501,190.38
Central America.....	1,326.42	3,386.49	19,100.56	22,360.71
South America.....	15,963.74	16,701.36	133,081.24	181,327.05
West Indies.....	12,864.73	17,817.42	120,405.64	156,050.09
Oceania.....		4,944.00	58,599.80	52,249.62
Total.....	20,123,281.23	20,063,196.68	149,464,925.18	133,320,121.79

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican exports during the periods under comparison, with reference to their countries of destination:

Country.	February—		First eight months—	
	1907.	1906.	1906-7.	1905-6.
Europe.....	\$6,423,719.84	\$8,087,674.52	\$44,964,292.12	\$54,566,551.37
Asia.....			796.00	
North America.....	15,368,539.60	15,040,200.08	114,943,596.21	122,253,027.02
Central America.....	36,534.00	82,851.46	579,982.31	806,958.71
South America.....		8,310.32	78,779.00	51,027.32
West Indies.....	123,930.00	260,629.00	1,570,161.00	2,775,020.00
Total.....	21,952,723.44	23,479,665.38	162,137,606.64	180,452,584.42

MODIFICATION OF EXPORT DUTIES.

In accordance with the provisions of the Mexican Budget for the fiscal year 1907-8, promulgated May 22, 1907, export duties on certain specified articles are modified as follows:

Campeche or dyewood, \$0.50 per ton of 1,000 kilograms; mulberry wood, \$0.25 per ton of 1,000 kilograms; zacatón root, at the rate of 70 centavos per 100 kilograms gross; chicle, at the rate of 2 centavos per kilogram net; guayule, leaf, in natural state or crushed, 15 pesos per ton of 1,000 kilograms gross; henequen, leaf, 50 centavos per 100 kilograms net; ixtle, leaf, 50 centavos per 100 kilograms net; deer and goat skins, \$2.25 per 100 kilograms gross; hides of cattle and others, 75 centavos per 100 kilograms gross.

POSTAL RECEIPTS, NINE MONTHS, 1906-7.

The movement of the Mexican mail service for the nine months ending March, 1907, as reported by the chief of the postal bureau in the Department of Communication and Public Works, shows total receipts from this source of fiscal revenue amounting to \$2,984,014.85, as compared with \$2,714,637.74 in the same period of the preceding year. An advance of \$269,377.11 is thus shown, or 9.92 per cent.

TRADE WITH GALVESTON IN 1906.

According to the annual report of the Mexican Consul at Galveston, Texas, for the year 1906, the commercial movement between that port and various Mexican Gulf ports during the period covered shows a considerable increase over the previous years. The value of merchandise exported from Galveston to Mexico during the year in reference was \$2,413,934, the principal articles being maize, lumber, oils, lard, machinery and hardware, cotton, hogs, wheat, and cattle. The importation of Mexican products into Galveston, in 1906, was valued at \$3,356,487, the greater part of which being for henequen, \$2,247,771; other imports consisted of coffee, palm-leaf hats, fine woods, etc.

During the year under review, 123 steamers were cleared from Galveston to the following Mexican Gulf ports: Tampico, Vera Cruz, Progreso, Coatzacoalcas, Campeche, Frontera, and Laguna del Carmen.

SILVER BASIS OF THE STAMP AND CUSTOMS TAXES, JUNE, 1907.

The usual monthly circular issued by the Treasury Department of the Mexican Government announces that the legal price per kilogram of pure silver during the month of June, 1907, is \$42.73, according to calculations provided in the decree of March 25, 1905. This price will be the basis for the payment of the stamp tax and customs duties when silver is used throughout the Republic.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS FIRST NINE MONTHS, 1906-7.

The Mexican customs receipts for the first nine months of the fiscal year 1906-7 (July to March, inclusive) aggregated \$39,587,950.58 as compared with \$34,922,201.65 in the corresponding period of the preceding fiscal year. Import duties are recorded as \$37,986,921.80; export dues, \$813,514.89, and port dues, \$787,513.89.

SISAL AND MANILA HEMP IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been informed by the Mexican Consul-General in Budapest that the Hungarian Government, with the purpose of facilitating the introduction into the country of manila and sisal cordings, has ordered that the customs duties thereon shall be modified.

Ropes and twines which formerly paid entry dues ranging from 12 to 83 *crowns* per 100 kilograms, according to their thickness, will henceforth be dutiable only at the rate of 12 *crowns* per 100 kilograms, without regard to thickness.

This order became effective on April 1, 1907, and it is anticipated that similar measures will be taken by Austria.

CUSTOMS DUTIES DURING FIRST TEN MONTHS OF 1906-7.

Mexican customs receipts for the month of April show a total of \$4,690,884.92 (national currency), of which \$83,129.81 were for exports and \$4,607,755.11 for imports. The port of Vera Cruz led all others as a port of entry, with \$1,616,384.85, while Progreso, with \$41,578.07, held first rank as a point of shipment abroad.

Total customs duties received at the various ports of the Mexican Republic during the first ten months of 1906-7 (July, 1906-April, 1907) aggregated \$44,399,698.33 as compared with \$38,088,862.52 in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Receipts from imports are credited with \$42,594,676.91 as compared with \$36,554,590.06 in 1905-6, and export duties were \$896,644.70 and \$751,770.24 in the two periods in reference, respectively.

FISHING CONCESSION ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Mexican official journal publishes the text of a contract between the Ministry of Fomento and Señor ENRIQUE OROZCO, by which certain fishing rights on the Pacific coast of the Republic are conceded to the concessionaire. The district included is situated on the west coast of the peninsula of Lower California, between 23° 30' and 29° N.

The concessionaire undertakes to establish, within two years from the date of the signing of the contract, at least one factory for the canning and preserving of the fish products. An important clause in the contract directs that within a period of two years an establishment for the sale of the canned products shall be opened in the capital. It is further stipulated that not less than 25 per cent of the preserved products of the factory shall be placed on sale, and that they shall be sold at prices not exceeding half those at which similar imported foreign products are sold in the City of Mexico.

The contract also provides that all the machinery necessary for preserving the fish and for the manufacture of the various packages in which it may be offered for sale shall be allowed to enter free of duty.

IMPROVED STEAMSHIP SERVICE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The "Mexican Herald" for May 2, 1907, states that from May 4 the Mexican-American Steamship Company inaugurated a fast express service between New Orleans and Tampico and Veracruz, which is an advance over any previously existing service between the southern cities of the United States and Mexico.

According to the new schedule, twenty-one days will be required for the round trip between New Orleans, Tampico, and Veracruz, instead of twenty-seven days as previously.

A ship will leave New Orleans every Saturday, and this regular schedule will enable connecting rail lines to depend on the service. Business men of New Orleans will thus be able to compete successfully for Mexican trade, a weekly service making quick deliveries a possibility.

URANIUM ORE IN GUERRERO.

A large deposit of uranium ore has been recently discovered in the State of Guerrero and crystallized specimens have been identified by Prof. JOSÉ AGUILAR, Director of the Geological Institute of Mexico, as torbernite, a hydrosulphite of copper and uranium. It is the first time that this rare mineral has been observed in the Republic.

The world's total production of uranium in 1906 was but 11 tons, and ores from 5 to 8 per cent are quoted at 50 cents gold per pound, or \$1,000 per ton.

RAILROAD FROM QUERETARO TO GUANAJUATO.

By virtue of a contract entered into on the 12th of January, 1907, and published in the *Periodico Oficial* of the State of Tabasco, of April 13, 1907, Mr. MANUEL RUBIO ARRIAGA has been authorized by the Mexican Government to construct and exploit a railroad line between the States of Queretaro and Guanajuato, starting from the capital of the former and terminating at the town of Acambaro in the latter. The whole line must be completed within seven years from the date of the contract. The concessionaire has made a deposit of 10,800 *pesos* in bonds of the Consolidated Public Debt in order to guarantee the fulfillment of the terms of the contract.

MARKET FOR HENEQUEN IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The Consul-General of Mexico in the Argentine Republic is endeavoring to establish direct shipments of henequen from his country to the latter Republic. Large quantities of this fiber are annually received from the United States markets and it is now purposed to establish an importing company in South America which shall work in harmony with an exporting association in Mexico, and which shall be the distributing depot for Mexican henequen throughout Brazil, Uruguay, and Chile. Factories have already been established in the Argentine Republic for the elaboration of henequen into twine, rope, etc.

PREMIUMS AT THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

In the *Boletín de la Secretaría de Fomento* received by the International Bureau of the American Republics on May 19, 1907, from the Mexican Government is published an account of the ceremonies attending the distribution of the various awards received by Mexican

exhibitors at the St. Louis Exposition. In a total of 2,285 national exhibits, 1,677 received premiums, of which 474 were gold medals, 516 silver, 618 bronze, and 69 first prizes.

The industrial advance of the Republic as evidenced by its standing at various Expositions is shown by the fact that at Paris in 1889 31 per cent of her exhibits received awards; in Chicago, 1893, 32 per cent; in Paris, 1900, 51 per cent; in Buffalo, 1901, 71 per cent, and at St. Louis, 73 per cent.

Agricultural exhibits received the bulk of premiums, and of 859 exhibitors 754 were awarded prizes; liberal arts following, with 277 awards out of 327 exhibitors; and manufactures third, with 223 premiums and 391 exhibits.

TRADE OF CIUDAD JUAREZ, 1906.

When the free zone was abolished in June, 1905, it was feared that the abolition would have a tendency materially to lessen the volume of trade conducted through this port. On the contrary, according to a report made by United States Consul LEWIS A. MARTIN, the trade has very materially increased—both imports and exports. The business prospects in the district were never more encouraging or the various industries more active, and there never was a time when the customs officials were handling more revenues from imports and exports.

The imports in 1906 amounted to \$8,130,794, an increase, as compared with those of 1905, of \$1,484,558; while the exports amounted to \$8,815,378, an increase of \$4,046,662 over those of 1905. The imports by articles, as far as they can be designated from the customs returns, were as follows:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Arms and explosives.....	\$156,228	Machinery—Continued.	
Boards and deals.....	800,225	All other.....	\$818,926
Cattle.....	106,694	Shoes.....	153,507
Chemicals.....	147,706	Stationery.....	74,018
Coal and coke.....	127,534	Vehicles:	
Cotton-seed oil.....	386,634	Railway cars.....	51,816
Horses.....	48,962	Carriages.....	135,859
Iron.....	127,205	All other.....	23,591
Ironware.....	242,537	Other merchandise.....	1,912,730
Machinery:			
Agricultural.....	68,634	Total merchandise.....	5,955,794
Electrical.....	111,827	Mexican gold coin.....	2,175,000
Sewing machines.....	91,044		
Locomotives.....	272,000	Total imports.....	8,130,794
Mining.....	98,115		

Of the foregoing, \$7,334,810 worth was drawn from the United States, \$443,839 from Germany, \$194,455 from the United Kingdom, and \$138,490 from France. The exports for 1906 were made up as follows: Minerals, \$7,110,088; vegetables, \$930,861; animal products, \$738,434; all other products, \$35,995; total exports, \$8,815,378, of which \$8,295,970 went to the United States.

A number of new manufacturing enterprises are being established. One recently started turns out brooms and mattresses from corn shucks, and from the refuse shucks they make daily 600 packages of cigarettes. A large building-brick factory is starting up at Sabinas with machinery from St. Louis, and will make 30,000 bricks daily. A sash and door factory has just been completed.

CONSULAR TRADE REPORTS.

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York reports that during the month of April, 1907, twelve vessels proceeding from Mexican ports entered the harbor of New York City, bringing 86,828 packages of merchandise. During the same month the vessels clearing from the port of New York numbered 16, carrying 206,507 packages of merchandise, consigned to Mexican ports. The imports in detail from Mexico at New York in April, 1907, were as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Henequen.....bales..	6,385	Lead bullion.....bars..	20,853
Coffee.....sacks..	14,918	Sarsaparilla.....packages..	739
Hides.....bales..	7,373	Vanilla.....boxes..	99
Hides.....loose..	4,436	Alligator skins.....do..	60
Ixtle.....bales..	4,998	Bones.....packages..	31
Goatskins.....do..	2,477	Honey.....barrels..	229
Deerskins.....do..	244	Cedar.....logs..	184
Rubber.....do..	5,348	Mahogany.....do..	34
Leaf tobacco.....do..	1,321	Jalap.....sacks..	100
Cigars.....boxes..	50	Copper.....bars..	4,061
Broom root.....bales..	617	Corn.....boxes..	207
Chicle.....do..	3,197	Silver ingots.....bars..	483
Fustete.....logs..	3,374	Garlic.....sacks..	1,397
Tecali marble.....slabs..	49	Oranges.....box..	1
Hair.....bales..	50	Mexican dollars.....boxes..	84

The Mexican Consul at Nogales, Arizona, reports that during the month of April, 1907, the following merchandise was imported through the custom-house of Nogales from the State of Sonora, Mexico:

	Gold.		Gold.
Cane sugar.....	\$229	Natural feathers.....	\$277
Refined sugar.....	69	Fresh fish.....	25
Leather belts.....	64	Lead ore.....	835
Portland cement.....	24	Potatoes.....	2
Rawhides.....	12,477	Cheese.....	9
Fresh meat.....	22	Ready-made cotton clothing....	8
Articles not specified.....	167	Common salt.....	22
Beans.....	11	Leaf tobacco.....	683
Canned fruits.....	6,026	Wheat.....	2
Cattle.....	14,740	Silver bars.....	129,528
Preserved vegetables.....	215	Gold bars and dust.....	144,959
Corn.....	13		
Oranges.....	3,763	Total.....	314,170

The value of the merchandise shipped through the custom-house of Nogales, Mexico, to the State of Sonora in April, 1907, was \$396,647.91, and consisted of the following merchandise:

	Gold.		Gold.
Animal products.....	\$65,460.17	Paper and paper products....	\$6,127.49
Vegetable products.....	40,104.63	Machinery and apparatus....	69,939.96
Mineral products.....	82,149.42	Vehicles.....	10,204.77
Textiles, and manufactures		Arms and explosives.....	14,465.47
thereof.....	58,169.61	Miscellaneous.....	20,029.65
Chemical products.....	24,043.62		
Spirituuous beverages.....	5,953.12	Total.....	396,647.91

The aforesaid merchandise came from the following countries:

United States.....	\$353,054.12	Austria.....	\$537.88
France.....	3,039.22	Canada.....	253.26
Germany.....	12,538.48	Japan.....	2,681.34
England.....	11,742.42		
Spain.....	12,801.19	Total.....	396,647.91

The Mexican Consul at Philadelphia advises that the shipments of merchandise from that port to the Mexican ports of Tampico and Veracruz during the month of April, 1907, amounted to \$102,460, and consisted of coal and powder invoiced at \$74,285 and \$28,175, respectively.

The Mexican Consul at Philadelphia advises that the shipments of merchandise from Philadelphia to the Mexican ports of Tampico and Veracruz during the month of May, 1907, amounted to \$95,555.74, and consisted of petroleum and coal invoiced at \$66,836.49 and \$28,719.25, respectively.

Receipts of merchandise at San Diego, California, from Mexican ports are reported by the special deputy collector as furnished by the Mexican Consul for the months of January, February, March, and April, as follows:

Merchandise.	Value.	Merchandise.	Value.
JANUARY.		MARCH.	
Cattle.....	\$20,462	Products of the United States re-	
Horses.....	290	turned.....	\$2,260
Swine.....	75	Copper ore.....	500
Products of the United States re-		Beeswax.....	740
turned.....	2,839	Tea.....	380
Pine nuts.....	101	Horses and mules (18).....	1,025
Miscellaneous.....	567	Cattle (547).....	7,863
Total.....	24,334	Sheep.....	1,707
		Mexican onyx.....	2,000
FEBRUARY.		Bran.....	\$28
Cattle (709).....	10,303	Panocha.....	105
Horses.....	590	Miscellaneous.....	419
Mexican onyx.....	13,302	Total.....	17,827
Products of the United States re-			
turned.....	6,921	APRIL.	
Bran.....	1,205	Cattle (173).....	1,899
Gold bullion.....	391	Horses (17).....	785
Beeswax.....	351	Sheep (500).....	1,500
Wool blankets.....	108	Mules, swine, and goats.....	394
Fresh beef.....	93	Gold bullion.....	1,506
Hides of cattle.....	92	Bran.....	1,168
Guano.....	65	Beeswax.....	351
Miscellaneous.....	325	Hides of cattle (4,282 pounds).....	621
Total.....	33,746	Products of the United States re-	
		turned.....	69,704
		Panocha.....	200
		Miscellaneous.....	244
		Total.....	78,372

Shipments from San Diego to Mexican ports for the first quarter of 1907 were as follows:

	Pieces.	Value.
January.....	5,005	\$9,666
February.....	2,357	7,804
March.....	5,153	14,660

EXPLOITATION OF IRON PROPERTIES.

President DIAZ, on May 21, 1907, promulgated the act of Congress approving the contract made on February 1, 1907, by the Minister of Fomento granting a concession to the company "A. B. Adams, incorporated," to explore for iron ores in the districts of Jamiltepec, Tlaxiaco, Teposcolula, Nochixtlán, Huajuapam, Justlahuaca, and Juquila, in the State of Oaxaca. The text of the contract is published in the *Diario Oficial* of May 30, 1907.

NICARAGUA.

REDUCTION OF EXPORT DUTY ON COFFEE.

According to information furnished by the United States consul at Managua, the decree published in the MONTHLY BULLETIN for April, page 885, concerning the rate fixed by the Nicaraguan Government for the duty to be paid on coffee exports from the Republic, reduces the duty on that commodity 20 per cent.

Previously the duty was 40 cents gold per quintal, while the decree in reference, issued February 24, 1907, fixes it at \$2 national currency. At the rate of exchange indicated in article 3 of the decree (630 per cent), this would be equal to a fraction less than 32 cents gold per quintal (100 pounds).

The text of the decree follows:

The President of the Republic, taking into consideration the unexpected fall in the price of coffee in foreign markets, and being duly empowered, decrees:

ARTICLE 1. From the publication of the present decree, the export duty on each quintal of coffee shall be 2 *pesos* in national currency, instead of 40 cents gold now being paid.

ART. 2. This decree shall remain in force during the existence of the cause that necessitated its issue.

ART. 3. For the purpose of carrying out this law the gold bonds issued for payment of above duty shall be received at their equivalent in national currency, the exchange being effected at the rate of 630 per cent.

ART. 4. All the regulations established in the decrees of January 27, 1894, and October 22, 1904, will remain in full force.

PANAMA.

ORGANIZATION OF A BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

A general statistical office for Panama was organized on May 10, 1907, under the direction of Señor Don LEON FERNÁNDEZ GUARDIA, which will have in charge the collection and publication of the vital, commercial, and agricultural statistics of the Republic.

APICULTURE IN THE REPUBLIC.

The *Gaceta Oficial* of Panama for March 6, 1907, publishes the contract made by the Secretary of Fomento on March 5, and approved by President AMADOR on March 6, 1907, with Señor VICTOR VARGAS GAMALLO, for the introduction of bee culture in the Republic.

APPOINTMENT OF A DELEGATE TO THE CONVENTION OF JURISCONSULTS.

The *Gaceta Oficial* of April 5, 1907, publishes the text of the decree of President AMADOR GUERRERO, dated April 1, appointing Dr. BELISARIO PORRAS, delegate from Panama to the Convention of Jurisconsults to meet during the year in Rio de Janeiro, according to the resolution of the Third International American Conference, to prepare codes of public and of private international law for submission to the convention.

 PARAGUAY.

INCREASED PORT FACILITIES.

A movement to secure an improvement in the handling of imported merchandise at the Paraguayan custom-house is reported as due to increasing shipments.

Representatives of the commerce of Paraguay have placed in the hands of the Minister of Finance a memorial soliciting that measures be taken for the construction of various provisional sheds for the deposit of merchandise in order that the cargoes which are on their way to the port of Asuncion, representing more than 7,000 tons, may be placed in them after their arrival. The lighting of the custom-house deposits by electricity; establishment of an official gold exchange for the collection of custom-house duties for a reasonable and prudent time, and a dislodgment of the occupants of fiscal lands needed for the improvements are other measures to be carried into execution.

Paraguayan commerce is continually on the increase, and for some time there has been a great need for better accommodations at the custom-house.

PERÚ.

LAND AND IRRIGATION LAWS.

The forest lands of Peru are in what is known as the "*Montaña*," which is the most extensive territory of the country. It offers a wide field for emigrants by reason of the fertility of its different districts, the variety of its products, and the special franchises conferred by the laws. The emigrant enjoys the same civil rights as the native-born inhabitants, and can readily become a proprietor of *Montaña* lands under the provisions of the law of December 21, 1898, which establishes as methods of acquisitions: (1) By purchase, at the rate of 5 soles, \$2.50 American gold, per hectare (2.47 acres); (2) by contract for colonization; (3) by rental of 1 sol, or 50 cents American gold, per year per hectare; (4) by free grants—only, however, in respect of lots of not over 2 hectares. But it should be noted that, as the law seeks to promote the cultivation of the *Montaña* lands, there is nothing whatever to prevent any person who may have received and cultivated one lot from acquiring others successively, subject to the same obligation with regard to cultivation. The spirit of the law is such that, in carrying it into effect, the Government endeavors to give the colonists every possible facility and advantage.

On the western slope of the Andes and in the coast region, where irrigation is more or less necessary, the granting of public lands is governed by the irrigation law of October 9, 1893, which provides as follows:

"ARTICLE 1. The Executive power is authorized to make irrigation concessions or contracts with strict subjection to the prescriptions of this law.

"ART. 2. Concession shall only be granted for the utilization of waters when these belong to the public. They may be applied to the irrigation of cultivable lands, and must in no way directly or indirectly affect the right of third parties.

"For the purposes of the law the following are regarded as belonging to the public domain:

"(1) Rivers.

"(2) Torrents, springs, and permanent and periodical streams, presuming always that they have not been subject to previous appropriation.

"ART. 3. The waters referred to in the preceding article may be conceded to the occupiers of uncultivated lands pertaining to the State. In either case, the right to the waters will be perpetual. When the property in the waters is conceded to associations or individuals in order to irrigate lands belonging to private owners, the proprietors of the waters and of the lands will enter into such agree-

ments between themselves as they may deem necessary for the purpose of irrigation.

"If, in the contract, the payment of an annual sum be stipulated for against the use of the waters, such charge can not extend beyond a period of ninety years. On the expiration of this period, the lands shall be exempt from the obligation of paying such annual sum, and the control of the water reservoirs and other works exclusively connected with the irrigation shall pass free of all charge to the irrigation service.

"ART. 4. Petitions presented to the Government for the acquisition of the rights hereby accorded shall set forth—

"(a) The designation of the waters and the method of utilization to be employed.

"(b) The precise jurisdiction of the lands to be irrigated.

"(c) The period within which the work is to be executed.

"(d) The security to be given in order to guarantee its execution.

"(e) The documents showing any right the petitioner may have over the land in case the concession solicited is for irrigation.

"(f) The tariffs upon which owners of land will be required to pay the respective fee (or annual sum) in cases where the concession solicited is for the irrigation of lands belonging to third parties.

"(g) The plan, descriptive report, and estimated cost and income of the enterprise.

"ART. 5. Immigration enterprises will enjoy the following advantages:

"(1) Exemption from import duties on machinery, ironwork, and other material which the enterprise may introduce for the construction of hydraulic works, and exemption from the payment of the alcabala tax on the lands of private individuals purchased for the same.

"(2) The property in the uncultivated lands of the State, or of municipalities which may be adequately irrigated.

"(3) Exoneration from every direct impost during the first three years in favor of all settlers cultivating the irrigated lands.

"(4) Power to alter the course of waters not privately owned, to improve their utilization by means of dams, and to execute the works necessary to connect the public with the irrigation system.

"ART. 6. The contractors shall have the right to use gratuitously public lands when necessary for the construction of dams, aqueducts, and other works indispensable for the irrigation. If the lands required for these works are private property, the Government in virtue of the present law shall declare the work to be of public utility and effect their expropriation in conformity with the laws.

"ART. 7. In case of the work not being carried into execution, the security which may have been deposited with the State shall be forfeited in favor of the latter.

"ART. 8. No concession can be transferred without the consent of the Government.

"ART. 9. The contractor remains subject to the laws of the Republic and shall be incompetent to put forward any claim whatsoever otherwise than before the tribunals therein constituted.

"ART. 10. All concessions with respect to irrigation, granted anterior to the last twenty years, which have not been utilized up to date, are null and void."

PETROLEUM SHIPMENT TO THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

In March, 1907, the British merchant steamer *Circassian Prince* sailed from Callao for Lobitos (oil wells in the north of Peru) to take on 3,000 tons of crude petroleum for a firm which has already placed the order in Buenos Ayres, and it is expected that in view of the price obtained regular shipments of the article will be made.

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES IN THE REPUBLIC.

The medical faculty, which is vested with power to legislate in the matter, has recently issued a decree whereby it is provided that all proprietary medicines introduced into the Republic of Peru shall be subjected to an examination by a pharmacy commission.

Specifics, together with the formula for their compounding, must be submitted to this commission, whose findings, given in the form of a certificate, authorize or prohibit the sale and use of the medicines throughout the Republic.

This decree, it is understood, applies at present only to those proprietary preparations that have not already been introduced to the public or already invoiced to some purchaser in the Republic.

SALVADOR.

IMPORT TRADE DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1906.

During the third quarter of the year 1906, imports of merchandise at the various ports of the Republic of Salvador were reported as follows:

Through Acajutla, 160,158 parcels were received, valued at \$1,930,-723.98; through La Libertad, 31,570 parcels, valued at \$494,940.19; and through La Union, 65,498 parcels, valued at \$700,501.56, the sum total being 257,226 parcels, worth \$3,126,165.73.

The origin of the imports reported was: From Great Britain, \$1,063,679.92; United States, \$979,746.08; France, \$267,387.57; Germany, \$334,177.35; and Belgium, \$120,634.94.

The leading item of import was cotton textiles, valued at \$1,041,-661.47.

INTERNAL DEBT OF THE REPUBLIC.

In his report made to the National Assembly on April 26, 1907, by the Salvadorean Minister of the Treasury, the total internal debt of the country is stated as follows:

Payable in gold, \$3,550,232.18; payable in silver, \$1,590,533.84; Salvadorean bonds, \$3,397,775.81 silver.

PAN-AMERICAN RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

Press advices state that President FIGUEROA recently approved the concession secured by J. M. NEELAND for the construction of the Pan-American Railway of Central America, work to begin not later than September 1, 1907. The total length of the road will be 450 kilometers, and it will run through the richest agricultural region of the State of Salvador. The capital for the construction of the road will be furnished by capitalists from the United States and Holland. The company is capitalized at \$7,000,000 gold. The road will be known as the Pan-American of Central America, and its completion is expected in four years. The construction of the road will be slow, as the greater part of the route is mountainous.

The principal traffic of the line will be coffee, and as the State of Salvador alone produces 2,000,000 bags yearly it will be exceedingly heavy. Another large factor in the traffic will be sugar. From La Union ships will convey this traffic to the United States. La Union is on the Bay of Fonseca, which has been pronounced by Humboldt and other competent authorities the finest natural harbor in the entire Western Hemisphere.

PAYMENT OF IMPORT DUTIES IN GOLD.

The *Diario Oficial* of Salvador for March 26, 1907, publishes the following decree signed by President FIGUEROA on March 22, 1907:

"The Executive Power of the Republic of El Salvador, considering:

"That by virtue of agreements made with various state creditors it has been agreed to reduce to American gold the debts in their favor, and it being indispensable therefore to dictate the means necessary in order to make payment in this kind of money, it is decreed:

"SOLE ARTICLE. From the 1st of next April the imposts with which imported merchandise is taxed, that is, the 8 *pesos* silver per 100 kilograms referred to in article 573 of the present tariff, shall be reduced to \$3.70 American gold and shall be collected in cash or in bank drafts at sight on the United States.

"Given in the Executive Palace at San Salvador, March 22, 1907."

INCREASED DUTY ON AGUARDIENTE.

On and after April 1, 1907, the tax on each bottle of aguardiente sold from Government deposits, both with regard to the regular quotas and to additional purchases, was increased 25 cents silver.

UNITED STATES.

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Commerce and Labor, showing the value of the trade between the United States and the Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of April, 1907, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the ten months ending April, 1907, as compared with the same period of the preceding year. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses, showing imports and exports for any month, are not received by the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for April, for example, are not published until some time in June.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

	April—		Ten months ending April—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
<i>Cocoa (Cacao; Coco ou cacao; Cacao):</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	1,184	3,453	13,417	43,078
Brazil.....	79,006	207,645	1,133,236	2,377,042
Other South America.....	182,509	173,152	1,547,086	1,484,504
<i>Coffee (Café; Cafè; Cafè):</i>				
Central America.....	708,192	2,195,355	5,255,128	5,750,497
Mexico.....	318,047	349,206	2,021,082	1,247,914
Brazil.....	1,968,701	5,066,062	45,574,561	50,750,119
Other South America.....	776,449	697,566	8,285,200	7,775,460
<i>Copper (Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre):</i>				
Mexico.....	1,588,979	1,899,436	15,144,790	15,859,252
Cuba.....	8,708	26,425	65,746	97,006
South America.....	75,334	35,066	485,373	831,723
<i>Fibers:</i>				
Cotton, unmanufactured (<i>Algodón en rama; Algodao em rama; Coton non manufacturé</i>):				
South America.....	38,157	23,598	339,023	562,497
<i>Sisal grass (Henequén; Henequen; Henequen):</i>				
Mexico.....	1,277,296	982,347	11,044,259	12,463,677
<i>Fruits:</i>				
Bananas (<i>Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes</i>):				
Central America.....	261,409	422,330	3,588,400	4,139,475
Cuba.....	133,837	203,343	497,756	803,258
South America.....	52,429	15,871	340,852	13,861
<i>Oranges (Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges):</i>				
Mexico.....	1,844	4,768	49,115	41,809
Cuba.....	2,371	137	10,149	7,983

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IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

	April—		Ten months ending April—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Hides and skins (<i>Cueros y pieles; Couros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux</i>):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Mexico.....	367,297	400,527	3,396,011	4,092,177
Cuba.....	21,967	32,422	128,453	260,047
Brazil.....	125,319	135,648	1,590,176	1,620,670
Other South America.....	725,498	817,940	9,412,916	9,548,388
India rubber, crude (<i>Goma elástica; Borracha cruda; Caoutchouc</i>):				
Central America.....	58,546	48,723	642,929	652,403
Mexico.....	170,949	527,289	567,295	2,182,988
Brazil.....	2,342,555	3,110,769	21,088,077	28,875,152
Other South America.....	56,786	79,619	1,026,397	1,161,135
Iron ore (<i>Mineral de hierro; Mineral de ferro; Mineral de fer</i>):				
Cuba.....	216,963	180,710	1,550,520	218,995
Lead, ore (<i>Plomo; Chumbo; Plomb</i>):				
Mexico.....	225,598	182,287	2,508,419	2,132,953
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (<i>Azúcar, inferior al No. 16 del modelo holandés; Assucar, nao superior ao No. 16 de padrao hollandez; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16</i>):				
Mexico.....	2,735	1,629	31,342	166,948
Cuba.....	9,361,916	10,082,743	46,126,398	50,607,710
Brazil.....			398,140	912,381
Other South America.....	62,622	47,413	2,018,240	1,927,145
Tobacco and manufactures (<i>Tabaco y sus manufacturas; Tabaco e sus manufacturas; Tabac et ses manufactures</i>):				
Cuba.....	1,265,870	1,159,501	14,755,770	15,608,610
Wood, mahogany (<i>Caoba; Mogno; Acajou</i>):				
Central America.....	57,485	19,281	467,336	397,653
Mexico.....	51,682	22,762	330,243	526,079
Cuba.....	23,766	19,916	103,149	150,629
Wool (<i>Lana; Lã; Laine</i>):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing).....	879,672	1,326,413	6,339,056	4,063,829
Class 2 (combing).....	8,477	92,996	199,014	412,897
Class 3 (carpet).....	50,512	37,624	589,615	575,423

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Agricultural implements (<i>Instrumentos agrícolas; Instrumentos de agricultura; Machines agricoles</i>):				
Mexico.....	61,956	64,127	432,902	393,589
Cuba.....	21,412	16,049	164,956	65,159
Argentine Republic.....	134,495	108,673	4,956,249	3,423,080
Brazil.....	13,992	12,607	82,344	106,200
Chile.....	8,888	16,031	291,581	344,919
Other South America.....	14,623	17,722	263,740	192,041
Animals:				
Cattle (<i>Canado vacuno; Gado; Bétail</i>):				
Mexico.....	51,189	47,932	504,850	716,811
Cuba.....	167,104	27,187	1,578,903	355,727
South America.....	12,179		99,324	47,992
Hogs (<i>Cerdos; Porcos; Pores</i>):				
Mexico.....	15,033	11,035	132,542	171,960
South America.....		206	1,320	1,282
Horses (<i>Caballos; Cavallos; Chevaux</i>):				
Mexico.....	22,304	31,893	246,852	381,472
Sheep (<i>Ovejas; Ovelhas; Brébis</i>):				
Mexico.....	19,046	17,066	52,026	78,118
Books, maps, etc. (<i>Libros, mapas, etc.; Livros, mappas, etc.; Livres, mappes, etc.</i>):				
Central America.....	4,421	6,982	46,700	45,261
Mexico.....	26,692	25,504	307,729	251,150
Cuba.....	24,204	26,737	282,963	271,660
Argentine Republic.....	9,088	7,272	63,469	77,295
Brazil.....	2,562	13,547	105,764	81,042
Chile.....	15,154	1,666	157,914	229,856
Other South America.....	10,122	7,654	74,812	98,521

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

	April—		Ten months ending April—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Breadstuffs:				
Corn (<i>Maiz; Milho; Mais</i>):				
Central America.....	8,398	9,015	100,646	31,530
Mexico.....	74,007	73,861	772,539	942,000
Cuba.....	71,604	124,107	1,025,435	1,184,840
South America.....	1,048	774	17,806	8,320
Oats (<i>Avena; Aveia; Avoine</i>):				
Central America.....	6,837	1,656	30,003	23,827
Mexico.....	6,455	1,745	31,908	44,680
Cuba.....	25,312	19,438	202,797	288,374
South America.....	1,740	424	21,705	10,466
Wheat (<i>Trigo; Trigo; Blé</i>):				
Central America.....	315	2,550	35,594	28,003
Mexico.....	126,108	333,410	1,698,776	1,038,099
South America.....	75,360	21,906	461,942	359,099
Wheat flour (<i>Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé</i>):				
Central America.....	151,900	167,634	1,515,351	1,420,112
Mexico.....	9,234	18,372	147,114	117,741
Cuba.....	239,176	251,005	2,710,859	2,520,882
Brazil.....	105,804	127,645	1,049,185	1,128,442
Colombia.....	6,618	11,630	489,679	134,111
Other South America.....	417,955	86,767	2,187,787	1,623,325
Carriages, etc.:				
Automobiles (<i>Automóviles; Automoviles; Automobiles</i>):				
Mexico.....	91,881	64,409	293,002	692,652
South America.....	9,748	11,214	61,780	170,270
Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of (<i>Carruages, carros y sus accesorios; Carriages, carros e partes de carros; Voitures wagons et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	24,950	309,114	1,029,915	1,544,883
Mexico.....	71,995	244,073	835,739	1,909,449
Cuba.....	80,557	42,885	924,608	679,639
Argentine Republic.....	29,481	181,240	355,863	1,842,013
Chile.....	13,814	25,110	404,931	146,267
Other South America.....	3,377	79,256	298,839	598,634
Cycles and parts of (<i>Bicicletas y sus accesorios; Bicyclos e partes; Bicyclettes et leurs parties</i>):				
Mexico.....	7,361	6,318	71,186	79,202
Cuba.....	2,461	3,153	30,860	30,595
Argentine Republic.....	688	1,709	13,315	16,203
Brazil.....	1,387	1,453	7,860	10,184
Other South America.....	1,238	1,262	14,093	17,229
Clocks and watches (<i>Relojes de pared y bolsillo; Relogios de bolso e parede; Horloges et montres</i>):				
Central America.....	1,671	1,740	15,077	14,707
Mexico.....	23,209	5,185	66,409	42,345
Argentine Republic.....	9,838	18,800	61,800	65,999
Brazil.....	3,763	8,735	59,432	79,180
Chile.....	2,260	5,918	58,657	41,297
Other South America.....	2,048	4,258	40,042	34,522
Coal (<i>Carbón; Carvão; Charbon</i>):				
Mexico.....	225,486	332,206	2,484,096	2,713,367
Cuba.....	88,076	246,054	1,596,206	1,788,169
Copper (<i>Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre</i>):				
Mexico.....	87,635	124,647	1,058,715	831,118
Cotton:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (<i>Algodón en rama; Algodao em rama; Coton non manufacturé</i>):				
Mexico.....	37,365	.....	1,590,995	36,413
Cotton cloths (<i>Tejidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Coton manufacturé</i>):				
Central America.....	143,711	142,561	1,320,144	1,430,323
Mexico.....	21,912	19,332	231,008	213,183
Cuba.....	63,243	97,069	929,847	895,266
Argentine Republic.....	23,942	10,214	256,369	213,999
Brazil.....	53,336	44,103	524,301	369,037
Chile.....	63,382	48,402	789,622	861,166
Colombia.....	86,956	74,565	528,299	709,083
Venezuela.....	47,037	19,041	321,222	367,890
Other South America.....	31,938	59,772	382,218	457,489
Wearing apparel (<i>Ropa de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Vetements de coton</i>):				
Central America.....	30,912	64,823	226,085	339,218
Mexico.....	27,984	34,349	244,409	247,921
Cuba.....	21,614	40,516	211,137	301,041
Other South America.....	13,001	6,443	76,312	87,399

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EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

	April—		Ten months ending April—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Fibers:				
Twine (<i>Bramante; Barbante; Ficelle</i>):				
Argentine Republic.....	Dollars. 10,086	Dollars. 12,781	Dollars. 2,165,240	Dollars. 1,121,956
Other South America.....	12,871	12,991	209,418	218,023
Electric and scientific apparatus (<i>Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Aparatos electricos e científicos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques</i>):				
Central America.....	19,061	32,498	171,392	237,406
Mexico.....	131,708	96,747	846,100	1,104,109
Cuba.....	43,552	33,188	568,937	544,353
Argentine Republic.....	36,338	34,328	286,450	366,394
Brazil.....	142,710	71,289	628,506	699,402
Other South America.....	29,894	64,843	459,162	689,540
Electrical machinery (<i>Maquinaria eléctrica; Máquinas eléctricas; Machines électriques</i>):				
Central America.....	2,347	11,110	19,185	56,486
Mexico.....	135,129	71,264	850,435	1,016,584
Cuba.....	42,816	4,601	445,358	84,000
Argentine Republic.....	24,513	5,262	109,168	118,631
Brazil.....	85,077	50,825	234,304	459,983
Other South America.....	10,854	4,805	132,584	142,886
Iron and steel, manufactures of:				
Steel rails (<i>Carriles de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier</i>):				
Central America.....	37,056	191,849	545,649	361,568
Mexico.....	74,617	159,743	1,211,539	1,026,581
South America.....	170,861	316,252	3,023,618	2,605,457
Builders' hardware, etc. (<i>Materiales de metal para construcción; Ferragems; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier</i>):				
Central America.....	24,223	33,975	288,817	298,328
Mexico.....	127,555	222,477	1,350,138	1,640,130
Cuba.....	67,630	80,931	972,980	708,440
Argentine Republic.....	50,162	63,971	575,140	675,823
Brazil.....	39,620	46,333	345,533	423,405
Chile.....	18,399	24,834	189,666	270,631
Colombia.....	7,300	9,270	53,893	62,976
Venezuela.....	3,008	2,434	33,217	49,210
Other South America.....	126,733	89,820	609,865	724,634
Sewing machines and parts of (<i>Máquinas de coser y sus accesorios; Máquinas de coudre e accesorios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	14,098	12,567	102,918	109,341
Mexico.....	73,260	79,721	546,649	673,759
Cuba.....	28,151	35,426	256,590	282,907
Argentine Republic.....	29,196	37,772	607,490	396,933
Brazil.....	17,267	40,235	168,834	371,948
Colombia.....	4,273	6,130	63,379	60,177
Other South America.....	37,072	26,093	318,751	326,706
Steam engines and parts of (<i>Locomotoras y accesorios; Locomotivas e accesorios; Locomotifs et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	456,117	11,307	823,755	1,115,672
Mexico.....		92,640	298,600	1,112,517
Cuba.....		31,225	650,421	733,820
Argentine Republic.....		2,505	189,651	407,453
Brazil.....	4,250	344,731	255,968	578,161
Other South America.....	46,751	64,572	307,117	639,304
Typewriting machines and parts of (<i>Mecanógrafos y accesorios; Máquinas de escribir e accesorios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	1,905	2,868	43,165	36,586
Mexico.....	38,114	32,358	274,234	316,544
Cuba.....	3,538	9,724	59,792	56,108
Argentine Republic.....	4,839	9,200	81,413	90,471
Brazil.....	6,764	5,993	52,925	52,587
Colombia.....	772	1,912	9,699	14,923
Other South America.....	7,502	18,954	114,075	166,819
Pipes and fittings (<i>Cañería; Tubos; Tuyaux</i>):				
Central America.....	44,266	30,416	523,116	485,198
Mexico.....	159,565	75,822	1,256,263	1,006,224
Cuba.....	22,736	49,233	520,192	482,038
Argentine Republic.....	15,174	9,666	107,226	92,859
Other South America.....	14,969	7,675	163,149	192,904
Leather, other than sole (<i>Cuero distinto del de suelas; Couro, não para solas; Cuir, autres que pour semelles</i>):				
Central America.....	14,943	23,657	152,357	183,806
Cuba.....	13,170	11,511	191,894	104,620
Argentine Republic.....	22,581	13,784	280,273	193,732
Brazil.....	21,537	14,263	121,277	111,636
Other South America.....	21,828	9,412	189,957	200,425

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

	April—		Ten months ending April—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Boots and shoes (<i>Calzados; Calçados; Chaussures</i>):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	53, 448	54, 282	344, 229	479, 538
Mexico.....	135, 459	120, 808	1, 280, 910	1, 255, 441
Colombia.....	5, 251	2, 339	40, 785	33, 752
Other South America.....	26, 672	29, 004	254, 275	325, 077
Meat and dairy products:				
Beef, canned (<i>Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vacca em latas; Boeuf conservé</i>):				
Central America.....	5, 509	6, 841	37, 520	56, 822
Mexico.....	1, 725	1, 791	22, 807	22, 950
Cuba.....	589	1, 583	21, 382	16, 086
Other South America.....	2, 798	1, 635	36, 098	34, 032
Beef, salted and pickled (<i>Carne de vaca salada ó adobada; Carne de vacca, salgada; Boeuf salé</i>):				
Central America.....	12, 536	10, 495	90, 212	116, 355
South America.....	25, 825	8, 122	219, 740	197, 416
Tallow (<i>Sebo; Sebo; Suif</i>):				
Central America.....	10, 098	8, 285	134, 682	108, 637
Mexico.....	2, 059	437	80, 064	20, 239
Cuba.....	86	15, 429	7, 970	37, 182
Chile.....	4, 500	.....	51, 204	54, 172
Other South America.....	2, 773	2, 432	44, 850	44, 119
Bacon (<i>Tocino; Toucinho; Lard fumé</i>):				
Central America.....	4, 768	6, 325	22, 200	31, 540
Mexico.....	3, 557	6, 809	37, 765	52, 571
Cuba.....	56, 200	64, 360	372, 949	512, 575
Brazil.....	15, 549	15, 552	144, 139	158, 882
Other South America.....	2, 496	709	13, 464	12, 324
Hams (<i>Jamones; Presuntos; Jambons</i>):				
Central America.....	10, 721	10, 905	79, 039	120, 154
Mexico.....	5, 591	10, 797	103, 472	99, 711
Cuba.....	43, 323	62, 754	414, 613	502, 820
Venezuela.....	4, 654	1, 829	42, 068	37, 323
Other South America.....	4, 546	3, 013	60, 245	49, 170
Pork (<i>Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Porc</i>):				
Cuba.....	41, 567	75, 233	492, 729	614, 342
South America.....	17, 358	14, 981	196, 298	212, 681
Lard (<i>Manteca; Banha; Saindoux</i>):				
Central America.....	33, 605	76, 456	378, 928	576, 201
Mexico.....	21, 662	70, 834	486, 446	576, 166
Cuba.....	299, 778	243, 010	2, 248, 934	2, 432, 510
Brazil.....	98, 324	150, 577	227, 458	1, 005, 724
Chile.....	10, 030	13, 318	67, 563	145, 700
Colombia.....	6, 554	9, 123	294, 476	46, 060
Venezuela.....	25, 082	6, 888	313, 334	182, 350
Other South America.....	86, 286	30, 500	508, 457	446, 756
Butter (<i>Mantequilla; Manteiga; Beurre</i>):				
Central America.....	15, 419	15, 707	105, 948	141, 572
Mexico.....	14, 976	11, 878	109, 088	125, 137
Cuba.....	7, 644	5, 245	41, 135	60, 829
Brazil.....	10, 203	2, 366	117, 195	62, 366
Venezuela.....	13, 084	2, 373	96, 288	45, 182
Other South America.....	5, 480	4, 238	33, 684	44, 788
Cheese (<i>Queso; Queijo; Fromage</i>):				
Central America.....	6, 407	7, 220	57, 305	68, 528
Mexico.....	3, 661	2, 659	37, 281	35, 895
Cuba.....	1, 241	3, 250	10, 898	19, 884
Naval stores:				
Rosin, tar, etc. (<i>Resina, alquitrán, etc.; Resina e alcatrão; Résine et goudron</i>):				
Cuba.....	4, 412	4, 963	56, 979	69, 133
Argentine Republic.....	45, 898	.....	387, 007	338, 583
Brazil.....	64, 031	43, 324	520, 272	539, 452
Other South America.....	14, 768	19, 162	264, 572	208, 574
Turpentine (<i>Aguarras; Aguaraz; Terebenthine</i>):				
Central America.....	1, 032	2, 068	39, 272	30, 028
Cuba.....	5, 911	5, 210	58, 493	71, 614
Argentine Republic.....	15, 111	15, 156	181, 093	162, 154
Brazil.....	14, 541	6, 809	99, 251	125, 898
Chile.....	2, 457	7, 800	63, 121	86, 313
Other South America.....	4, 033	6, 206	46, 944	62, 692
Oils:				
Mineral, crude (<i>Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleos minerales, crus; Huiles minerales, brutes</i>):				
Mexico.....	72, 308	23, 333	557, 833	891, 209
Cuba.....	64, 557	86, 923	380, 891	431, 375

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

	April—		Ten months ending April—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Refined or manufactured (<i>Aceites refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos refinados ou manufacturados; Huiles raffinées ou manufacturées</i>):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	33,014	21,577	227,510	220,850
Mexico.....	33,538	7,751	175,699	213,654
Cuba.....	28,511	62,253	286,574	464,688
Argentine Republic.....	27,495	135,841	1,617,920	1,801,809
Brazil.....	236,349	207,586	2,301,265	2,503,243
Chile.....	80,896	90,425	682,954	716,738
Other South America.....	73,975	119,259	900,942	1,038,303
Vegetable (<i>Aceites vegetales; Oleos vegetales; Huiles vegetales</i>):				
Central America.....	3,014	5,999	25,569	43,467
Mexico.....	52,350	69,006	678,150	826,428
Cuba.....	28,889	27,593	156,956	212,976
Argentine Republic.....	2,093	4,348	20,363	58,028
Brazil.....	51,509	80,708	180,691	357,664
Chile.....	3,332	17,399	18,629	78,861
Other South America.....	14,695	30,578	133,249	149,750
Paper (<i>Papel; Papcl; Papier</i>):				
Mexico.....	909	4,574	29,892	44,211
Cuba.....	9,640	18,216	107,347	164,781
Argentine Republic.....	5,315	19,990	187,623	233,574
Brazil.....	6,406	270	32,590	13,958
Chile.....	12,294	22,791	124,964	143,095
Other South America.....	5,653	5,190	78,883	80,772
Paraffin (<i>Parafina; Paraffina; Paraffine</i>):				
Central America.....	3,210	3,839	49,631	54,078
Mexico.....	38,619	56,771	406,275	528,300
South America.....	2,891	5,302	24,497	51,013
Tobacco, manufactured (<i>Tabaco en rama; Tabacco nao manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé</i>):				
Central America.....	6,845	3,956	65,983	44,532
Mexico.....	5,478	8,054	76,009	105,585
Argentine Republic.....	586	4,860	44,094	42,145
Colombia.....	987	1,577	8,472	12,868
Other South America.....	9,006	4,914	66,920	77,256
Tobacco, manufactures of (<i>Tabaco elaborado; Tabaco manufacturado; Tabac manufacturé</i>):				
Central America.....	4,231	8,920	49,366	67,913
Wood, and manufactures of:				
Wood, unmanufactured (<i>Madera sin labrar; Madeira não manufacturada; Bois brut</i>):				
Central America.....	55,046	54,286	413,789	521,809
Mexico.....	100,800	145,208	816,104	1,138,878
Cuba.....	15,953	10,921	142,161	113,525
Argentine Republic.....	35,000	4,967	163,401	134,560
Other South America.....	2,736	4,617	126,582	278,064
Lumber (<i>Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction</i>):				
Central America.....	112,339	50,334	583,274	1,039,971
Mexico.....	186,784	154,171	1,476,130	1,799,970
Cuba.....	187,254	236,001	2,021,635	2,002,103
Argentine Republic.....	206,356	251,082	2,856,380	5,182,625
Brazil.....	81,782	181,620	352,004	1,116,651
Chile.....	60,309	191,970	518,481	1,015,009
Other South America.....	76,742	146,544	631,810	1,173,004
Furniture (<i>Muebles; Mobília; Meubles</i>):				
Central America.....	41,266	25,857	269,804	245,670
Mexico.....	85,300	86,811	680,790	772,980
Cuba.....	53,558	76,351	627,745	458,748
Argentine Republic.....	10,564	44,409	255,275	359,929
Brazil.....	3,052	6,165	38,897	60,341
Chile.....	9,650	1,692	61,812	62,319
Colombia.....	3,031	1,312	18,630	12,746
Venezuela.....	4,534	1,767	18,630	12,746

FOREIGN COMMERCE FOR APRIL, 1907.

The foreign commerce of the United States, for April 1907, as shown by the statement issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor, made large gains over the corresponding month of 1906, the

imports amounting to \$129,554,075 and the exports to \$157,444,281, as against \$107,318,081 for imports and \$141,946,383 for exports in April, 1906.

For the ten months' period ending with April, 1907, imports show a recorded value of \$1,195,399,276, as compared with \$1,020,873,178 in the same period of the preceding year, while exports are valued at \$1,608,344,680, against \$1,488,282,130 in the first ten months of the preceding year.

Taking the exports by classes, an actual decrease both for the month and the ten months' period is noted in "foodstuffs in crude condition" and in "foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured" compared with a year ago. The reduction in the former for April was slight, being from \$13,770,221 to \$13,659,742, but for the ten months the value declined from \$158,574,113 to \$140,493,914. These include cereal grains and live food animals, meat and flour and meal coming under the head of partly or wholly manufactured foodstuffs. In this class also the decline was slight for the month and relatively greater for the ten months. The figures for April are \$28,199,706 in 1906 and \$28,031,915 in 1907, and for the ten months the decrease is from \$294,546,844 to \$287,610,553. The percentage that these foodstuffs constitute of the total exports fell from 30.89 to 26.96 for the longer period.

There was a considerable increase in the export of crude materials for manufacture over 1906 from \$38,691,927 to \$44,615,629 for the month, and from \$446,012,207 to \$542,520,911 for the ten months. The part that raw cotton played in this advance may be seen in the separate figures for that material. They were \$31,797,617 for April last year and \$36,032,382 for April this year, and \$366,265,727 last year and \$450,626,586 this year for the ten months ending with April. In manufactures for further use in manufacturing the increase for the month was from \$19,443,958 to \$22,681,453, and for the ten months from \$184,482,087 to \$214,322,749. Herein copper and mineral oil and some of the important items of iron and steel exports figure prominently. Copper alone shows a gain from \$6,059,076 to \$7,284,931 for the month, and from \$62,520,350 to \$73,395,587 for the ten months. Total exports of iron and steel, not including ore, increased from \$14,933,495 to \$17,684,863 for April, and from \$131,214,260 to \$149,710,569 for ten months of the fiscal year. This includes both manufactures "ready for consumption," like machinery and builder's hardware, and those for further use in manufacturing, like pig iron, bars, steel billets, etc. The table for leather and leather goods is similarly mixed, the total for ten months showing a gain from \$32,995,147 to \$37,971,149.

The interesting feature in imports is the increase in materials of manufacture. For those in crude condition the increase for the

month was from \$41,157,156 to \$46,208,637, and for the ten months from \$345,013,144 to \$401,310,942. Manufactures for further use in manufacturing increased from \$18,810,834 to \$23,476,930 for April, and from \$178,052,977 to \$227,945,850 for ten months. The two together for the ten months constitute 52.64 per cent of all imports, against 51.24 a year ago. The most important imports of raw materials are hides and skins, raw silk, india rubber, and wool. For ten months ending with April imports of hides and skins increased only from \$66,681,774 to \$66,711,687. Raw silk increased from \$47,064,022 to \$63,565,043, india rubber from \$40,846,762 to \$53,577,526, and wool from \$33,425,262 to \$35,010,575. A considerable amount of copper and of iron and steel in various forms was imported. Of the latter the imports amounted to \$32,795,503 for ten months, against \$23,296,873 for the corresponding period a year before.

Of manufactures "ready for consumption" imports were worth \$24,205,423 in April last year and \$28,966,427 this year, but in the same month exports of this class were valued at \$40,589,137 last year and \$45,201,876 this. For the ten months imports of these articles amounted to \$259,118,881 last year and \$303,678,867 this, and exports show an increase in the same period from \$377,974,240 to \$397,127,671. These constitute 25.40 per cent of the total imports and 25.01 per cent of the exports. Exports of cotton manufactures for ten months fell from \$45,172,807 to \$28,166,449, while imports increased from \$53,730,480 to \$62,532,292. The largest gain in exports of manufactures is in products of iron and steel.

Total trade values for the periods in reference, with the various grand divisions of the earth and with the countries of Latin America, were as follows:

Countries.	April.			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
North America.....	\$23,740,170	\$28,537,136	\$27,739,448	\$32,877,450
Central American States:				
Costa Rica.....	565,356	799,361	212,369	227,636
Guatemala.....	326,420	1,195,364	291,173	259,506
Honduras.....	156,486	169,304	160,236	111,414
Nicaragua.....	157,397	44,296	146,946	161,253
Panama.....	77,915	138,951	1,333,914	1,923,262
Salvador.....	43,824	406,018	109,069	119,809
Total Central American States.....	1,327,398	2,753,294	2,253,707	2,802,880
Mexico.....	4,564,427	5,243,982	5,264,743	6,088,226
Cuba.....	11,488,852	12,372,399	3,848,049	4,343,584
Haiti.....	100,342	78,545	337,611	182,879
Santo Domingo.....	247,649	503,424	195,278	223,965
Total West Indies.....	12,709,137	14,294,431	5,409,620	5,823,038
South America:				
Argentina.....	1,713,924	1,933,950	1,380,413	2,357,926
Bolivia.....			21,971	133,700
Brazil.....	4,655,887	8,834,049	1,580,308	2,012,997

Countries.	April.			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
South America—Continued.				
Chile.....	\$583,347	\$1,639,680	\$851,204	\$928,219
Colombia.....	618,547	390,443	241,251	259,860
Ecuador.....	178,102	169,679	175,829	144,651
Falkland Islands.....				
Guiana:				
British.....	844	18,226	163,273	92,079
Dutch.....	67,278	63,438	66,951	19,051
French.....	4,875	3,540	18,962	40,960
Paraguay.....		1,163	4,279	22,235
Peru.....	110,036	751,626	448,327	478,318
Uruguay.....	43,907	444,784	173,474	373,218
Venezuela.....	663,528	686,938	337,877	183,962
Total South America.....	8,640,275	14,937,516	5,464,119	7,047,176
Europe.....	53,683,089	61,353,259	98,965,059	103,132,801
North America.....	23,740,170	28,537,136	27,739,448	32,877,450
South America.....	8,640,275	14,937,516	5,464,119	7,047,176
Asia.....	17,010,873	18,831,026	7,530,418	9,983,366
Oceania.....	3,161,224	3,499,733	2,984,740	3,380,207
Africa.....	1,082,450	2,395,405	1,696,256	1,023,281

Countries.	Ten months ending April.			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
North America.....	\$187,843,758	\$207,093,897	\$251,994,103	\$283,819,230
Central American States:				
Costa Rica.....	3,919,591	4,022,510	1,854,313	2,023,053
Guatemala.....	2,548,912	2,865,893	2,407,439	2,451,558
Honduras.....	1,280,546	1,747,192	1,325,877	1,501,707
Nicaragua.....	1,182,183	838,251	1,552,258	1,681,171
Panama.....	846,326	1,398,088	9,866,660	12,933,407
Salvador.....	737,356	962,484	1,208,286	1,184,829
Total Central American States.....	10,514,914	11,834,418	18,214,833	21,775,725
Mexico.....	41,952,052	46,773,302	47,926,765	54,085,668
Cuba.....	66,024,615	73,259,855	40,432,395	40,826,489
Haiti.....	1,011,266	908,117	2,901,045	2,458,043
Santo Domingo.....	2,156,914	2,270,762	1,666,399	2,172,814
Total West Indies.....	77,771,079	87,061,666	55,361,979	56,584,086
South America:				
Argentina.....	14,740,490	13,421,819	26,617,860	28,040,713
Bolivia.....			119,545	724,300
Brazil.....	71,402,677	85,902,325	11,808,311	15,361,665
Chile.....	13,056,961	14,878,545	6,921,564	8,565,873
Colombia.....	5,740,180	5,356,523	2,975,340	2,566,444
Ecuador.....	1,999,562	2,444,520	1,597,404	1,393,864
Falkland Islands.....			1,166	
Guiana:				
British.....	1,000,109	1,197,104	1,424,445	1,521,762
Dutch.....	571,451	481,478	451,212	431,447
French.....	38,383	26,772	266,943	287,062
Paraguay.....	750	2,337	38,805	145,045
Peru.....	2,047,352	3,805,017	4,219,400	5,172,877
Uruguay.....	2,199,842	2,609,100	2,345,750	2,898,402
Venezuela.....	6,843,573	6,438,160	2,634,581	2,516,863
Total South America.....	119,641,330	136,563,640	61,422,326	69,626,317
Europe.....	526,601,810	626,952,924	1,038,294,833	1,129,161,441
North America.....	187,843,758	207,093,897	251,994,103	283,819,230
South America.....	119,641,330	136,563,640	61,422,326	69,626,317
Asia.....	153,775,605	182,921,685	91,191,191	76,982,333
Oceania.....	21,951,094	23,729,578	28,748,040	34,765,690
Africa.....	11,059,581	18,137,552	16,631,637	13,989,669

WOOL IMPORTS FROM LATIN AMERICA DURING 1906.

Figures covering imports of wool, hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals, by the United States, during 1906, show the following as regards receipts from Mexico and South America:

For clothing: From Mexico 1,364 pounds were received, valued at \$183; from the Argentine Republic, 30,145,400 pounds, valued at \$6,645,684; from Brazil, 38,523 pounds, worth \$6,694; from Chile, 383,534 pounds, worth \$60,536; from Peru, 23,198 pounds, worth \$5,711, and from Uruguay, 3,829,868 pounds, worth \$847,985.

Carpet wools: From Mexico, 3,403 pounds, valued at \$234; the Argentine Republic, 5,747,772 pounds, valued at \$781,396; Brazil, 76,075 pounds, valued at \$4,528; Chile, 247,012 pounds, valued at \$25,300; Uruguay, 3,995 pounds, worth \$458, and from Venezuela, 6,569 pounds, valued at \$367, while other South American countries supplied 1,884 pounds, valued at \$124, making total receipts from South America 6,083,307 pounds, with a valuation of \$812,173.

URUGUAY.

FOREIGN COMMERCE FOR THE FIRST HALF OF 1906.

Figures issued by the Statistical Bureau of the Republic of Uruguay state that the imports for the half year January-June, 1906, amounted to \$17,052,581, an increase over the same period of the preceding year of \$2,356,098 gold. Exports are given as \$20,178,400, an increase of \$1,874,786 over 1905.

Great Britain supplied the bulk of the imports, though her percentage of 30 per cent of a few years ago has declined to 27 per cent. Germany has advanced to second place, with 16 per cent; France, third, with 12.3 per cent; United States fourth, the Argentine Republic fifth, and Italy sixth.

Of the exports France is the principal purchaser, taking about \$5,000,000 out of the total \$20,000,000. Belgium and Germany each take about \$3,000,000; the Argentine Republic and Brazil, \$2,800,000 and \$1,800,000, respectively, while the United States is only reported for \$750,000 for the half year.

INDORSEMENT OF THE PROJECTED BOARD OF JURISCONSULTS.

Through the Department of State of the United States, the International Bureau of the American Republics was informed under date of May 10, 1907, that on March 27, 1907, the President of the Republic of Uruguay had formally approved the Convention signed on August 23, 1906, in the city of Rio de Janeiro in regard to the assem-

bling of an international board of jurisconsults, subject to final action of the General Assembly.

This board is to be composed of one representative from each of the signatory States, nominated by the respective government, and is to meet for the purpose of preparing a project of a code of international private law and another of international public law.

One of the provisions of the convention was that the nominations of the members of the board be communicated to the Government of Brazil before April 1, 1907, and the President of Uruguay, pending the favorable action of the National Congress in the matter has designated Dr. GONZALO RAMIREZ as the Government's representative.

Doctor RAMIREZ was the organizer of the Montevideo Legal Congress and is a publicist of note, being professor of international private law in the University of Uruguay.

VENEZUELA.

TRADE OF CARUPANO FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1907.

According to the bulletin for the first quarter of 1907, published by the Chamber of Commerce of Carupano, the foreign trade of that port during said period amounted to 1,920,912 *bolivares*, as compared with 1,467,438 *bolivares* in the same period of 1906. The 361,953 kilograms of merchandise imported during the first quarter of 1907 were valued at 258,123 *bolivares*, as against 295,354 *bolivares*, value of 408,995 kilograms of merchandise imported in the corresponding quarter of 1906. One million one hundred and seventy-two thousand and eighty-four kilograms of merchandise, valued at 1,662,789 *bolivares*, were shipped abroad during the quarter in reference, as compared with 1,129,354 kilograms, valued at 1,165,055 *bolivares*, exported in the same period of 1906. The fiscal revenues collected at the custom-house during the first three months of 1907 made a total of 368,695.74 *bolivares*, the principal item being "import duties," which are credited with the amount of 189,662.26 *bolivares*.

TRADE OF CIUDAD BOLIVAR FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1907.

The port of Ciudad Bolivar, for the first three months of 1907, reports a total valuation of imports of 1,767,572.90 *bolivares*, and of exports 1,149,350 *bolivares*. On the foregoing, customs duties amounting to 1,159,887.15 *bolivares* were collected.

Balata rubber was the leading item of export, 150,987 kilograms valued at 643,412 *bolivares* being shipped. Other items were: gold, 174,904 *bolivares*; hides, 146,744 *bolivares*, and 700 heifers worth 70,000 *bolivares*.

FOREIGN TRADE IN 1906.

In a report on Venezuela for the year 1906, the British Minister at Caracas states that the imports amounted to \$8,750,500 and exports to \$15,763,950. Taking the returns of the past four years, imports may be said on the whole to be decreasing, while exports are almost stationary.

Of the foreign goods imported into Venezuela, about equal values were received from the United States and from Great Britain and her colonies, who sent about 27 per cent and 26 per cent, respectively, Great Britain thus gaining considerable ground as compared with 1905, when the proportions were 28.2 per cent and 23.3 per cent. The third country in importance to supply Venezuela with goods is Germany, whose trade seems somewhat on the decline, having sunk from a position about equal to that of Great Britain to some 17 per cent in 1906.

The principal articles of importation are: From the United States, cereals and kerosene oil; from Great Britain and her colonies, coal, textiles, and hardware; from Germany, rice and cement.

The chief article of export from Venezuela is coffee, which at present amounts to about 40,000 tons per annum, or 45 per cent of the total value of the export trade, followed in value by cocoa, cattle and hides, balata and gold.

TRADE OF PUERTO CABELLO IN 1906.

Foreign trade through the port of Puerto Cabello in 1906 showed some improvement, but was below the figures of two previous years. The following table, prepared from the most reliable figures obtainable, forwarded by the United States Consul, gives the value of imports by countries:

Countries.	1904.	1905.	1906.	Countries.	1904.	1905.	1906.
England.....	\$818,987	\$444,308	\$535,346	Spain.....	\$141,321	\$100,397	\$94,439
United States....	474,722	428,146	522,648	Italy.....	81,155	45,920	46,246
Germany.....	459,404	271,606	300,907				
France.....	191,037	116,838	16,549	Total.....	2,306,919	1,474,523	1,656,968
Holland.....	140,293	67,308	140,133				

The foregoing table shows that the United States is the only country which made a gain over the figures of 1904; the sales of England decreased almost a third, those of Germany show a considerable falling off, while France all but lost the market.

The following table shows the exports, by articles, from Puerto Cabello in 1906:

Articles.	Pounds.	Value.	Articles.	Pounds.	Value.
Cocoa.....	2,005,733	\$237,915	Woods.....	202,275	\$770
Coffee.....	28,079,407	2,176,265	All other articles.....	884,896	41,463
Copra.....	147,545	3,650			
Deerskins.....	78,542	11,172	Total.....	33,255,006	2,749,264
Divi-divi.....	150,827	1,066	Cattle.....number..	71,806	1,201,068
Goatskins.....	663,359	102,597			
Hides.....	1,019,838	173,327	Total.....		3,950,272
Old copper.....	21,584	1,009			

The following shows the exports to the United States in 1906:

Articles.	Pounds.	Value.	Articles.	Pounds.	Value.
Bones.....	250,152	\$1,080	Hides.....	822,138	\$152,919
Calfskins.....	1,225	211	Orchids.....	728	128
Cocoa.....	135,578	23,343	Tonka beans.....	2,504	599
Cocoanuts.....	437,104	2,198	All other articles.....	3,525	433
Coffee.....	3,871,899	347,669			
Deerskins.....	64,061	11,073	Total.....	6,653,242	687,775
Goatskins.....	1,065,056	148,222			

By comparing the foregoing table with the table of imports it may be seen that Venezuela sent to the United States through Puerto Cabello \$687,775 worth of goods and bought in return \$522,648 worth, leaving a balance of trade in its favor of \$165,127. The United States has no rival in the imports of wheat flour, lard, and kerosene, and leads all other countries in hams, barbed wire, and patent medicine.

The only public work of any importance undertaken during the year in this district was the construction by the Government of a dry dock and machine shops. The dock is one of 3,000 tons; it is being built by an American firm and by American workmen. The principal machinery of the shops and the entire electric-light plant of the works are of American manufacture.

FREE IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN ARTICLES.

On April 18, 1907, President CASTRO, for the purpose of protecting the alcohol distilling industry, deemed advisable to order the free entrance through the custom-houses of the Republic, for two years from the aforesaid date, of the following articles:

Alcohol heating apparatus and their motors.

Lamps especially constructed for alcohol and which do not operate with any other agent, as well as their attachments not adaptable to other lamps.

Alcohol burners for lighting purposes and their attachments, such as manchons or incandescent covers.

Talc and glass chimneys for said lamps and devices used for lighting the same.

IMPORTATION OF POSTAL PACKAGES.

On April 23, 1907, President CASTRO issued the following decree:

"ARTICLE 1. In order to regulate the internal service of postal packages, the number shall not exceed four packages of 5 kilograms each of the same article, brought in the same vessel, for each importer, without prejudice to the tariff duties and other imposts now in force.

"ART. 2. Whenever the importer introduces a greater number of kilograms in postal packages containing the same merchandise on the same vessel he shall pay, in addition to the duties and imposts now in force, 20 per cent of the tariff duties on the total weight of the same merchandise.

"ART. 3. Importers of postal packages are granted the foreign term provided by the Treasury regulations, counting from the date of this decree."

 BOOK NOTES.

Books and pamphlets sent to the Bureau of the American Republics, and containing subject-matter bearing upon the countries of the International Union of American Republics, will be treated under this caption in the Monthly Bulletin.

In the opening paragraph of his article on South America—the land of to-morrow—published in "The Munsey Magazine" for June, 1907, Mr. JOHN BARRETT states that the ignorance prevailing generally throughout the United States in regard to this great southern continent is almost appalling. Further, that more attention is given by the press of Europe to South America in a week than by all the papers of the United States in a year. It is with the purpose of dispelling some of this ignorance that the article in reference was prepared. The writer treats his subject *con amore*, and details facts to support his statement that South America has many extraordinary features of natural and artificial development that surprise the uninformed. The vast areas and resources of the southern half of the Western Hemisphere are more or less matters of current knowledge, but that the city of Rio de Janeiro spent, in 1906, more money for public improvements than any city in the United States except New York; that Buenos Aires is the largest city in the world south of the equator, ranking second only to Paris as a Latin city; that it contains as the home of a newspaper the finest and costliest office building in the world; that its opera house is the most magnificent in the Western Hemisphere; its leading clubhouse, the handsomest and largest in the world, and its dock system the most extensive in all America, while at Lima, in Peru, and at Cordoba, in the Argentine

Republic, are universities far antedating Harvard and Yale. These features of national life are neither generally known nor appreciated. It is from its commercial aspects that South America is called the land of to-morrow, and figures are furnished showing the immense strides made during the past few years by Argentine, Brazilian, Chilean, and other national governments in bringing the native products into the markets of the world. That the United States does not take its logical position in this commerce is largely due to differences of language and lineage, which disadvantages have, however, been overcome in other instances and have never yet formed an insuperable barrier to trade intercourse. Illustrations of public buildings, industrial works, and municipal monuments amply indicate the esthetic side of life in South America.

As secretary and subsequent member of the Board of Commissioners appointed in 1884 to study intercontinental trade conditions in America, Mr. WILLIAM ELEROY CURTIS speaks authoritatively in his "Brief History of the Reciprocity Policy," published in the May (1907) number of the "Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science." Following the abortive effort to secure reciprocal trade relations with Canada, the United States Government made its first active endeavor to extend its commercial relations in Latin America through a treaty with Mexico in 1882, which, however, expired by limitation on May 20, 1887, without the necessary measures being taken for its enactment. Equally unsuccessful were efforts directed toward Cuba, Porto Rico, and Santo Domingo, and it was not until the Board of Commissioners above mentioned made their tour of Central and South America in 1884 that any tangible results were obtained. As an outgrowth of the international conference recommended by the Commission, the International Bureau of the American Republics was established, and interest in Latin America and its trade possibilities was greatly augmented. Reciprocally advantageous commercial measures were inaugurated with nearly all the Republics of Central and South America and with the British and Spanish colonies in the West Indies, and negotiations with Mexico were renewed. Under these conditions the exports of the United States to Latin America increased from \$63,000,000 to \$103,000,000. Subsequent legislation altered tariff conditions, and though concessions have been made covering certain specified items of commerce, reciprocity has not taken a prominent place in the policy of the United States Government.

With special reference to the needs of the Spanish-American traveler, a directory and guide of the city of New York has been prepared and issued by JULIO ACEVADO as the organ of the general Spanish-American agency in that city. In addition to a map and general

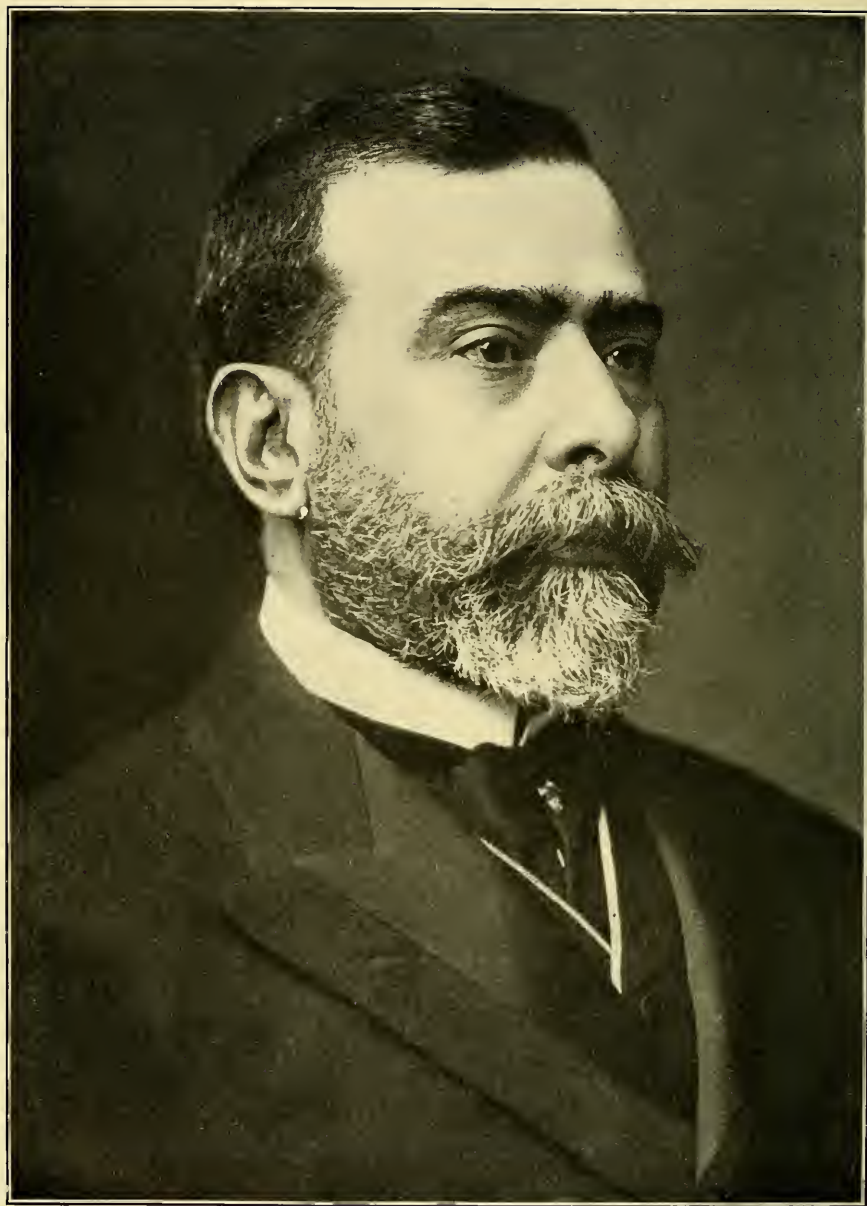
description of New York, the volume contains information as to means of communication, piers, places of amusement and general interest, while the vocabulary of phrases in Spanish and English is a valuable aid to the traveler. The prices charged for telegrams, messenger service, etc., are recorded, and monetary equivalents expressed in the currency of the United States and in that of the various countries of Latin America. The bulk of the volume is devoted, however, to a business directory in which may be found the names and addresses of persons and of commercial and manufacturing houses where Spanish is spoken and where there is more or less interest or connection with the Spanish or Spanish-American people. The information is carefully classified and indexed, so that it is readily available.

From the *Imprenta Nacional* of Bogota, Colombia, comes Volume V of the Library of National History (*Biblioteca de Historia Nacional*), embracing the papers written by Padre Fray PEDRO DE AGUADO on early Colombian settlement and history. Though now published for the first time, they were prepared in the sixteenth century, and have formed the source of authoritative information to students and historians.

A report presented by the President of the Chamber of Commerce, Agriculture, and Industries of Quito, dated March 2, 1907, has been forwarded to the Columbus Memorial Library by Mr. WILLIAMS C. Fox, United States Minister to Ecuador, as the initial publication of that body. The governmental and other reports contained therein indicate a forward movement in the economic conditions of the Republic.

"Dun's Review" for June, 1907, is issued as a special Cuban number and is devoted very largely to setting forth the conditions that exist at present in the Island Republic. Apart from a consideration of the commercial, industrial, and political status of the country, the climatic and artistic values of the "Pearl of the Antilles" are described.

"Costa Rica" as described in the personal journal of SEGARRA Y JULIA, 1907, forms an interesting and instructive volume of travels recently received by the Columbus Memorial Library. Written in a light, almost colloquial style, it narrates with charm and veracity the impressions and experiences of the writers in a trip from sea to sea in Central America.



SEÑOR DON EPIFANIO PORTELA, MINISTER OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC TO THE UNITED STATES.

BOLETÍN MENSUAL

DE LA

OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS,

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Son tantos los informes que se piden de todas partes del mundo relativos al trabajo, esfera de acción y atribuciones de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, que se ha creído conveniente incluir en esta edición del BOLETÍN un bosquejo general de dicha Oficina, el cual contiene datos suficientes para contestar á la mayoría de las preguntas que se han hecho. Aun los que están más ó menos al corriente no sólo de lo que la Oficina ha hecho, sino de lo que se propone hacer, pueden encontrar en este resumen algunos datos que demuestran la importancia, oportunidad y responsabilidad de la Oficina, que hasta ahora no han podido apreciar.

LA AMÉRICA LATINA EN LA CONFERENCIA DE LAGO MOHONK.

Acaso el rasgo más notable de la Conferencia del Lago de Mohonk, sobre el arbitraje internacional, celebrada del 22 al 24 de mayo, fué la importancia que en ella se le reconoció á la América Latina. En ninguno de las doce reuniones anuales anteriores se demostró semejante interés en lo que los países de Centro y Sudamérica han hecho en pro del arbitraje internacional. Los discursos del Embajador CREEL de México, y del Ministro CALDERÓN de Bolivia, fueron de los más notables, importantes y significativos que se pronunciaron en dicha Conferencia, y han llamado mucha la atención en todos los Estados Unidos, como lo prueban los comentarios que de ellos han hecho los principales periódicos. El Honorable FRANCIS B. LOOMIS, ex-Ministro de los Estados Unidos en Venezuela y antiguo Subsecretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos, y el Director de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, pronunciaron también breves discursos y aludieron á los varios esfuerzos que la América Latina ha hecho en pro de la paz y del progreso. En esta edición del BOLETÍN se publican extractos de algunos de los discursos que fueron pronunciados en el Lago Mohonk.

EL NUEVO MIEMBRO DEL CONSEJO DIRECTIVO.

La Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas da la bienvenida como miembro de su Consejo Directivo al Señor Don JOSÉ AGUSTÍN ARANGO, nuevo Ministro de Panamá en los Estados Unidos, que fué recibido oficialmente por el Presidente ROOSEVELT el 13 de mayo. El Director de la Oficina conoce bien al Señor ARANGO, se honra con su amistad, y ha tenido ocasión de utilizar sus buenos consejos cuando el Director estuvo en Panamá como Ministro de los Estados Unidos. El nuevo Ministro es uno de los hombres más prominentes de la joven República, y ha de ser un digno representante en Wáshington de los ideales de aquélla. Al mismo tiempo el Director aprovecha esta oportunidad para expresar el sentimiento que le causa la partida del Señor Ministro OBALDÍA, que siempre se tomó un gran interés en los trabajos y en el bienestar de la Oficina. Sin embargo, el Ministro saliente va á Panamá á asumir mayores responsabilidades que las que tenía en Wáshington, puesto que ha de hacer las veces de Jefe Ejecutivo de Panamá durante la próxima ausencia del Presidente AMADOR.

EL EMBAJADOR CREEL ES OBJETO DE HONORES EXCEPCIONALES.

Es de esperarse que el honor excepcional que el pueblo del Estado de Chihuahua le ha conferido al Embajador de México, Señor ENRIQUE C. CREEL, eligiéndole Gobernador, no sea causa de que el Señor CREEL se retire permanentemente de Wáshington. No sólo ha demostrado el Embajador CREEL un interés práctico en la mayor esfera de acción y en los trabajos de esta Oficina, habiendo cooperado para que los esfuerzos de ésta redundaran en beneficio tanto de México como de los Estados Unidos, sino que en brevísimo tiempo ha hecho todo lo posible con el fin de que en todos los Estados Unidos se conozca y respete á México más que nunca. En verdad, es un raro honor para un hombre ocupar el doble cargo de Embajador de su país y Gobernador de uno de sus principales Estados, y no podría presentarse una prueba mejor de cómo le estiman en su propio país, no sólo el Gobierno en general, sino el pueblo de una región especial situada á gran distancia de la capital.

EXPOSICIÓN CENTENARIA DE BUENOS AIRES EN 1910.

En esta época en que las exposiciones que han llegado á constituir un rasgo importante en la vida nacional de los Estados Unidos, es muy interesante notar que el Gobierno de la República Argentina se prepara para celebrar en Buenos Aires en 1910, centenario de la independencia argentina, una gran Exposición de artes, industrias, agri-

cultura y ganado. El Congreso argentino ha aprobado una ley que prescribe el nombramiento de una Comisión Nacional, que ha de preparar planes para la Exposición y despertar un interés general en ella, no sólo en la Argentina, sino en el orbe entero. Como quiera que esta proyectada Exposición acaba de anunciarse, ni los Estados Unidos ni Europa han tenido tiempo para consagrarle mucha atención, pero es de esperarse que si las naciones extranjeras son invitadas para tomar parte en dicha Exposición, los Estados Unidos no dejarán de hacer una abundante asignación para ser debidamente representados. La República Argentina crece con tanta rapidez, y se está convirtiendo en un factor tan importante en el comercio del mundo, que los fabricantes y exportadores de los Estados Unidos no deben dejar de aprovechar esta oportunidad para dar á conocer sus productos. Si la generalidad de los americanos que de otra manera no se interesarían en la Exposición de Buenos Aires, recordaran que dicha ciudad tiene en la actualidad más de 1,000,000 de habitantes y que el valor del comercio extranjero de la República Argentina el año pasado ascendió á \$563,000,000, ó sea un promedio de cerca de \$100 por cada habitante, se convencerían de que no debe perderse la oportunidad que los Estados Unidos tienen para fortalecer su comercio con dicho país. No hay para qué decir que la Exposición ha de tener un gran éxito. La República Argentina es tan progresista y el pueblo de Buenos Aires es tan enérgico, que están seguros de que la Exposición ha de ser una de las mejores de su clase que hasta ahora se han llevado á cabo en el mundo. Puede agregarse, de pasada, que el año de 1910 sería el más propicio para que los americanos que desean ver la América del Sud hicieran una visita á esa parte del mundo. En relación con lo que queda expuesto ha de ser interesante leer los extractos que se publican del mensaje del Presidente de la República Argentina, leído el 8 de mayo de 1907 en la sesión inaugural de la Asamblea Cuadragésima sexta. El Presidente llama la atención hacia muchos puntos que merecen ser tomados en consideración por los que están interesados en los asuntos latinoamericanos, y sobre todo en el progreso que se advierte en la República Argentina.

REGLAMENTO DE MINAS DE BOLIVIA.

Á la Oficina se le hacen constantemente preguntas relativas á las leyes y reglamentos de minas en los diferentes países latinoamericanos. En esta edición el BOLETÍN publica íntegro un nuevo decreto que el Gobierno Boliviano expidió el 20 de abril de 1907, relativo á las concesiones, solicitudes, mediciones y amojonamiento de terrenos mineros, oposiciones, aprobaciones, títulos registrados y jurisdicción. La Oficina se propone publicar en su BOLETÍN, de tiempo en tiempo, todos

los nuevos reglamentos de minas ó los cambios que ocurran en las antiguas leyes y que se dicten en las diferentes Repúblicas americanas, á fin de que el creciente número de interesados en la industria minera en el mundo entero esté al corriente de las condiciones mineras de cada país.

PROGRESO Y PROSPERIDAD DEL BRASIL.

El mensaje del Presidente ALFONSO PENNA, del Brasil, que fué leído en la sesión inaugural del Congreso Nacional el día 3 de mayo, debieran leerlo detenidamente todas las personas que observan y siguen el movimiento de avance del más grande de los países latino-americanos. Los extractos que de dicho mensaje se han tomado y que aparecen en este BOLETÍN muestran que aquel país avanza rápidamente en todos los órdenes de su desarrollo, y que tiene un gran porvenir. El Presidente del Brasil declara que un examen minucioso de los asuntos públicos confirma la creencia que expresó en un mensaje anterior, de que el país avanza constantemente hacia un porvenir brillante, y que de idéntica manera piensan extranjeros prominentes que han visitado el país, han estudiado sus recursos naturales y han venido observando su constante progreso durante muchos años. El Presidente PENNA dice que el maravilloso progreso que se ha alcanzado en Río de Janeiro ha sido el asombro de todos los que le han visitado. La estadística comercial demuestra que la producción se ha aumentado, en tanto que la estadística relativa al Tesoro Nacional, que es el reflejo de las condiciones económicas, resulta muy satisfactoria. El Presidente hace especial mención de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, de la visita del Secretario Root á Sudamérica, y de la participación del Brasil en la Conferencia de La Haya, y alude también á la celebración de un tratado sobre límites con Colombia, así como al progreso que se está logrando en el arreglo de cuestiones con el Ecuador, el Perú, Uruguay y Bolivia. Encarece mucho la conveniencia de desarrollar los ferrocarriles del país, y recomienda que el Gobierno preste su ayuda y cooperación para llevar á cabo las diferentes empresas. Los datos estadísticos relativos al comercio extranjero del Brazil en 1906, muestran que el valor de las exportaciones ascendió aproximadamente á \$265,000,000 y el de las importaciones ascendió á \$165,000,000, ó un comercio extranjero que representa un valor total de \$430,000,000, ó sea un aumento de \$60,000,000 á \$70,000,000, respecto de 1905.

ESTADO FINANCIERO DE CHILE.

En este número del BOLETÍN se publican extractos tomados de una publicación financiera de Santiago, que contiene una relación que fué enviada por la Oficina de Estadística al Departamento Interior de

Chile, la cual muestra que el estado financiero de dicha progresiva República es muy satisfactorio. Por ejemplo, el valor total de la propiedad imponible en 1904 ascendió á \$1,512,591,127, ó sea un aumento de \$112,507,766, respecto del valor que dicha propiedad tenía en 1897. Según los últimos informes, los depósitos en los bancos ascendieron á \$314,240,433, ó sea un aumento de \$193,078,147, ó un aumento de 159 por ciento respecto de los depósitos del 31 de diciembre de 1901. En 1905 las sociedades por acciones que se incorporaron representaban un capital de \$25,000,000, ó sea un aumento de un 800 por ciento, respecto de 1901. En 1905 el número de establecimientos industriales ascendía á 10,152, contra 7,315 en 1901, al paso que en 1905 había 35,018 establecimientos comerciales, contra 32,944 en 1901.

MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE REYES DE COLOMBIA.

Colombia avanza tan rápidamente para figurar en primera fila en el concierto de las naciones, que no cabe duda de que los extractos que se reproducen en este número del BOLETÍN, tomados del mensaje del Presidente REYES, leído el 1° de abril ante la Asamblea Nacional de dicha República, han de leerse con mucho interés. La proximidad de Colombia á los Estados Unidos, su situación, tanto respecto del Atlántico como del Pacífico, la admirable variedad de sus recursos naturales, y la fortuna de tener un Ejecutivo que reúne cualidades de estadista tan notables como el Presidente REYES, están demostrando al mundo entero que Colombia constituye un campo muy propicio para llevar á cabo un gran progreso material.

OTROS RASGOS DE ESPECIAL INTERÉS.

En el exordio del BOLETÍN no hay espacio para hacer comentarios sobre todos los asuntos que ofrecen especial interés de cada uno de los países, pero se llama la atención al mensaje del Presidente de Costa Rica, leído en el Congreso Costarricense el 1° de mayo de 1907, hacia el informe sobre minas de la Provincia de Santiago de Cuba, las prescripciones relativas á la colonización é irrigación de la República Dominicana, la recepción oficial del Ministro de los Estados Unidos, Señor Fox, por el Presidente ALFARO, del Ecuador, el comercio de Guatemala con Nueva York en 1906, las condiciones comerciales mineras y generales de México, la organización de la Oficina de Estadística de Panamá, los medios mejorados de comunicación en los puertos del Paraguay, las nuevas leyes agrarias y de irrigación del Perú, el comercio general de los Estados Unidos con la América Latina, el comercio extranjero de Venezuela y la proporción del valor del comercio entre la América Latina y los Estados Unidos.

DESCRIPCIÓN DE LA OFICINA INTERNACIONAL AMERICANA.

La Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas está establecida en Wáshington, D. C., y se sostiene por las cuotas que contribuyen todas las Repúblicas del hemisferio occidental, no sólo con el fin de fomentar el comercio y el tráfico, sino de desarrollar entre aquéllas una mejor inteligencia, y relaciones y trato más íntimos, desde el punto de vista material, docente, intelectual y social.

Esta organización es única en su especie. No es una dependencia de ningún Departamento del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos—como suponen algunos—sino una oficina independiente tanto de los Gobiernos de la América Central y del Sud como del de los Estados Unidos. La rige un Consejo Directivo compuesto de todos los representantes diplomáticos en Wáshington de las Repúblicas Americanas, presidido por el Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos. Este Consejo Directivo, á su vez, elige el Director, que es el funcionario administrativo principal, y responsable al Consejo Directivo de la dirección de la Oficina. El Director es un funcionario de veintiuna Repúblicas, pero, como quiera que la Oficina radica en Wáshington, dicho Director es postulado, como cuestión de cortesía y precedente, por el Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos, y entonces es elegido por el voto de los Embajadores y Ministros de los demás países.

Los fondos para el sostenimiento de la Oficina se obtienen por medio de asignaciones de las Repúblicas Americanas, hechas en proporción con el número de sus habitantes, de manera que la nación que tenga el área más pequeña se interesa tanto en el apoyo de la Oficina como los países mayores, como los Estados Unidos, por ejemplo. Con arreglo á la población, las veintiuna Repúblicas representadas por el Consejo Directivo, siguen el orden siguiente: Los Estados Unidos, el Brasil, México, la Argentina, Chile, el Perú, Colombia, Venezuela, Bolivia, Cuba, Haití, Guatemala, Ecuador, Salvador, Uruguay, Paraguay, República Dominicana, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica y Panamá.

ESTABLECIMIENTO DE LA OFICINA EN 1890.

La Oficina se estableció en 1890 por la acción de la Primera Conferencia Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas, que se celebró en Wáshington, en 1889-90, y fué presidida por el Señor JAMES G. BLAINE. El establecimiento de dicha Oficina obedeció al deseo manifestado por los delegados, de disipar la ignorancia que á su juicio existía en los Estados Unidos acerca de sus Repúblicas hermanas, y á su vez entre estas últimas acerca de los Estados Unidos.

Primeramente se le denominó. "Oficina de Información," y sus fundadores se proponían poner al corriente á los fabricantes, exportadores, importadores, comerciantes, y á todas las clases del pueblo, que desearan obtener datos fidedignos para el fomento del comercio, de informes que diesen por resultado una nueva era en las relaciones materiales de las Repúblicas Americanas.

El primer Director de la Oficina fué el distinguido periodista, Señor WILLIAM E. CURTIS. En poco tiempo el Señor CURTIS hizo que la Oficina adquiriese una importancia tal, que desde luego fué reconocida en todos los países como una institución útil y práctica. Hasta la Segunda Conferencia Pan-Americana, celebrada en México en 1901, sucedieron al Señor CURTIS en dicho cargo los Señores CLINTON FURBISH, JOSEPH P. SMITH, FREDERIC EMORY y W. W. ROCKHILL, que en la actualidad es Ministro de los Estados Unidos en China. El plan y esfera de acción de la Oficina fueron ensanchados en la Conferencia Mexicana, á fin de que se convirtiese en una agencia para poner en práctica las resoluciones de esta reunión internacional.

En 1905, cuando el Señor ROCKHILL fué á China, le sucedió el Señor WILLIAM C. FOX, qué en la actualidad es Ministro de los Estados Unidos en el Ecuador. Bajo las varias administraciones de estos diferentes directores, la influencia y utilidad de la Oficina creció gradualmente, pero le faltaba el interés directo y sincero apoyo de todos los Gobiernos interesados en ella, á fin de que ésta resultase una institución tan poderosa y útil como se deseaba, en beneficio de todas las naciones que la apoyan. Se necesitaba una nueva fuerza para darle mayor influencia, popularidad y valor práctico.

LA VISITA DEL SECRETARIO ROOT Á SUDAMÉRICA.

Cuando el Señor ELIHU ROOT se hizo cargo de la cartera de Estado, comprendió inmediatamente que era necesario hacer algo sobre una base nueva y más amplia, para fomentar relaciones diplomáticas, comerciales y sociales más íntimas entre los Estados Unidos y sus Repúblicas hermanas. Por consiguiente, la administración del Presidente ROOSEVELT resolvió que el Señor ROOT hiciese un viaje á Sudamérica, y que en la Tercera Conferencia Pan-Americana, celebrada en Río de Janeiro en el verano de 1906, se tomasen las medidas conducentes para reorganizar la Oficina Internacional y ensanchar su esfera de acción y utilidad. En las discusiones que se efectuaron en Washington en las sesiones del Consejo Directivo antes de la Conferencia de Río de Janeiro, los representantes latinoamericanos á su vez demostraron que se hacían cordialmente partícipes del interés que el Secretario de Estado se tomaba por la América latina y en los planes de la Oficina, lo cual, cuando la Conferencia se celebró, dió por resultado que aprobase unánimemente resoluciones que harán que la Oficina se convierta en una institución poderosa y práctica para

fomentar el comercio internacional americano, para facilitar medios de contacto mutuo en las cuestiones políticas, de educación é intelectuales, y para desarrollar una amistad más general y un trato más íntimo.

RESOLUCIONES ESPECIALES RELATIVAS Á LA OFICINA.

Las siguientes resoluciones aprobadas en la Tercera Conferencia dan una idea del alcance de sus trabajos:

“La Tercera Conferencia Internacional Americana, resuelve:

“ARTÍCULO 1°. Continuar la Unión Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, creada por la Primera Conferencia y confirmada por la Segunda.

“Los fines de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, que representará dicha Unión, son los siguientes:

“1°. Compilar y distribuir datos comerciales y proporcionar informes al respecto.

“2°. Compilar y clasificar todo lo referente á los Tratados y Convenciones entre las Repúblicas Americanas y entre éstas y otros Estados no Americanos.

“3°. Informar sobre asuntos de educación.

“4°. Informar sobre las cuestiones designadas por acuerdos de las Conferencias Internacionales Americanas.

“5°. Contribuir á obtener la ratificación de las resoluciones y convenciones adoptadas por las diferentes Conferencias.

“6°. Dar cumplimiento á todas las resoluciones que le hayan impuesto ó le impongan las Conferencias Internacionales Americanas.

“7°. Funcionar como Comisión Permanente de las Conferencias Internacionales Americanas, proponiendo proyectos que pudieran ser incluidos entre los temas de la próxima Conferencia; estos proyectos deberán ponerse en conocimiento de los diferentes Gobiernos que forman la Unión seis meses, por lo menos, antes de la fecha en que deba reunirse la próxima Conferencia.

“8°. Presentar con la misma anticipación á los diferentes Gobiernos una memoria acerca de los labores de la Oficina en el período comprendido desde la última Conferencia, y también informes especiales sobre cada uno de los asuntos cuyo estudio se le hubiere encomendado.”

RESOLUCIONES ADICIONALES QUE COMPRENDEN NUEVOS TRABAJOS.

Otras resoluciones, por virtud de las cuales la Oficina asume nuevas responsabilidades y gastos adicionales, prescriben que se den los pasos debidos para alojar la institución “de tal manera que pueda desempeñar debidamente las importantes funciones que ésta Conferencia le ha designado;” que se nombre una comisión en cada

República para ayudar á la Oficina á llevar á cabo su trabajo; que como una dependencia de ella se establezca una sección especial de estadística comercial; que la Oficina debe idear un proyecto para proporcionar mejores medios de comunicación por vapores entre los puertos principales de las Repúblicas Americanas, con el fin de facilitar el tráfico, los viajes, el comercio y la comunicación general; que debe investigar la cuestión del Ferrocarril Intercontinental y consultar los diferentes Gobiernos, á fin de determinar, tan luego como sea posible, las concesiones de terreno, subvenciones, garantías de intereses, exenciones de derechos sobre el material de construcción y rodante, y cualesquiera otras concesiones que juzguen conveniente hacer en relación con dicho ferrocarril; que debe estudiar los sistemas monetarios de los Gobiernos americanos con el fin de presentar á la próxima Conferencia un informe sobre los sistemas vigentes en cada uno de los Gobiernos, su historia, fluctuaciones y tipos de cambio habidos en los veinte últimos años, incluyendo la preparación de tablas que muestren la influencia que dichas fluctuaciones han ejercido en el comercio y en el desarrollo industrial; que debe estudiar las leyes que rigen las concesiones públicas en las varias Repúblicas de América, con el objeto de obtener informes que puedan serle útil; y finalmente, que debe preparar un programa para la Cuarta Conferencia Internacional que se ha de celebrar dentro de los próximos cinco años.

LA BIBLIOTECA DE COLÓN.

Uno de los rasgos importantes de la Oficina Internacional, que aún no ha sido apreciado cumplidamente, es la Biblioteca de Colón, que en la actualidad contiene como 13,000 volúmenes, que comprenden una gran variedad de información comercial, histórica y general acerca de las diferentes Repúblicas americanas. Se intenta ensanchar esta biblioteca de manera que llegue á ser la colección más completa de obras sobre América en el mundo. La resolución de la Segunda Conferencia Panamericana, relativa á este asunto, que fué aprobada por la Tercera, recomienda que cada Gobierno envíe á esta biblioteca copias de todas sus publicaciones oficiales. Bastaría esta colección para que fuese de inestimable valor como biblioteca de consulta. En la actualidad la utilizan los estadistas, escritores, estudiantes, viajeros, hombres de negocios, y otras personas que desean obtener informes fidedignos acerca de cualquier país americano.

LA DÁDIVA DE CARNEGIE.

El día 1° de enero de 1907 el Honorable ELIHU ROOT, Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos y Presidente *ex-officio* del Consejo Directivo de la Oficina, anunció una generosa dádiva hecha por el

Señor ANDREW CARNEGIE, de \$750,000, que se han de emplear en la construcción de un nuevo edificio ó local para la Oficina Internacional.

Los diferentes Gobiernos que sostienen la Oficina, incluso los Estados Unidos, ya habían asignado como \$250,000 para la compra de un sitio hermoso en la esquina de las calles Diecisiete y B, en la ciudad de Wáshington. Este terreno comprende cinco acres que dan al Parque del Ejecutivo por el este, y al Parque del Potomac por el sud. En la actualidad se verifica el concurso para escoger un arquitecto, y es probable que el terreno para este "Templo de Paz Americano," como lo denomina el Señor CARNEGIE, sea roturado á principios del otoño de 1907.

NOMBRAMIENTO DEL DIRECTOR BARRETT.

En diciembre de 1906, el Señor JOHN BARRETT, que á la sazón era Ministro de los Estados Unidos en Colombia, como lo había sido antes de aquella fecha en Siam, Argentina y Panamá, respectivamente, fué unánimemente elegido Director de la expresada Oficina por el Consejo Directivo, para sucederle al Señor WILLIAMS C. FOX, que había sido nombrado Ministro de los Estados Unidos en el Ecuador. Al Señor BARRETT se le confió la ejecución del nuevo programa de la Conferencia de Río de Janeiro para reorganizar y ensanchar la Oficina. El Señor BARRETT también fué delegado de los Estados Unidos á la Segunda Conferencia Panamericana en México en 1901, en la cual fué miembro de la subcomisión encargada de las resoluciones relativas á la Oficina que fueron aprobadas en dicha Conferencia.

EL TRABAJO PRÁCTICO QUE SE ESTÁ HACIENDO EN LA ACTUALIDAD.

Los siguientes hechos pueden citarse como una prueba del trabajo práctico de la Oficina que se está haciendo bajo la actual administración:

1°. Durante los cinco primeros meses de 1907, la Oficina recibió cerca de seis mil cartas de todas partes del mundo, solicitando informes especiales é importantes sobre varios asuntos pertenecientes á la América latina. En el mismo período de tiempo se enviaron cerca de seis mil cartas suministrando datos directos y especiales, cuya colección exigía una detenida preparación.

2°. Además de las precitadas cartas, se recibieron más de dos mil cartas pidiendo el envío de impresos, y se distribuyeron más de sesenta mil BOLETINES, manuales, folletos y circulares.

3°. Cada mes la Oficina envía diez mil BOLETINES que constan por lo menos de trescientas páginas cada uno, y que contienen los últimos informes descriptivos y estadísticos acerca del comercio y tráfico, y del desarrollo industrial de las veintiuna Repúblicas americanas.

4°. Ya se han publicado ó están en vías de preparación varios manuales, cada uno de los cuales consta de un promedio de 200 á 400 páginas, que tratan de los principales países americanos, y los manuales se distribuyen gratis ó á un precio que cubre nada más que el costo de impresión y del papel.

5°. Se publican folletos y circulares que contienen informes relativos á las leyes de minas, inmigración, aranceles y leyes agrarias, informes de los funcionarios consulares, artículos y discursos de diplomaticos ó de especialistas sobre los varios países y sus rasgos caracterísitcos, los cuales se distribuyen dondequiera que puedan ser más útiles.

6°. Á los fabricantes, exportadores y comerciantes que desean explotar los mercados de otros países, se les están proporcionando informes acerca de las condiciones que prevalecen en el campo en que se proponen entrar, así como de la mejor manera de llegar á conocerlo, en tanto que á las personas que desean viajar con fines comerciales ó por recreo se les indican los mejores itinerarios que deben seguir.

7°. En cuanto al campo intelectual y docente, se están estudiando los sistemas de las universidades y colegios de la América del Norte y del Sud, y se están haciendo esfuerzos para que haya un canje de hombres eruditos y publicistas.

8°. En las diferentes escuelas de la América del Norte se está recomendando con urgencia el estudio del español y el portugués, y lo propio se hace en las escuelas é institutos análogos de la América del Sud, al paso que tanto á las bibliotecas de los colegios como á las públicas se les están proporcionando listas de libros que dan informes relativos al desarrollo histórico, político, intelectual y material de cada país.

Ya se han tomado medidas prácticas para llevar á cabo por completo el programa trazado en la Conferencia de Río de Janeiro, según se ha descrito en este bosquejo con el título de "Resoluciones Especiales Relativas á la Oficina," y "Resoluciones Adicionales que Comprenden nuevos Trabajos." Por más que es un tanto difícil poner en práctica este amplio programa con la rapidez que sería de desear, á causa del hecho de que aún no se han aumentado ni la renta ni el personal de la Oficina, sin embargo, se ha hecho ya lo suficiente para dar una idea del gran beneficio que han de recibir todas las Repúblicas americanas de la mayor esfera de acción de la Oficina, que ha de llevar á cabo su amplio programa á medida que las diferentes Repúblicas aumenten sus asignaciones ó cuotas, que el personal se refuerce mediante la adición de otros empleados peritos, y así que el nuevo edificio se termine y esté listo para ocuparse.

LA CONFERENCIA DEL LAGO MOHONK SOBRE ARBITRAJE INTERNACIONAL.

La Conferencia del Lago Mohonk sobre arbitraje internacional celebró su decimatercera reunión anual del 22 al 24 de mayo de 1907.

Los Señores ENRIQUE CREEL, Embajador Mexicano en los Estados Unidos; IGNACIO CALDERÓN, Ministro de Bolivia en los Estados Unidos; JOHN BARRETT, Director de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, y FRANCIS B. LOOMIS, ex-Ministro de los Estados Unidos en Venezuela y ex-Subsecretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos, pronunciaron discursos en la reunión del 24 del precitado mes.

Con el título de "La América Latina y el Mundo," el periódico "La Tribuna" de Nueva York, hace los siguientes comentarios acerca de los distinguidos oradores que se acaban de mencionar y del efecto producido por los fallos arbitrales en las naciones americanas:

"Las deliberaciones que se efectuaron ayer en la Conferencia del Lago Mohonk sobre el arbitraje internacional sugirieron, de una manera agradable, el papel que en el mundo hacían recientemente esos países, que por falta de un vocablo enteramente correcto y adecuado, se denominan comúnmente, pero no con absoluta propiedad, la 'América Latina.' Esto no era así algunos años ha. El vocablo 'mexicanizado' era sumamente repugnante y empleábase para describir uno de los peores estados á que el Gobierno de un país podía descender, y se hablaba de la mayor parte de las Repúblicas de Centro y Sudamérica con lástima ó con desdén. Estos países han experimentado un notable cambio en la última generación, y en la actualidad tienen derecho á figurar en primera fila en los consejos de las naciones. El Señor CREEL, Embajador Mexicano, tenía un perfecto derecho á hablar, como lo hizo, del hecho histórico de que México se ha abstenido de emprender guerras agresivas, de haber estado siempre dispuesto á aceptar el arbitraje, y á dar fe de su obra activa en pro del éxito del Congreso de La Haya. Las observaciones que el Embajador hizo acerca de las probabilidades de éxito y las limitaciones del arbitraje internacional en la época actual, estaban saturadas de moderación y buen juicio, y pueden compararse favorablemente con las manifestaciones hechas por cualesquiera otros estadistas caracterizados con anterioridad al Congreso de La Haya y al hacerse los preparativos para éste. El Señor CALDERÓN, Ministro de Bolivia, tampoco exageró el caso cuando aludió á la generalización del arbitraje entre las Repúblicas Sudamericanas. Con frecuencia hemos tenido ocasión de referirnos á ese mismo hecho. Si bien es verdad que hubo un tiempo en que dicho continente fué el teatro de guerras y revoluciones, no es menos cierto que en estos últimos tiempos ha sido el lugar principal de arbitrajes internacionales cuyos

fallos arbitrales casi en todos los casos han sido lealmente aceptados sin protestas.

“Estas circunstancias y hechos han de hacer que la concurrencia de casi todos los países latinoamericanos á La Haya revista especial interés y no poca autoridad. La mayor parte de ellos merecen el respeto del mundo. Más de una vez han dado ejemplos que bien pudieran imitar con provecho otras naciones más antiguas y que tienen mayores pretensiones. Han adoptado una norma de conducta en dicho Congreso que se basa en la razón y la justicia, y debemos esperar confiadamente que la voz de esos países, por más que sea extranjera en un conclave europeo, será bien recibida y oída con el respeto y la cortesía que las potencias que se respetan á sí mismas otorgan á sus iguales.”

El Embajador Señor CREEL dijo, entre otras cosas, lo siguiente:

“SEÑOR PRESIDENTE, SEÑORAS Y SEÑORES: No podéis extrañar, en verdad, la presencia de un mexicano en esta tribuna, ungida por la palabra de tantos oradores insignes: México ha manifestado durante toda su existencia política su buena voluntad para sujetar sus disputas internacionales á amistosa mediación, en sus guerras no ha asumido nunca un papel de agresor y fué el primer país que, lo recordáis bien, en unión de los Estados Unidos se propuso, y lo consiguió, sacar al tribunal de La Haya del letargo en que yacía, hacerlo práctico y concederle fe y crédito, encomendándole la resolución de un asunto de vital importancia.

“No cabe duda que el mundo camina de prisa en nuestra época, así en la solución de los problemas de orden material, como en la de los políticos, intelectuales, morales y sociales.

* * * * *

“Mucho tiempo hace que así en medicina, como en penalidad y en diplomacia hay una escuela profiláctica que trata de evitar y prevenir más bien que de reprimir y de castigar. Antiguamente aparecían los diplomáticos al fin de una lucha cruenta y dispendiosa, para resolver qué provincias se habían de adjudicar al vencedor y qué indemnización había de pagar el vencido; ahora interviene la diplomacia que, según la expresión de Mr. ROOSEVELT, es ‘escuela de bien y de verdad’, para impedir las guerras, suavizarlas si acaso se efectúan y hacerlas concluir en plazo breve, impidiendo los abusos del ganancioso, altivo y soberbio.

“Los más eminentes pensadores, los estadistas más distinguidos y los hombres mejores con que se enorgullece ahora nuestra especie están de acuerdo para anatematizar la guerra como destructora de actividades, segadora de vidas, negadora de la industria y, contraria á la existencia humana, correcta y sensata. El Conde MOURAVIEFF, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de Rusia, dijo no hace mucho, al comunicar las ideas de su soberano, que el mantenimiento de la paz

general y una posible reducción de los armamentos, constituían el ideal á que debían tender todos los esfuerzos de los gobiernos. ‘Como las cargas fiscales, continúa el notable hombre de Estado, siguen una marcha ascendente, atacan á la prosperidad pública en su fuente misma; las fuerzas intelectuales y físicas de los pueblos, el trabajo y el capital, se hallan en su mayor parte distraídos de su natural aplicación y se consumen improductivamente. Se destinan centenares de millones de pesos á adquirir espantosas máquinas de destrucción que se piensa son la última palabra de la ciencia, y esas mismas máquinas pierden todo su valor al aparecer un nuevo descubrimiento que las nulifica. La cultura nacional, los progresos económicos, la producción de las riquezas están paralizados ó falseados en su desarrollo.

“‘Á medida que aumentan los armamentos de las potencias, responden menos á los fines que los gobiernos se habían propuesto con ellos.

“‘Poner un hasta aquí á los armamentos incesantes y buscar los medios que aminoren las preocupaciones del mundo entero, constituye el deber supremo para todos los Estados.’

“‘Conviene detenernos á examinar hasta qué punto ha prosperado la hermosa iniciativa de S. M. Alejandro II, y hasta qué punto ha sido fructífera la Conferencia de La Haya.

“‘Á primera vista pudiera dudarse de los resultados, ya que, por una parte, los ejércitos y las armadas de las potencias se han aumentado considerablemente, y por la otra, á raíz de dicha Conferencia surgió la guerra ruso-japonesa.

“‘En cuanto al primer punto, es necesario convenir en que la creación de los medios de defensa son el efecto de una causa—el peligro de guerra—que subsiste, y mientras esa causa no desaparezca, tendrán que continuar produciéndose los resultados. Por lo mismo, los beneficios del desarme no podrán venir hasta que no haya echado raíces más hondas el principio del arbitraje internacional, y hasta que los gobiernos no hayan criado confianza en los resultados de esa forma pacífica de concluir las controversias.

“‘Por cuanto á la guerra ruso-japonesa, fué el efecto de causas pre-existentes y de un orden de cosas que, fatalmente, tenía que producir esa conflagración.

“‘Explicados los hechos, y volviendo al asunto principal, debemos estar satisfechos con la saludable influencia del Tribunal de La Haya, pues desde la época en que Gladstone patrocinaba la causa del arbitraje en el asunto del Alabama, hasta nuestros días, mucho se ha avanzado en la opinión pública y en el criterio de los hombres de Estado, como lo prueban los trabajos de propaganda emprendidos por diferentes Congresos de Paz; las labores de la Liga Interparlamentaria; los cuatro casos que ocho naciones serias y cultas han sometido al Tribunal de La Haya y los cuarenta y cuatro tratados que se han

celebrado entre naciones, sujetando á arbitraje ciertas diferencias. Así lo indican las reuniones del Congreso Pan-Americano y lo justifica la convocatoria para la segunda Conferencia de la Haya.

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“Por cuanto á México, repito que siempre ha estado conforme con el principio del arbitraje internacional. En mi país no se cree que haya llegado el momento de que ese medio de zanjar diferencias sea absoluto, y por lo mismo se opina que deben establecerse restricciones tales como las referentes á la integridad del territorio y al honor nacional. Por de contado que nuestra tendencia es á especificar claramente los casos concernientes al honor nacional, y evitar frases ambiguas, generales y metafóricas, como la de *asuntos de vital importancia, negocios en que se versen cuestiones de indole especial* y otras por el estilo, pues bien sabido es que tales expresiones suelen ser en la mayor parte de los casos el refugio ordinario de la mala fe y del deseo de trabar pendencia.

“Más tarde, cuando el número de casos juzgados, los métodos establecidos y los resultados alcanzados suministren perfecto conocimiento del nuevo sistema, quizás parezca prudente continuar avanzando hasta conseguir realización completa del noble y elevadísimo ideal de justicia que perseguimos.

“También en mi país (creo interpretar la opinión allá reinante) se desearía predominara la doctrina del eminente Secretario de Estado, Mr. ELLIHU ROOT, á saber: que los ejércitos y las flotas de los países no sirvan como exactores para reclamar á mano armada el pago de las deudas contraídas por las naciones reclamantes, dejándose tal extremo para los casos de denegación de justicia ó de notaria y probada mala fe. Más de cincuenta años lucharon los estadistas mexicanos contra este procedimiento, fecundo en arbitrariedades, y frescas se hallan aún las protestas que contra la intervención napoleónica y las reclamaciones francesas del tiempo de Luis Felipe suscribieron los diferentes Ministros de Relaciones de mi país.

“En efecto, compeler por la fuerza al pago de una deuda, cuando el particular ó el Estado que facilitaron la cantidad cuya solución se pretende, tuvieron conocimiento de la situación económica y política del prestatario y de las facilidades que tuviera para hacer el pago, es subvertir completamente las nociones acerca de la materia y las leyes generales del crédito. Nada menos uno de los factores que para estos casos se tiene presente, es la posibilidad de que el pago no se efectúe oportunamente por insolvencia del deudor, circunstancia que hace que el rédito sea más ó menos crecido y mayores ó menores las seguridades exigidas.

“Sobre punto tan importante, yo me adhiero de buena voluntad al criterio de justicia y de derecho que precisa Calvo en su obra sobre Derecho Internacional y estoy conforme también con la llamada

doctrina Drago, expresada en la nota que, como Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de la República Argentina, suscribió el estadista de este apellido el 29 de diciembre de 1902.

“Todo procedimiento que acerque á los países á la solución pacífica de sus dificultades internacionales es de la mayor y más benéfica trascendencia, tanto para la conservación de la paz, cuanto para darle mayor consistencia y más crédito al arbitraje internacional: y por lo mismo es de grandísima importancia que en todos los tratados que celebren las naciones amigas provean la posibilidad de algún desacuerdo y la obligación de someter cada caso al tribunal de La Haya, cuando estén agotados los esfuerzos de la diplomacia. Á este respecto son muy consoladores el criterio y la influencia de los estadistas modernos, pues en menos de cuatro años se han firmado cuarenta y cuatro tratados de arbitramento, muchos de ellos consignando sus diferencias al Tribunal de La Haya. Es de desearse que esta práctica continúe cada vez con más vigor y con aplicaciones más generales.

“Esta corriente de la opinión pública, este elevado amor á la verdad que está extendiéndose día á día por uno y otro hemisferio, vienen en apoyo de las doctrinas del señor Presidente de esta gran República y de su Secretario de Estado, pidiendo que una organización de naciones civilizadas, decididas á arreglar pacíficamente sus disputas, se agrupe para solicitar justicia ante un tribunal permanente, compuesto de hombres que, por su independencia, su honorabilidad, sus conocimientos y su desprendimiento de los inetreses materiales, ofrezcan las suficientes garantías de acierto, de imparcialidad y de buena fe.

“De esta manera el mundo llegará á una organización superior, en que irá disminuyendo día por día la necesidad de ejércitos y escuadras, minorando en proporción las cargas públicas; se restablecerá la confianza de los gobiernos y de las naciones, volviendo á la industria los brazos que ahora tiene sustraídos y las energías que ahora se hallan paralizadas, y coordinando el concierto de paz y de concordia que más que nada ha de influir en el adelanto y en la felicidad de la familia humana.

“La prueba mejor de que se impone con fuerza incontrastable el pensamiento de Mr. Root, es que día por día brotan cuestiones nuevas que es preciso resolver.

“¿Cuáles son las obligaciones y cuáles son los derechos de los neutrales, escrupulosamente previstos y sin dar lugar á dudas ni á disputas? ¿Qué reglas deben normar la transmisión de marconigramas en tiempo de paz y en tiempo de guerra, entre particulares, entre un gobierno beligerante y sus ciudadanos y entre los habitantes de un país neutral? ¿Se puede disminuir el dominio del aire interceptando las hondas hertzianas, los mensajes que se envían mediante la tele-

grafía sin hilos, y con qué requisitos se debe hacer tal cosa? Asimismo quedan para fijar la atención de la nueva conferencia de paz puntos tan delicados como el de la declaración de guerra, pues al paso que unos opinan que esta formalidad es un residuo de las costumbres caballerescas medioevales, la juzgan otros requisito indispensable y cuya ausencia arguye deslealtad y felonía.

“Otro tanto acontece con el uso de minas submarinas colocadas en alta mar, que, en mi opinión, debe condenarse unánimemente por los perjuicios que acarrea á la navegación y al libre comercio; y con las que pueden desprenderse de su lugar y ser una amenaza constante contra las marinas mercantes del mundo.

“Importaría también dejar bien establecido si los neutrales pueden colocar minas en sus aguas para garantizar su estado especial, cuando carecen de marina que proteja sus costas.

“La conferencia de La Haya sentó reglas muy importantes acerca de la protección que en tiempo de guerra se deba guardar á la propiedad de los neutrales en alta mar, de la necesidad de defender el comercio honrado y de procurar por todos los medios posibles que los azares y peligros de la lucha armada no toquen á los que cumplan una misión de paz y armonía cambiando los productos de los diferentes países del mundo.

“Mucho es esto, señoras y caballeros; pero ciertamente que no es todo. Falta aún dejar garantizada plenamente la propiedad privada en la guerra terrestre, estipulando de una manera especial la inviolabilidad de las vías férreas, que son á manera del sistema venoso del cuerpo social y cuya falta puede acarrear el completo decaimiento del sistema.

“No se me oculta que la empresa no es obvia, ya que los ferrocarriles pueden conducir hombres y elementos que prolonguen y aumenten la guerra disminuyendo las probabilidades de paz, ó ser propiedad de uno de los gobiernos contendientes; pero quizás se pudiera encontrar manera de arreglarlo todo de forma que, ejerciéndose la necesaria vigilancia no se interrumpiera el comercio y se protejera suficientemente el material fijo y el rodante. La estipulación contenida en el artículo 54 del reglamento de La Haya acerca de guerra terrestre, en verdad que contrasta por su laconismo y por su deficiencia con las escrupulosas y sabias disposiciones que rigen acerca de la guerra marítima; pero no dudo que la sabiduría de la nueva conferencia se fije en punto tan principal.

“Acerca del tratamiento de los prisioneros de guerra existen como antecedentes el Código aprobado por el Presidente LINCOLN en 1863; la convención de Ginebra de 1864; la de Bruselas de 1874; los acuerdos de la Primera Conferencia de La Haya; las instrucciones del Conde KATSURA, Ministro Japonés del Interior, con motivo de la guerra Ruso-Japonesa, y varias otras disposiciones para casos especiales y con-

cretos; pero hace falta todavía la expedición por la Conferencia de La Haya de un código internacional que sea completo en todas sus aplicaciones y que se inspire en los sentimientos humanitarios que se han elevado á mayor altura con los avances de la civilización que tiende á minorar los sufrimientos de las víctimas y á conservar la vida de los individuos.

“Aunque parezca raro decirlo, otro de los factores que ha de contribuir á la terminación de las guerras será la serie de inventos de carácter científico, capaces de destruir los más grandes ejércitos y las armadas más poderosas, por la sola intervención de unos cuantos ingenieros y por la aplicación de fórmulas químicas y de aparatos de poco valor.

“Pero lo que más eficazmente ha de influir para el triunfo completo del arbitraje internacional es la convocación de reuniones como la presente, destinadas á depurar, mediante el criterio científico, las bases del derecho internacional, á mover la opinión pública, á formar el modelo de la paz con el buril del altruismo, á hacer la propaganda de la idea en uno y otro hemisferio y á escribir con letras de luz las sublimes palabras: ¡Justicia! ¡Arbitraje internacional!”

El Ministro Señor CALDERÓN se expresó en los siguientes términos:

“No me propongo hablar de la poderosa y noble influencia que esta gran nación ejerce en favor de la paz y la justicia internacional. Ella es bien conocida y el género humano le rinde su reconocimiento y tributo de admiración á causa de su benéfica influencia en favor de los oprimidos de todas naciones y del respeto de sus derechos.

“Voy á pedirlos que me concedáis vuestra benévola atención por algunos minutos más, á fin de hablaros del progreso que ha hecho en Sud América el humanitario y moral principio del arbitraje internacional.

“Muchos han comentado las revoluciones y falta de orden que se supone reina en esos países, gentes poco informadas de la verdadera situación, y escritores, que asumiendo un aire de superioridad, se refieren á las Repúblicas latinas como á centros poco menos que salvajes.

“Uno de los actos más felices y acertados, que ha confirmado la reputación de sagacidad del ilustre Secretario de Estado, Mr. ELIHU ROOR, es sin duda la histórica visita que el año pasado hizo á varias de las Repúblicas, con ocasión de la Conferencia Pan-Americana en Río Janeiro.

“Mr. Roor sabía que al sud del Istmo de Panamá había jóvenes naciones, establecidas bajo los mismos principios democráticos que han servido de base fundamental al progreso de los Estados Unidos. Se apercibió que falsos informes y desconfianzas, tal vez intencionalmente exparecidas, estaban desarrollando un sentimiento de prevención contra este país y resolvió corregirlo.

“Sus francas declaraciones cambiaron pronto la disposición de las Repúblicas hermanas y restablecieron la confianza en el respeto á su soberanía y las buenas disposiciones de esta nación.

“Por el otro lado, hizo conocer á sus conciudadanos y les reveló la verdadera situación de Sud América y sus progresos.

“Puedo con toda seguridad afirmar que el principio del arbitraje internacional no está generalizado en parte alguna en mayor grado que en las Repúblicas de Sud América.

“El Brasil ha consagrado este principio como una prescripción constitucional y ha sometido á arbitraje sus cuestiones territoriales con Inglaterra, Francia, la Argentina y otras naciones.

“La República Argentina nos ofrece también muy notables ejemplos de respeto á la paz y la justicia. Después de la sangrienta guerra en que casi toda la población masculina del Paraguay había perecido y cuando este patriótico país estaba á merced de sus vencedores—el Brasil, la Argentina y el Uruguay—la Argentina declaró que la *victoria no creaba derechos*. Sometió después su cuestión sobre la propiedad del territorio de Villa Occidental al arbitraje del Presidente de los Estados Unidos; y cuando éste falló en favor del Paraguay, aceptó la decisión con buena fe. Hizo aún más; condonó al Paraguay la indemnización de guerra.

“En la cuestión con el Brasil sobre el territorio de las Misiones, ambos países la sometieron al arbitraje del Presidente CLEVELAND; y la Argentina se inclinó ante el fallo favorable al Brasil.

“Más tarde, cuando las pasiones populares habían llegado al punto en que la guerra, que hubiera envuelto tal vez á todos los países vecinos, parecía inevitable; cuando las escuadras y ejércitos de la Argentina y Chile esperaban la señal para lanzarse á la lucha, ambos países dieron al mundo un ejemplo de buen sentido, sometiendo su larga y violenta disputa sobre límites al arbitraje del Rey de Inglaterra.

“La decisión de este soberano fué aceptada y cumplida; y allá en uno de los picos accesibles más elevados de la Cordillera que separa las dos naciones, el noble sentimiento que las animaba levantó uno de los más hermosos monumentos que jamás se haya erigido.

“Ese monumento no descansa sobre los despojos ensangrentados de los mártires sacrificados en aras de la patria; no recuerda la sumisión de un pueblo por otro. Es el emblema de la paz á que aspiran de corazón los hijos de la América Republicana, quienes levantaron la imagen de Cristo Redentor, como señal de tributo á sus doctrinas. No despierta ni sentimientos de venganza ni causa su vista la humillación de nadie que lo contemple. Símbolo de amor, es el pedestal del Príncipe de la Paz; es la eterna guía bajo cuyas inspiraciones debe desarrollarse la confraternidad humana.

“La inscripción de ese monumento expresa que antes se desharán las montañas en que descansa que argentinos y chilenos lleguen á romper la paz que han jurado mantener.

“Bolivia, mi país, ha sometido á arbitraje cuestiones importantes sobre límites con el Perú, el Paraguay y otras naciones. El Perú tiene igualmente arreglos de arbitraje con Bolivia, Brasil, el Ecuador é Italia.

“Las cuestiones de límites han sido la principal causa de desacuerdo entre las Repúblicas latino-americanas. Tal es hoy la fuerza del sentimiento popular en favor del arbitraje, que todas ellas tienen sometido su fallo á ese honroso medio de solución.

“Las Conferencias Pan-Americanas, en especial la de México, han consignado esta noble aspiración de las Repúblicas en declaraciones explícitas.

“El Uruguay y la Argentina celebraron en 1902 un tratado general de arbitraje y estipularon que serían sometidas á ese procedimiento todas las cuestiones, cualquiera que fuera su causa, siempre que no afecten á sus respectivas constituciones.

“Además, el Uruguay celebró tratados parecidos con España y aprobó el tratado de arbitraje obligatorio de la Conferencia de México, en que entraron Bolivia, la Argentina, Guatemala, Salvador, Santo Domingo, Perú y el Paraguay.

“Esta es la obra de países que comúnmente son considerados como entregados á desórdenes y sin la menor idea de paz y justicia.

“El principal esfuerzo para popularizar la doctrina del arbitraje debe dirigirse á educar la opinión pública y tratar de sustituir sentimientos de justicia al falso orgullo de la fuerza bruta. Debemos enseñar á las masas que el respeto de los derechos ajenos es el mejor elemento de defensa y protección de los propios.

“Es inútil hablar de desarme, si antes de todo las naciones continúan poniendo más confianza en su poder militar que en sus derechos y en el amor de la paz de sus vecinos.

“Hasta cierto punto la doctrina de gobierno democrático por el pueblo y para el pueblo ofrece mayor garantía contra las guerras, siempre que la opinión pública sea rectamente inspirada y la noción en conjunto tenga el sentimiento de honradez y buena fe.

“Cuando los puertos de Venezuela fueron bombardeados por las naves combinadas de algunas de las grandes potencias de Europa, la República Argentina, por medio de su Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, llamó la atención á la gran injusticia que ese acto importaba, á la vez que una amenaza á la independencia de la República agredida.

“El Señor DRAGO en su famosa nota, entre otras consideraciones, expresó que: ‘El reconocimiento de la deuda, la liquidación de su importe, pueden y deben ser hechas por la nación, sin menoscabo de

sus derechos primordiales como entidad soberana; pero el cobro compulsivo é inmediato, en un momento dado, por medio de la fuerza, no traía otra cosa que la ruina de las naciones mas débiles y la absorción de su gobierno con todas las facultades que le son inherentes por los fuertes de la tierra.

“Otros son los principios proclamados en este continente Americano: ‘Los contratos entre una nación y los individuos particulares son obligatorios según la conciencia del soberano y no pueden ser objeto de la fuerza compulsiva,’ decía el ilustre HAMILTON. No confieren derecho alguno de acción fuera de la voluntad del soberano.

“Refiriéndose á la 11ª enmienda de la Constitución de los Estados Unidos, el Señor DRAGO nota: ‘Que ella prohíbe todo pleito de ley ó de equidad seguido contra uno de los Estados Unidos por ciudadanos de otro Estado, ó por ciudadanos ó súbditos de un Estado extranjero.’

“Hablando del origen de los reclamos, hace la juiciosa observación de que: ‘El capitalista que suministra su dinero á un Estado extranjero, tiene siempre en cuenta cuáles son los recursos del país en que va á actuar y la mayor ó menor probabilidad de que los compromisos contraídos se cumplan sin tropiezo.’

“Esta era también la opinión de Lord PALMERSTON, siendo Ministro de Inglaterra en 1848:

“‘Los acreedores saben, dice el Señor DRAGO, que contratan con una entidad soberana, y es condición inherente á la soberanía que no pueden iniciarse ni cumplirse procedimientos ejecutivos contra ella, ya que ese modo de cobro comprometería su existencia misma, haciendo desaparecer la independencia y la acción del respectivo Gobierno.’

“La doctrina asentada en este famoso documento, la sintetiza así: ‘En una palabra, el principio que quisiera ver reconocido es el de que la deuda pública no puede dar lugar á la intervención armada, ni menos á la ocupación material del suelo de las naciones americanas por una potencia europea.’

“Cuando se sabe que en la mayor parte de los casos los reclamos contra algunas de las Repúblicas son ó vergonzosamente exagerados ó claramente injustos, la práctica de sostenerlos con el poder y la fuerza nacional debe ser condenada.

“Los fallos arbitrales en los reclamos contra Venezuela, que causaron el bombardeo de puertos indefensos, prueban, sin dejar duda, que ellos eran injustos y exagerados. En término medio el 30 por ciento del valor reclamado fué reconocido y en muchos casos no más del 10 por ciento.

“No es posible hablar de estos asuntos sin recordar el reclamo Jeckers por quince millones de pesos en 1861, y que fué el pretexto para la invasión de México, cuando este país sólo había recibido

\$750,000. Este es un caso típico que ilustra la naturaleza de la mayor parte de los reclamos.

“El Profesor F. DE MARTENS ha dicho con verdad: ‘Por su famosa nota diplomática el Gobierno argentino ha merecido con razón el reconocimiento sincero de todos los campeones del derecho y de la justicia en el dominio de las relaciones internacionales.’

“En muchos casos los reclamos nacen de personas que, conociendo de antemano el estado de inseguridad que existe en algunas repúblicas, van á ellas deliberadamente con objeto de sacar ventaja y aprovechar de la intranquilidad política, y se hacen promotores de revoluciones para obtener concesiones indebidas.

“Ni debemos olvidar que hay en Europa naciones que dejaron de pagar sus deudas; pero á nadie le ocurrió presentarles las bocas de sus cañones para cobrar obligaciones atrasadas.

“Gracias á los esfuerzos del Honorable Secretario de Estado, Mr. Root, la doctrina Drago ha de ser sometida á la Segunda Conferencia de la Haya, y es de esperar que las grandes potencias, guiadas por principios más equitativos, convendrán en dar fin á una práctica tan condenable y se establecerán reglas que permitan hacer justicia á todos.

“El progreso de las Repúblicas latino-americanas está demostrado en el aumento anual de su comercio exterior, que llega ahora á casi 1,500,000,000 de dollars al año, y ésto con sólo una población que no pasa de 50,000,000.

“La construcción de ferrocarriles, la difusión de la instrucción pública y la explotación de los admirables recursos de ese continente, marcan una era de verdadero progreso.

“La Providencia ha destinado la América toda para ser el hogar de pueblos libres.

“Los enormes elementos de riqueza de cada una de las diez repúblicas de Sur América, ofrece un campo notable para el empleo de la energía y los esfuerzos de las generaciones que vienen. Necesitamos población; hombres capaces de ejecutar la extensa labor que demanda tanto por explotar.

“El esfuerzo de los indomables *pioneers* del Noroeste ha contribuido á la grandeza de esta nación más que todas las guerras en favor de las naciones de Europa. Luchar por la conquista de los tesoros que encierran las montañas, las praderas y los bosques de la América del Sud, ofrece al hombre oportunidad más noble que la ociosa aglomeración de la juventud en cuarteles, consumiendo esterilmente las rentas nacionales.

“Ahí está Bolivia, mi país, con un territorio igual á una cuarta parte del de los Estados Unidos, abundante en toda clase de minerales, en especial estaño, plata, cobre, y oro; con campos ricos en pastos, donde la industria ganadera ofrece retornos provechosos; bosques,

donde millones de árboles gomeros pueden explotarse con ventaja, á más de otros numerosos productos agrícolas.

“Los ferrocarriles hoy en construcción están llamados á abrir un gran campo de desarrollo industrial, tan productivo como el que más en el mundo, bajo un clima en general apropiado á la inmigración blanca. Leyes de adjudicación de terrenos y facilidades acordadas al inmigrante, abren al colono que quiera aprovecharse de estas ventajas un campo de personal engrandecimiento.

“Cada una de las diez Repúblicas de Sur América está pronta á dar la bienvenida á la corriente vivificadora de la inmigración, que tanto ha contribuído al rápido y extraordinario incremento de riqueza y bienestar en esta gran República.

“Esperemos que, guiados por los verdaderos principios de la democracia y siguiendo el natural desarrollo de sus relaciones, en época no lejana las Repúblicas de Sud América, confederadas en un número reducido de naciones, serán el hogar de cientos de millones de hombres libres, labrando pacíficamente su bienestar, por la conquista y el dominio de los abundantes regalos de la naturaleza, exentos de la leva militar y en absoluto goce de los derechos con que Dios ha dotado nuestra alma inmortal.”

El Señor BARRETT dijo lo siguiente:

“Hay tres hechos que por lo general no se conocen en los Estados Unidos y que el pueblo americano debe tener presente al formar una opinión verdadera y justa de las Repúblicas latinoamericanas. El memorable viaje del Secretario Root á Sudamérica y los recientes sucesos políticos en la América Central han despertado un nuevo interés en toda la extensión de los Estados Unidos respecto de sus Repúblicas hermanas, y hay peligro de que ciertas ideas erróneas ejerzan influencia sobre dicho interés.

“Primero. La América latina, considerada en conjunto, no es un teatro de guerras civiles y revoluciones, á pesar de que en los Estados Unidos y en Europa se cree generalmente lo contrario. No es equitativo, ni justo, ni se aviene á la verdad continuar describiendo la América latina en la actualidad como característicamente revolucionaria ó como una parte del mundo en la cual prevalecen más las luchas civiles que el estado de paz. Cerca de cinco sextas partes de la población y el área total de la América latina no ha sufrido ninguna revolución ó guerra civil de consideración durante más de diez años, en tanto que la mayor parte de ella en veinte años no ha sufrido ninguna revolución seria que haya traído consigo un gran derramamiento de sangre ó destrucción de propiedades. Lo que sucede es que se le ha dado una gran importancia y se le ha consagrado mucha atención á las revoluciones que han ocurrido en las pequeñas Repúblicas de Centro y Sudamérica, y que, tanto la prensa como el pueblo de los Estados Unidos y de Europa, han pasado por alto el hecho de

que las naciones mayores y más ricas han estado disfrutando de una paz casi completa durante muchos años. Es tan injusto llamar á la América latina el teatro de revoluciones por el mero hecho de que de cuando en cuando estalla una lucha civil en cualquiera de las Repúblicas situadas en ella, como sería decir que los motines y el derramamiento de sangre predominan en todos los Estados Unidos por la mera circunstancia de que de tiempo en tiempo han ocurrido graves trastornos en Idaho, Colorado y Luisiana.

“El Brasil, que es tan grande como los Estados Unidos, propiamente dichos; la Argentina, cuya área representa la mitad de la de los Estados Unidos; Chile, que es más grande que el área combinada de nuestros Estados de la costa del Pacífico, amén de la primera fila de Estados del Atlántico; el Perú, que es tan grande como todos nuestros Estados de la costa del Atlántico, desde Maine hasta Georgia; Bolivia, que es tres veces más grande que Texas, y México que podría contener todo nuestro territorio occidental central, disfrutan todos de un Gobierno, prosperidad y paz estables, á tal extremo, que en la actualidad la prensa financiera europea los considera como un campo tan propicio y seguro para la inversión de capital como el de los Estados Unidos. La América del Sud y México se consideran ofendidos por la constante repetición del cargo de que la América latina es dada á las revoluciones. Tiempo es ya de que tanto el pueblo como la prensa de los Estados Unidos conozcan los verdaderos hechos y hagan de la mayor parte de la América latina el merecido encomio por haber desarrollado un buen Gobierno y haber producido el orden del estado de trastorno de antaño, y llegar á merecer por este medio la confianza de los Estados Unidos acerca de su futuro progreso.

“Segundo. Ningún grupo de naciones del mundo ha hecho más que las de la América latina en pro de la causa del arbitraje internacional.

“O, lo que es lo mismo, los Estados Unidos y las naciones de Europa, Asia y Africa combinadas, no han igualado por medio de pruebas prácticas, es decir, sometiendo las controversias al arbitraje, el record de la América latina en este particular. La larga lista de controversias sobre límites entre los diferentes países de la América latina que se han arreglado por medio del arbitraje, constituye una prueba de este aserto. Ha habido muchos casos en que su determinación de someter á arbitraje la causa de sus controversias ha impedido que países importantes de la América del Sud se comprometieran en una guerra costosa. La mejor prueba del progreso de la América latina en este sentido, la constituye el hecho de haber evitado la guerra entre la Argentina y Chile, justamente cuando estaban á punto de emprender una guerra que probablemente hubiera sido una de las más sangrientas en la historia del mundo, y que

hubiera sumido á ambos países en un estado de desolación y pobreza y los hubiera grabado con una deuda pública que indefectiblemente hubiera retardado su progreso un cuarto de siglo. Ahora bien; en vez de sufrir las consecuencias de tan funesta barrera, están progresando asombrosamente no sólo en el tráfico y comercio, sino también en general desde el punto de vista educativo, intelectual y social.

“El año pasado el valor del comercio extranjero de la Argentina ascendió á \$563,000,000, ó sea cerca de \$100 por cabeza, es decir, una cantidad mayor que cualquier otra nación importante del mundo, y que no hubiera podido lograr si hubiese tenido que soportar una gran deuda extranjera. En relación con esto, cumple hacer constar que la progresiva República Argentina, cuya población sólo asciende á 6,000,000, en 1906 tuvo un comercio extranjero mayor que el progresivo pero belicoso Japón, que tiene 40,000,000 de habitantes. Chile, de idéntica manera, ha avanzado á paso tan agigantado en su desarrollo material y político, que su comercio ha aumentado más de un ciento por ciento en los diez últimos años, y su pueblo ha podido restablecerse desde del punto de vista financiero de las desastrosas consecuencias de un terremoto, con la misma facilidad que lo han verificado los habitantes de la ciudad de San Francisco, en California. Difícil sería vaticinar cuál hubiera sido su estado si hubiera sufrido una ruina casi completa por virtud de una guerra con la Argentina.

“Tercero. El único monumento notable y que causa honda impresión, que se ha erigido en el hemisferio occidental como resultado del arbitraje, se destaca sobre la línea divisoria de la Argentina y Chile, en medio de las cimas de la cordillera de los Andes. A una altura de cerca de 15,000 pies, ó sean tres millas, sobre el plácido nivel del Atlántico y del Pacífico, desde el cual se obtiene una magnífica vista de la Argentina por un lado y de Chile por el otro, que parece exhalar el espíritu de paz, se destaca un estatua de bronce, solemne y gigantesca, de Cristo, que fué erigida por orden conjunta y á costa de los dos Gobiernos, y que fué consagrada en presencia de los estadistas más prominentes de ambos países que vinieron desde sus hogares á las frías alturas de los Andes para presenciar su descubrimiento y dar fe de esta manera de que apoyan lo que dicha estatua simboliza. El hecho escueto de que el bronce del cual se fundió la estatua se tomó de un cañón fundido, da mayor significación á su presencia en las cimas de las montañas. Dicha estatua se ha levantado en el paso principal entre ambos países que todos los viajeros usan de ida y vuelta, en tanto que precisamente debajo de dicho paso, así que el ferrocarril sea terminado, pasará un túnel que ha de ser el más largo del mundo, y el cual ha de poner á Chile y á la Argentina en una comunicación tan íntima como lo es la unión que han logrado por medio del arbitraje que ha sido origen de este monumento.”

TRATADO DE PAZ, AMISTAD Y COMERCIO, ENTRE EL SALVADOR Y NICARAGUA.

Los infrascritos, RAMÓN GARCÍA GONZÁLEZ, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de la República de El Salvador; y JOSÉ DOLORES GÁMEZ, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de la República de Nicaragua, en representación cada cual de sus Gobiernos respectivos; y ampliamente facultados, según los plenos poderes que han sido exhibidos y encontrados en debida forma, después de largas conferencias y con la mediación amistosa de Mr. PHILIP BROWN, Encargado de Negocios de los Estados Unidos ante el Gobierno de esta República de Honduras, han convenido en celebrar el Tratado de Paz, Amistad y Comercio contenido en las estipulaciones que siguen:

“I. Alterada la buena armonía y las relaciones entre los Gobiernos signatarios, á consecuencia de la última guerra entre Honduras y Nicaragua, en la que se vió obligado á intervenir el Gobierno de El Salvador, por razón de su alianza con el Gobierno de Honduras que presidió el General Don MANUEL BONILLA, y tomando en consideración poderosas razones de necesidad y conveniencia para el restablecimiento de la paz entre ambos países, y después de dilatadas pláticas, han convenido y convienen de mutuo acuerdo, en restablecer sus relaciones, temporalmente interrumpidas, sobre la base de la mejor buena fe que debe presidir en la inteligencia amistosa de dos pueblos hermanos.

“II. Restablecida la paz por el presente tratado, convienen los Gobiernos signatarios en que el de Nicaragua haga una invitación á los demás de Centro América para un Congreso Centroamericano que se instalará en Corinto, según lo propuesto por los Representantes de los Gobiernos de estas Repúblicas, en unión del Secretario de Estado Americano y en Wáshington, compuesto de Representantes de las cinco Repúblicas hermanas, y con poderes bastantes para celebrar un Tratado General de Paz y Amistad, sobre la base del arbitraje obligatorio, que sustituya á los pactos anteriores de la misma índole, celebrados en Corinto y en San José de Costa Rica, á fin de que puedan evitarse, en lo sucesivo, los conflictos armados entre pueblos hermanos. Podrán, además, los Representantes de las cinco Repúblicas, concluir estipulaciones referentes al comercio, navegación y cualesquiera otras materias que juzguen convenientes á los intereses centro-americanos.

“III. Mientras se da cumplimiento á los dispuesto en la cláusula anterior, queda estipulado que toda diferencia que ocurra en lo sucesivo entre El Salvador y Nicaragua, que pudiera alterar sus buenas relaciones, tendrá que ser dirimida por medio del arbitraje obligatorio de los Presidentes de los Estados Unidos y México, con-

juntamente, quienes tendrán la facultad de nombrar un tercero en discordia cuyo laudo será definitivo. El Presidente de México podrá delegar sus facultades de árbitro en el embajador mexicano en Wáshington ó en la persona que él designe.

“IV. Como una demostración de la sinceridad con que han procedido los Gobiernos signatarios y también de la confianza que tienen en el cumplimiento de todo lo pactado, ofrecen, con la mejor buena voluntad, dar en sus respectivos países un decreto de amnistía, amplia é incondicional, para los connacionales que hubiesen tomado participación contraria en los últimos sucesos de Honduras.

“V. El Salvador y Nicaragua se comprometen solemnemente á celebrar un Tratado de Comercio bajo la base del intercambio.

“VI. El presente Tratado se ratificará y sus ratificaciones serán canjeadas en la ciudad de Managua ó en la de San Salvador, un mes después de la última ratificación, ó antes, si fuere posible.

“En fe de lo cual, los negociadores firman el presente Tratado por triplicado en unión de Mr. PHILIP BROWN, Encargado de Negocios de los Estados Unidos ante los Gobiernos de Honduras y Guatemala, quien ha interpuesto sus buenos oficios y la autoridad moral del país que representa, en Amapala, á los veintitres días del mes de abril de 1907.

“[L. s.]

RAMÓN GARCÍA GONZÁLEZ.

“[L. s.]

JOSÉ DOLORES GÁMEZ.

“PHILIP BROWN.

“PALACIO DEL EJECUTIVO,

San Salvador, 26 de abril de 1907.

“Visto el anterior Tratado de Paz, Amistad y Comercio, celebrado en Amapala el día 23 de abril del corriente año, entre los Señores Ministros de Relaciones Exteriores de El Salvador y Nicaragua, por parte de sus respectivos Gobiernos y con la mediación amistosa de Mr. PHILIP BROWN, Encargado de Negocios de los Estados Unidos de América, ante el Gobierno de la República de Honduras; cuyo instrumento se compone de un preámbulo y seis artículos, el Poder Ejecutivo, encontrándolo arreglado á las instrucciones que al efecto se dieron al Señor Ministro, Doctor Don RAMÓN GARCÍA GONZÁLEZ, acuerda: aprobarlo en todas sus partes, debiendo someterlo á la ratificación de la Honorable Asamblea Nacional en sus actuales sesiones.

“(Rubricado por el señor Presidente.)

“El Subsecretario de Relaciones Exteriores,

“CAÑAS.”

RECEPCIÓN DEL MINISTRO DE PANAMÁ EN LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

El día 13 de mayo de 1907, el Presidente ROOSEVELT recibió al Señor Don JOSÉ AGUSTÍN ARANGO como Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de Panamá en los Estados Unidos.

Al presentar sus credenciales el Señor ARANGO se expresó en los términos siguientes:

“SEÑOR PRESIDENTE: Altamente satisfactorio será para mí cumplir la misión que me ha confiado el Gobierno de mi patria para representarle, conjuntamente con el Honorable Ministro Señor OBALDÍA, ante el Gobierno de Vuestra Excelencia, como lo acredita la carta autógrafa que tengo la honra de poner en manos de Vuestra Excelencia.

“La benevolencia que desde nuestro advenimiento á la vida independiente nos ha mostrado el Gobierno de Vuestra Excelencia, ha acrecentado la simpatía que siempre tuvimos por el noble pueblo de los Estados Unidos de Norte América, y es razón que influye poderosamente en el ánimo del Gobierno y pueblo panameño para esperar que los lazos de amistad que nos ligan á esta gran República, sean cada vez más estrechos, dentro de los límites de la equidad y la justicia, que siempre distinguen los actos del Gobierno de Vuestra Excelencia.

“Permitid, Señor, que en nombre del Gobierno del Excelentísimo Presidente AMADOR GUERRERO, del pueblo panameño y en el mío propio, haga votos por la felicidad personal de Vuestra Excelencia y por la prosperidad, cada vez más creciente, del pueblo de los Estados Unidos de Norte América.”

El Presidente ROOSEVELT contestó de la manera siguiente:

“SEÑOR MINISTRO: Me es grato recibir de vuestras manos la carta por la cual vuestro Gobierno os acredita para actuar juntamente con el Señor OBALDÍA con el carácter de Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario ante el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos.

“Desde el advenimiento de vuestro país á la familia de Estados independientes, el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos ha dado frecuentes pruebas de su amistad, y ha de ser nuestro propósito, dentro de los límites de la equidad y de la justicia, á los cuales hacéis referencia, fortalecer todavía más las buenas relaciones que en la actualidad existen.

“Os doy las gracias por los buenos deseos personales que expresáis en nombre del Presidente, Gobierno y pueblo de Panamá, así como en vuestro nombre, y á mi vez os ruego que aseguréis á vuestro digno Presidente de la alta estima en que el Gobierno y pueblo de los Estados Unidos y yo le tenemos á él y al pueblo panameño.”

PROPORCIÓN DE LOS VALORES DEL COMERCIO ENTRE LOS PAÍSES LATINO-AMERICANOS Y LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

Según las estadísticas más recientes de que dispone la Oficina, las proporciones de los valores del comercio entre los distintos países latino-americanos y los Estados Unidos son como se indica á continuación.

El valor total de las importaciones que recibió la República Argentina en el año de 1906 está fijado en \$269,970,521, de los cuales \$39,332,112, ó sea 4.56 por ciento, fueron por mercancías procedentes de los Estados Unidos; pero en cambio, de las exportaciones totales, valoradas en \$292,253,829, solamente \$13,332,112, ó 4.56 por ciento, se enviaron á este país. En 1905, de un total de importaciones de \$197,974,000, \$27,902,000, ó 14.62 por ciento, se recibieron de los Estados Unidos, y de las exportaciones, que estuvieron avaluadas en \$311,544,000, esta República tomó \$15,167,000, ó 4.87 por ciento.

De las importaciones bolivianas en 1905, avaluadas en \$13,377,000, los Estados Unidos suministraron \$756,000, ó 5.6 por ciento, y tomaron \$27,000, ó 0.13 por ciento, del total de \$20,062,049 á que ascendieron las exportaciones. Estadísticas oficiales de los Estados Unidos fijan el valor de las exportaciones de los mismos á Bolivia durante 1906 en \$252,616, pero datos de origen boliviano dan una cantidad mucho mayor.

En 1906 el Brasil recibió de los Estados Unidos importaciones por valor de \$19,000,000, ó 11.46 por ciento, de un total de \$165,000,000, y envió al mismo país exportaciones por valor de \$93,000,000, ó 36 por ciento de un total de más de \$265,000,000. Las cifras de 1905 demuestran que de una importación total de \$144,775,000 los Estados Unidos suministraron \$14,961,000, ó 10.33 por ciento; las exportaciones enviadas á dicho país en 1905 fueron de \$89,108,000, ó 41.13 por ciento de un total de \$216,000,000.

El total de las importaciones recibidas por Costa Rica en 1905 estuvo avaluado en \$5,239,000, de los cuales \$2,706,000, ó 51.65 por ciento, procedieron de los Estados Unidos, recibiendo estos del total de \$8,138,000 de las exportaciones, \$3,836,000, ó 47.14 por ciento. Las exportaciones de los Estados Unidos á Costa Rica durante 1906 están avaluadas en \$2,473,281, y las importaciones de Costa Rica en los Estados Unidos en \$4,715,510.

Las importaciones hechas por Guatemala en 1905 tuvieron un valor total de \$6,844,000, de los cuales \$2,707,000, ó 39.55 por ciento, fueron procedentes de los Estados Unidos; las exportaciones enviadas á este país tuvieron un valor de \$2,875,000, ó 34.90 por

ciento de un total de \$8,238,000. Durante el año de 1906, las importaciones procedentes de los Estados alcanzaron un valor de \$2,980,072, en tanto que las exportaciones destinadas á los mismos alcanzaron la suma de \$2,822,020.

Honduras recibió en 1905 importaciones por valor de \$2,923,000, de los cuales \$1,690,000, ó 73.70 por ciento, procedieron de los Estados Unidos; las exportaciones estuvieron avaluadas en \$5,564,000, enviándose á estos \$4,623,000, ú 83.09 por ciento. En 1906 los Estados Unidos enviaron exportaciones á Honduras por valor de \$1,896,204 y recibieron importaciones de éste por valor de \$2,204,692.

Las mercancías introducidas en Nicaragua durante el año de 1904, cuyas estadísticas son las más recientes de que dispone la Oficina, tuvieron un valor total de \$3,202,000, y de esta suma los Estados Unidos suministraron \$1,668,000, ó 52.09 por ciento, en tanto que de las exportaciones, que hicieron un total de \$3,926,000, los Estados Unidos tomaron \$2,089,000, ó 53.21 por ciento. En 1905 y 1906 las exportaciones de los Estados Unidos á Nicaragua fueron de \$1,833,595 y \$2,041,231, respectivamente, y las importaciones \$1,433,815 y \$1,331,172.

En 1906 los Estados Unidos enviaron á Panamá mercancías por valor de \$14,239,471, en comparación con \$7,831,564 en 1905. Las importaciones recibidas de Panamá por los Estados Unidos tuvieron un valor de \$1,448,686 en 1906, contra \$879,145 en 1905.

El Salvador recibió en 1905 del extranjero mercancías por valor de \$4,346,000 de los cuales \$1,355,000, ó 31.18 por ciento, procedieron de los Estados Unidos, y exportó productos por valor de \$5,640,000, enviando \$1,225,000, ó 23.49 por ciento, á este país. En 1906 el Salvador importó de los Estados Unidos mercancías por valor de \$1,321,765, y exportó con destino á los mismos productos avaluados en \$1,216,262.

Las importaciones de Cuba durante el año de 1906 tuvieron un valor de \$98,530,622, de los cuales \$47,717,618, ó más de 48 por 100, procedieron de los Estados Unidos, en tanto que de sus exportaciones, cuyo valor ascendió á \$106,258,618, este país recibió \$88,175,451, ó más de 82 por ciento.

De octubre de 1904 á septiembre de 1905, inclusive, Haití recibió importaciones por valor de \$3,871,069, de cuya cantidad los Estados Unidos suministraron la de \$2,746,851, ó más del 71 por ciento. Las exportaciones de los Estados Unidos á Haití en 1906 estuvieron avaluadas en \$3,266,425, y las importaciones en \$1,036,330, en comparación con \$2,916,379 y \$1,171,303, respectivamente, en 1905.

La República Dominicana importó en 1906 mercancías avaluadas en la suma de \$4,065,437, de la cual los Estados Unidos suministraron \$2,271,292, ó más de 48 por ciento; las exportaciones del mismo año alcanzaron el total de \$6,536,379, del cual se envió á los

Estados Unidos \$3,464,425, ó 53 por ciento. Las importaciones de la República en 1905 ascendieron á la suma de \$2,737,000, suministrando los Estados Unidos \$1,961,000, ó 71.65 por ciento; las exportaciones tuvieron un valor total de \$6,881,000, del cual \$4,484,000, ó 65.16 por ciento, corresponden á las enviadas á los Estados Unidos.

Las importaciones recibidas por Chile en 1905 tuvieron un valor total de \$71,868,000, de cuya cantidad los Estados Unidos suministraron \$7,129,000, ó 9.92 por ciento; las exportaciones estuvieron valoradas en la suma de \$103,223,000, tomando los Estados Unidos \$15,693,000, ó 15.20 por ciento. En el año de 1906 los Estados Unidos exportaron con destino á Chile mercancías por valor de \$9,392,453, é importaron del mismo país productos por la suma de \$18,146,232.

Las importaciones que Colombia recibió de los Estados Unidos en 1906 estuvieron avaluadas en \$2,961,671, en comparación con \$3,635,417 en 1905; las exportaciones enviadas á los Estados Unidos en los años mencionados fueron de \$6,669,461 y \$6,268,939, respectivamente. El total de las importaciones recibidas por Colombia en 1904 fué de \$14,453,000, suministrando los Estados Unidos \$4,936,000, ó 34.15 por ciento, en tanto que de las exportaciones valoradas en \$12,658,000, este país tomó \$6,837,000, ó 54.01 por ciento.

El Ecuador importó en 1905 mercancías por valor de \$7,657,000, de los cuales procedieron de los Estados Unidos \$2,210,000, ó 28.86 por ciento; las exportaciones estuvieron avaluadas en \$9,468,000, de cuyo total se enviaron mercancías á los Estados Unidos por valor de \$2,468,000, ó 27.32 por ciento. En 1906 el Ecuador recibió de los Estados Unidos importaciones por la cantidad de \$1,834,756, enviando á los mismos exportaciones por valor de \$3,281,684.

Durante el año económico de 1905-6, México recibió importaciones por la suma total de \$109,884,000, de la cual \$72,509,000, ó 65.99 por ciento, fué el valor de las mercancías procedentes de los Estados Unidos; los productos exportados por la República estuvieron valorados en \$135,027,000, del cual se enviaron á los Estados Unidos exportaciones por valor de \$92,633,000, ó 68.06 por ciento.

El Paraguay importó del extranjero mercancías por valor de \$3,566,000 en 1904, las estadísticas de cuyo año son las más recientes con que cuenta la Oficina, y de ese total los Estados Unidos suministraron \$125,000, ó 3.51 por ciento. Las exportaciones tuvieron un valor total de \$3,179,000, pero la cantidad recibida por los Estados no se especifica. Las exportaciones enviadas por los Estados Unidos al Paraguay en 1906 fueron de \$110,496, en comparación con \$6,719 en 1905, y las importaciones que los mismos recibieron del Paraguay en los años mencionados fueron de \$1,200 y \$2,205, respectivamente.

En 1904 el Perú importó mercancías por valor de \$20,916,000, de los cuales \$3,761,000, ó 17.98 por ciento, correspondieron á las mer-

cancías procedentes de los Estados Unidos; las exportaciones hicieron la suma de \$19,790,000, de los cuales se enviaron á los Estados Unidos \$1,849,000, ó 9.34 por ciento. En 1906 el Perú importó de los Estados Unidos mercancías por valor de \$5,193,455 contra \$4,278,228 en 1905, y exportó con destino á los mismos productos valorados en \$2,933,508 y \$2,608,665, en los dos años mencionados, respectivamente.

El tráfico de importación del Uruguay en 1904 alcanzó la suma de \$21,938,000, suministrando los Estados Unidos mercancías por valor de \$3,761,100, ó 17.98 por ciento, y las exportaciones tuvieron un total de \$19,790,000, del cual los Estados Unidos tomaron \$1,849,000, ó 9.34 por ciento. En 1906 recibió el Uruguay de los Estados Unidos importaciones por valor de \$3,160,606, en comparación con \$2,703,761 en 1905, enviando á este país exportaciones por la cantidad de \$2,703,761 y \$3,529,495, en los años mencionados, respectivamente.

Durante el año económico de 1905-6, Venezuela recibió importaciones por valor de \$8,676,000, suministrando los Estados Unidos \$2,622,000, ó 30.22 por ciento, en tanto que las exportaciones estuvieron valoradas en \$15,630,000, de cuya cantidad los Estados Unidos recibieron mercancías por valor de \$4,862,000, ó 31.11 por ciento. En el año ordinario de 1906, los Estados Unidos exportaron mercancías con destino á Venezuela por valor de \$3,310,518, contra \$3,208,864 en 1905, é importaron de ésta productos por valor de \$7,789,893 y \$7,010,357 durante los dos años comparados, respectivamente.

REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE FIGUEROA ALCORTA.

En su mensaje anual presentado al Congreso Argentino el 8 de mayo de 1907, el Presidente FIGUEROA ALCORTA manifestó que la prosperidad y progreso de que goza la República son hechos patentes ante los ojos del mundo entero, y que durante el año de 1906 la situación política del país se desenvolvió dentro de la más completa armonía de los poderes, así de las relaciones de la nación con las provincias y de éstas entre sí.

La celebración del centenario de la independencia tendrá lugar en 1910, y se están haciendo los preparativos para llevarla á cabo de una manera que corresponda á los elevados sentimientos que la determinan, á su significacion histórica y á las justas expectativas de la opinión.

Los servicios de correos y telégrafos se han desenvuelto en armonía con los progresos generales del país, y las estadísticas de 1906 revelan resultados superiores á los cálculos más optimistas; durante el año

circularon 552,014,897 piezas postales, cifra que representa un aumento de 51,627,034 sobre el movimiento del año anterior. Por las líneas del Telégrafo de la Nación, se transmitieron 9,977,887 despachos, contra 8,934,652 expedidos durante el año de 1905; la renta de estos servicios, que se estimó en \$8,000,000 para el pasado ejercicio, ha alcanzado á 9,086,593.41, en moneda nacional, es decir, ha superado en \$1,086,593.41, en moneda nacional, á las previsiones administrativas. La red telegráfica existente, que es aún insuficiente para responder á las necesidades públicas, ha sido extendida durante el año en 398 kilómetros de línea, y en 1,668 kilómetros de conductores, abarcando en la actualidad un total de 24,757 kilómetros de línea con un desarrollo de 55,283 kilómetros de conductores. Se han abierto además al servicio público 88 nuevas oficinas, lo que eleva el total de las que funcionan en la actualidad á 2,012. Durante el año de 1907 se realizarán diversos trabajos; se construirá la línea entre Saavedra y Bahía-Blanca; se aumentará un conductor entre Tucumán y Recreo y dos conductores entre San Agustín y Córdoba, y se adquirirán y colocarán nuevos cables subterráneos. Las dificultades que se oponían á la continuación del edificio destinado á la casa Central de Correos y Telégrafos, han sido salvadas.

El Departamento Nacional de Trabajo, creado por la ley de presupuesto del año económico 1906-7, fué instalado por decreto de fecha 14 de marzo de 1907, y ha comenzado ya sus tareas. Mientras se dicta la ley orgánica que fije definitivamente las atribuciones de este Departamento, el Ejecutivo le ha conferido las que tienen, por regla general, las oficinas similares de las demás naciones, y especialmente la de los Estados Unidos.

La salud pública se mantuvo en general sin perturbaciones de importancia; los casos de enfermedades esporádicas observadas en Buenos Aires, Rosario y Salta no revistieron significación sanitaria alguna, por cuanto que cedieron fácilmente á la aplicación de las medidas profilácticas. La nueva ley de farmacia, que ha resuelto un problema médico-social, ha comenzado á dar frutos, rodeando de las garantías eficaces el despacho farmacéutico. Á fin de llenar el programa de organización de los servicios sanitarios fluviales, se han iniciado los trabajos para la erección de la estación de Corrientes.

Cultiváronse esmeradamente las cordiales relaciones que unen á la República Argentina con los demás Estados, relaciones que tienden á estrecharse más de día en día por la sinceridad con que el Gobierno Argentino garantiza los derechos de extranjeros.

Haciendo alusión á la visita del Secretario Root á la América del Sur, el Presidente FIGUEROA ALCORTA dijo:

“El acontecimiento diplomático más notable del año lo ha constituido la visita del Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de los Estados

Unidos de América á varias Repúblicas sud-americanas y entre ellas á la Argentina. El eminente estadista Señor Root trajo un mensaje de grata cordialidad y simpatía del pueblo americano y del ilustre Presidente ROOSEVELT; y él mismo pronunció en todas las oportunidades palabras y conceptos que traducían pensamientos elevados y sinceros, respecto del porvenir de las relaciones de los países americanos entre sí y con las demás naciones. * * * El viaje de Mr. Root ha empezado á traducirse en resultados positivos, pues se advierte ya mayor vigor en el ensanche de las relaciones comerciales y una acción más franca y resuelta de los poderes públicos de los Estados Unidos de América en pro de su desarrollo."

Las potencias europeas, á su vez, ofrecen frecuentes testimonios de su amistad y consideración. Inglaterra y España han elevado á la primera clase la gerarquía de su representación diplomática en el país. Suecia y Noruega, después de constituirse independientes, se apresuraron á vigorizar las antiguas relaciones que ligaban á los reinos unidos con la República Argentina, acreditando representantes diplomáticos. Varios países con los cuales no se había cultivado sino relaciones indirectas han creado también representación en la República, y algunos Estados del Oriente están promoviendo negociaciones para acreditarlos. Las relaciones con el Paraguay y Bolivia se han estrechado más, gracias á la intervención amistosa de la Argentina en la cuestión de límites que existía entre aquellos dos países, la cual quedó resuelta satisfactoriamente para ambas partes por el tratado de arbitraje y *statu quo* firmado en Buenos Aires el 12 de enero de 1907. Con motivo de la trasmisión del mando en las Repúblicas del Uruguay y del Paraguay, el Gobierno Argentino hizo demostraciones de simpatía á ambos Estados por medio de representaciones navales y diplomáticas.

La nación concurrió á la Conferencia Panamericana de Río Janeiro, dando así un testimonio de amistad á la República del Brasil. Concurrirá también á la Conferencia de la Haya, á la cual fué invitada en 1905 por el Emperador de Rusia, y recientemente recibió una nueva invitación para nombrar los delegados, enviada por la Reina de Holanda. Por el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de la República, se ha iniciado la reunión de una conferencia internacional, en Buenos Aires, para 1910, con el objeto de uniformar el derecho internacional privado en cuanto se refiere á las aplicaciones del sistema de domicilio; serán invitadas las naciones que han incorporado á su legislación privada este sistema. Invitada por el Gobierno de Washington para tomar parte en las fiestas organizadas para conmemorar el tercer centenario del establecimiento de la primera colonia inglesa en los Estados Unidos, el Poder Ejecutivo envió la fragata "Presidente Sarmiento" y una delegación de jefes de la Armada y el Ejército. La República ha asistido, por otra parte, y asistirá

durante 1907 á varios congresos internacionales á los cuales fué oficialmente invitada. Las relaciones de los países sud-americanos más ligados con la Argentina son de las más cordiales. Las relaciones con la Santa Sede son más íntimas, habiéndose elevado el rango de la representación diplomática de la República á legación de primera clase.

La prosperidad económica del país es sumamente satisfactoria, habiéndose cerrado el balance del año con un sobrante de \$5,100,000. El crédito interno y externo de la nación ha sido servido con el mayor celo, y la Legación Argentina en Londres tiene con exceso los fondos necesarios para atender todos los servicios de la deuda externa y demás gastos en el exterior hasta el 1° de julio de 1907. Respecto de la deuda interna, no sólo se ha evitado el aumentarla en más de \$40,000,000 que el Poder Ejecutivo estaba autorizado á emitir, no sólo se está en condiciones para renunciar formalmente al derecho actual de emisión por una suma considerable, no sólo ha sido amortizada en \$942,800 moneda nacional, sino que ha sido reducida en \$12,698,460 oro. De esta manera, la deuda interna no pasa de \$88,243,800 en moneda nacional y \$3,701,540 oro. La deuda externa consolidada ascendía el 31 de diciembre de 1905 á \$329,167,941.55 oro; durante el año de 1906 ha sido amortizada en \$4,834,825.19 oro, quedando reducida su circulación el 31 de diciembre de 1906 á \$324,333,116.36 oro.

El comercio exterior del año 1906 acusa un total de \$562,224,350 oro, contra \$527,998,261 oro en 1905. La cifra de 1906 se desdobra en \$296,970,521 oro de importacion, y \$292,253,829 oro de exportación; la primera acusa un aumento de \$64,816,101, y la segunda una disminución de \$30,590,012 en igual período. El aumento de importaciones débese exclusivamente á las excepcionales cosechas de los últimos tres años que dieron margen á un gran bienestar entre los agricultores, y la disminución de la exportación, en parte á epizootias, y en parte á contrariedades atmosféricas é invasiones de langostas.

“Si bien un aumento en la importación es generalmente signo de bienestar de los consumidores,” dice el Presidente ALCORTA, “es de desear, sin embargo, que ese aumento no recaiga excesivamente sobre artículos de consumo improductivo, sino que sea mayor la parte que en la importación representan los artículos de consumo reproductivo. Y bien, á este respecto hemos adelantado mucho. Diez años atrás acusaban los artículos de consumo improductivo el 67.2 por ciento de la importación total, y los de consumo reproductivo el 32.8 por ciento, mientras que en el año pasado figuran los primeros con el 45.5 por ciento y los segundos con el 54.5 por ciento. Todo esto quiere decir, que el mejoramiento de la índole económica de la importación ha progresado mucho, para bien del país. Lo que llama mucho la

atención á quien consulta nuestra estadística de comercio exterior, es la importación de numerosos artículos de horticultura que el país podría producir, no sólo para sufragar las necesidades del consumo propio, sino aún para exportar remanentes."

No obstante los perjuicios y los inconvenientes de la langosta y la sequía, la agricultura, fuente principal de la riqueza del país, ha respondido en gran parte á las esperanzas que en ella se cifraban. El descenso en el valor de lo exportado en 1906 no importa un retroceso; es un hecho accidental propio de un país cuyos productos agropecuarios constituyen el 96 por ciento de la exportación total. Si el valor de las exportaciones de 1906 es inferior en \$30,000 000 al del año 1905, es en cambio superior á la del primero del quinquenio pasado en \$172,000,000, y á la del promedio de los cinco años, inclusive 1905, en 36 millones. Y para apreciar mejor el cuadro en su conjunto, conviene apuntar este hecho sujerente: Mientras el consumo interno anual aumenta en una unidad, el saldo exportado de trigo aumenta en $3\frac{3}{4}$, el de lino en 5, y el de maíz en $5\frac{1}{2}$.

El año de 1906 ha sido de adelanto efectivo en las diversas ramas de la instrucción pública. El estudio comparativo de las estadísticas correspondientes á la instrucción primaria, durante los años 1905 y 1906, arroja las siguientes cifras para toda la República: Escuelas—en 1905, 5,199; en 1906, 5,941; aumento, 742. Maestros—en 1905, 13,971; en 1906, 16,292; aumento, 2,321. Alumnos inscriptos—en 1905, 538,732; en 1906, 577,658; aumento, 38,926. Población escolar total calculada, 987,010. Concorre á escuelas un 59.30 por ciento, es decir, 585,353 alumnos; no concorre un 40.70 por ciento, esto es, 401,657 niños. La enseñanza secundaria ha tenido también un grande incremento, habiéndose fundado durante 1906 las siguientes instituciones docentes: En la Provincia de Buenos Aires, cuatro colegios nacionales, una escuela de comercio y dos normales; en la de Santa Fe, un colegio nacional y una escuela normal, y en la ciudad de Buenos Aires, una escuela profesional de mujeres y la Academia Nacional de Bellas Artes; también se inauguró en la capital el Liceo Nacional de Señoritas, y en Rosario una escuela industrial.

La crisis obrera que se sintió por todo el país, a consecuencia del rápido aumento de la producción y el consiguiente desarrollo de las industrias y el comercio, ha retardado la construcción de las obras públicas que ejecuta la nación.

La red de ferrocarriles en explotación era, al finalizar el año de 1906, 20,814 kilómetros, lo que significa un aumento en dicho año de 555 kilómetros, y en lo que va transcurrido de 1907 se han abierto al servicio público 404 kilómetros más, debiendo terminarse hasta el fin del año una gran parte de las 5,547 kilómetros que hay actualmente en construcción, y de los cuales 1,142 kilómetros pertenecen á la nación. El tráfico de viajeros ha superado en un 25 por ciento

al del año anterior, y el de carga en un 15 por ciento; en cambio las utilidades netas han permanecido casi estacionarias, pues solo representan un 4 por ciento de aumento, lo que se explica por el encarecimiento de la mano de obra y de los materiales de consumo, especialmente el combustible. La capacidad del total del tren rodante está representada por 2,116 locomotoras, ó sean 452 más que el año anterior; el material de carga por 872,000 toneladas, ó sean, 186,000 de aumento en el mismo período; y la superficie cubierta por tinglados, por 748,000 metros cuadrados.

Se han proseguido regularmente algunas de las líneas que el Estado construye, y entre ellas la de Bolivia, que está en explotación desde 1905, hasta el pueblo de Humahuaca, se espera tener lista hasta la frontera á fines de 1907. Este ferrocarril significa llenar la primera parte del vasto programa de vinculaciones políticas y comerciales que estas vías internacionales representan. Pero para que él sea cumplidamente satisfecho será necesario que el Congreso sancione el proyecto del ferrocarril desde la Quiaca hasta Tupiza. Esta sección de línea, cuya construcción ha sido motivo de un acuerdo entre los Gobiernos Argentino y Boliviano, vendrá por otro lado á complementar el vasto sistema del Ferrocarril Central Norte, cuya salida á un puerto, por la línea de San Cristóbal á Santa Fe estará también en condiciones de abrirse al servicio público durante 1907. La República Argentina será entonces la primera nación sud-americana que habrá cumplido con uno de los principales propósitos que inspiraron al Gobierno de los Estados Unidos la reunión de la Conferencia Internacional Americana de Wáshington en 1889, esto es, la construcción del gran Ferrocarril Panamericano.

Los canales que se dirigen á los Puertos de Buenos Aires y Rosario, y al Uruguay han sido dragados, y en el Puerto de Rosario se han invertido durante el año \$2,083,597 en obras de mejora. Otras obras relacionadas con la instrucción, el saneamiento, riego, etc., están adelantándose; hánse construido puentes, reparado caminos, y terminado ó inaugurado obras de alcantarillado y suministro de aguas en Córdoba, Mendoza, Santiago, Santa Fe, y otras muchas ciudades. Desde el año 1903, llévanse gastados en mejoras sanitarias \$16,694,500, sumando los desembolsos del año 1906 \$1,392,688 en Buenos Aires, y \$4,349,680 en las provincias.

El Presidente FIGUEROA ALCORTA dice que todo lo ejecutado durante el año de 1906 no es sino una parte del vasto programa de las obras públicas iniciadas por las necesidades del considerable crecimiento del país, y llama la atención del Congreso á la urgente necesidad de proveer los medios necesarios para poder llevar á cabo las medidas propuestas.

DESTINO DE LAS EXPORTACIONES DEL PRIMER TRIMESTRE DE 1907.

La *Review of the River Plate*, en su número correspondiente al 12 de abril de 1907, publica las cifras relativas á las exportaciones de la República Argentina durante el primer trimestre de 1907, comparadas con las del mismo período del año anterior, indicándose los artículos principales y los países de destino. Los pesos y medidas que se expresan en esta relación son como sigue: 1 fardo de lana, 400 kilogramos; 1 fardo de cueros lanares, 400 kilogramos; 1 fardo de cerda, 400 kilogramos; 1 fardo de cueros de cabra, 370 kilogramos; 1 fardo de heno, 50 kilogramos; 1 pipa de sebo, 400 kilogramos; 1 bocoy de sebo, 200 kilogramos; 1 cuba de sebo, 160 kilogramos; 1 caja de mantequilla, 24 kilogramos.

La cantidad de cueros secos de vaca que se exportó en el primer trimestre de 1907 fué de 515,094, comparada con la de 587,610 en el año anterior, de la cual se envió al Reino Unido, 2,500; á los Estados Unidos, 308,506; á Francia, 4,044; á Alemania, 69,912; á Bélgica, 15,283; á Italia, 62,207; por órdenes, 2,755, y á otros países, 49,887.

Exportáronse 414,163 cueros de vaca en comparación con 364,553 en el mismo período de 1906; de aquella suma tomó el Reino Unido 54,378; Estados Unidos, 21,686; Francia, 26,764; Alemania, 219,580; Bélgica, 77,548; Italia, 1,914; por órdenes, 9,380, y otros países, 2,913.

El número de cueros secos de caballo que se exportó en el primer trimestre del año fué de 23,274, en comparación con 31,396 en el período correspondiente á 1906, destinándose á Francia 32, y á Alemania, 23,242. De cueros salados de caballo se exportaron 2,179, contra 1,050 en el primer trimestre de 1906, siendo destinada toda la cantidad á Alemania.

Las exportaciones de cueros lanares ascendieron á 13,781 fardos en comparación con 12,662 de igual período de 1906, correspondiendo al Reino Unido, 339; á los Estados Unidos, 818; á Francia, 11,358; á Alemania, 347; á Bélgica, 155; á Italia, 722, y al Brasil, 42.

El número de fardos de cerda exportados fué de 1,147, comparado con el de 830 del mismo período de 1906, destinándose al Reino Unido, 56; á los Estados Unidos, 234; á Francia, 31; á Alemania, 167; á Bélgica, 384; á Italia, 251, y al Brasil, 24.

Las exportaciones de sebo durante el período de que se trata ascendieron á las cantidades siguientes: 5,148 pipas, 18,619 cubas, y 3,937 bocoyes, comparadas con las de 4,390 pipas, 22,039 cubas, y 768 bocoyes del período correspondiente á 1906. Los países á que se destinó este producto fueron los siguientes: Reino Unido, 1,878 pipas, 12,171 cubas, y 3,837 bocoyes; Francia 108 pipas; Alemania, 577 pipas y 1,402 cubas; Bélgica 404 pipas y 1,992 cubas; Italia, 2,077 pipas, y 315 cubas; Brasil, 104 pipas y 785 cubas, y otros países, 1,954 cubas.

Exportáronse 699 fardos de cueros de cabra, contra 3,993 del primer trimestre de 1906, de cuya cantidad tomaron los Estados Unidos, 507; el Reino Unido, 29; Francia, 156, y Bélgica, 7.

La cantidad de lana exportada fué de 195,013 fardos, comparada con la de 185,958 de igual período de 1906, distribuída como siguió: Reino Unido, 19,426; Estados Unidos, 11,088; Francia, 82,280; Alemania, 49,592; Bélgica, 24,809; Italia, 2,607, y otros países, 4,211.

Exportáronse 625,939 carneros congelados, contra 648,935 en el período correspondiente á 1906, tomando el Reino Unido, 596,775; Italia, 300, y el Africa del Sur, 28,854.

Las exportaciones de avena alcanzaron la cifra de 81,779 toneladas, comparada con la de 32,384 toneladas exportadas durante igual trimestre de 1906, siendo los siguientes los países á donde se destinaron: Reino Unido, 29,317; Estados Unidos, 60; Francia, 10,068; Alemania, 2,081; Bélgica, 15,868; Italia, 2,646; Brasil, 3, y órdenes, 7,974.

Las exportaciones de trigo ascendieron á la suma de 1,118,429 toneladas, comparada con la de 963,159 toneladas exportadas en el primer trimestre de 1906; los países de destino fueron: Reino Unido, 203,328; Francia, 20,037; Alemania, 79,626; Bélgica, 123,411; Italia, 6,598; Africa del Sur, 6,118; Brasil, 73,185; órdenes, 450,158; otros países, 155,328.

De maíz se exportaron 108,280 toneladas, contra 90,527 del mismo período del año precedente, con la siguiente distribución: Reino Unido, 31,510; Francia, 15,759; Alemania, 6,575; Bélgica, 20,344; Italia, 891; Africa del Sur, 204; Brasil, 1,032; órdenes, 22,047; otros países, 9,918.

Se exportaron 401,120 toneladas de linaza, en comparación con 214,407 del mismo período de 1906, que se distribuyeron como sigue: Reino Unido, 46,354; Francia, 28,721; Alemania, 117,621; Bélgica, 27,848; Italia, 10,721; Africa del Sur, 57; Brasil, 4; órdenes, 127,780; otros países, 43,014.

Las exportaciones de harina hicieron un total de 29,209 toneladas, comparado con el de 27,383 á que ascendieron las del primer trimestre de 1906, con la siguiente distribución: Reino Unido, 301; Brasil, 28,758; órdenes, 150.

Exportáronse 38,745 toneladas de afrecho, en comparación con 37,603 toneladas despachadas en el mismo período del año anterior, con la distribución siguiente: Reino Unido, 950; Francia, 1,803; Alemania, 31,221; Bélgica, 1,192; Brasil, 1,000; órdenes, 1,698; otros países, 881.

De salvado se exportaron 19,640 sacos, en comparación con 16,648 sacos enviados al extranjero en el primer trimestre de 1906, siendo los siguientes los países de destino: Reino Unido, 13; Francia, 18,347; Bélgica, 1,100.

Las exportaciones de semilla de linaza hicieron la suma de 24,232 sacos, comparada con la 43,102 á que ascendieron las del trimestre primero de 1906. Los países de destino fueron los siguientes: Reino Unido, 5,000; Francia, 2,128; Alemania, 15,600; Italia, 1,504.

De carne de vaca se exportaron 439,191 cuartos, en comparación con 543,931 cuartos exportados durante el período correspondiente á 1906, tomando el Reino Unido, 425,110; Italia, 612, y Brasil 13,069.

La cantidad exportada de heno fué de 94,441 fardos, comparada con la de 358,343 fardos despachados en el primer trimestre de 1906, siendo destinada toda ella al Brasil.

De quebracho se exportó la cantidad de 81,556 toneladas, en comparación con 89,278 toneladas exportadas en el período correspondiente á 1906, que se distribuye como sigue: Reino Unido, 3,338; Estados Unidos, 22,998; Francia, 4,614; Alemania, 20,672; Italia, 2,645; órdenes, 22,422; otros países, 4,867.

Las exportaciones de extracto de quebracho hicieron la suma de 10,310 toneladas, en comparación con la 17,053 toneladas del mismo período del año precedente, distribuídas como sigue: Reino Unido, 1,371; Estados Unidos, 5,525; Francia, 39; Alemania, 1,574; Bélgica, 488; Italia, 813; Brasil, 130; otros países, 190.

Exportáronse 37,741 cajas de mantequilla, en comparación con 71,209 cajas exportadas en el primer trimestre de 1906, con los siguientes destinos: Reino Unido, 30,149; Francia, 20; Africa del Sur, 7,440; Brasil, 132.

REDUCCIÓN DE LOS DERECHOS DE IMPORTACIÓN SOBRE EL AZÚCAR.

El 20 de abril de 1907, el Ministro de Hacienda de la República Argentina promulgó un decreto del Presidente en virtud del cual la partida No. 126 del Arancel de Aduanas queda reformada en el siguiente sentido: "Azúcar sin refinar, ó de menos de 96 grados de polarización, —0.06."

El efecto de esta modificación es reducir el derecho específico sobre los azúcares mencionados en la cantidad de 1 centavo oro por kilo.

LA PRODUCCIÓN DE AZÚCAR EN 1906.

Según datos publicados por el "Boletín de la Unión Industrial Argentina," del 15 de abril de 1907, los 39 ingenios de la República elaboraron durante el año de 1906 1,695,323 sacos de azúcar con 118,817,528 kilos, que, en comparación con 1,919,593 sacos con 137,090,770 kilos fabricados en 1905, da una disminución en 1906 de 224,270 sacos con 18,273,242 kilos.



SEÑOR DOCTOR LUÍS MELIAN LAFINUR, MINISTER OF URUGUAY TO THE UNITED STATES.

EXPOSICIÓN CENTENARIA DE BUENOS AIRES EN 1910.

El Gobierno de la República Argentina ha dado ya los pasos necesarios para la celebración de una exposición general de artes, industrias, agricultura y ganado en la ciudad de Buenos Aires, en el año de 1910, centenario de la capital.

La Comisión Nacional del Centenario ha sido autorizada por la ley para que ordene el trazo de los planos correspondientes, y para el fomento de interés sobre el particular.

EL ESTADO ECONÓMICO DE LA REPÚBLICA.

En su mensaje anual presentado al Congreso Nacional el 1º de mayo de 1907, el Presidente FIGUEROA ALCORTA de la República Argentina, manifestó que la nación presentaba un espectáculo de energía y vitalidad que convierte en realidad las predicciones económicas más optimistas de los patriotas más exigentes.

El importe de la deuda interna estaba fijado en 88,243,000 pesos papel (unos \$35,000,000 oro), y \$3,000,700 oro. Los bonos del Tesoro en circulación, que en 31 de marzo de 1906 ascendían á \$1,700,000 oro y 8,015,000 pesos papel, quedaron reducidos durante el último año económico, con la exclusión de los bonos depósitos como garantía simple de crédito, á \$411,437 oro y 4,995,000 pesos papel (unos \$2,000,000 oro).

La deuda externa consolidada, que en 31 de diciembre de 1905 ascendía á \$329,167,000 oro, quedó reducida en 31 de diciembre de 1906 á \$324,333,000 oro.

La cantidad depositada en el fondo de conversión es de \$120,000,000, y el fondo apartado para la presente emisión fiduciaria asciende á \$18,762,000 oro.

EL FERROCARRIL DEL SUR EN 1904-5, 1905-6 Y PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1906-7.

Según declaraciones oficiales, los productos del Ferrocarril del Sur durante el año de 1904-5 fueron de £3,350,102, y los gastos £1,670,625 siendo la proporción de 49.87. En el de 1905-6 las entradas ascendieron £3,896,888, y los gastos á £2,239,387, con una proporción de 57.47. Durante el primer semestre de 1906-7 el producto fué de £1,929,679, y los gastos alcanzaron á £1,125,136, siendo la proporción de 58.31. Por lo que va corrido del segundo semestre se puede calcular que la proporción de gastos llegue á algo aproximado á 60 por ciento.

Las cargas y frutos del país trasportados en la línea alcanzan las siguientes cifras: Año terminado en junio de 1904, 2,362,197 toneladas; año terminado en junio de 1905, 3,090,703 toneladas; año

terminado en junio de 1906, 3,702,477 toneladas; segundo semestre de 1906, 2,110,682 toneladas.

El tráfico de pasajeros fué como sigue: Año terminado en junio de 1904, 6,924,096 pasajeros; año terminado en junio de 1905, 7,695,123 pasajeros; año terminado en junio de 1906, 9,551,772 pasajeros; segundo semestre de 1906, 6,002,186 pasajeros.

BOLIVIA.

DECRETO SOBRE MINAS.

Con fecha 2 de abril de 1907, el Gobierno Supremo expidió el siguiente decreto:

“CONCESIONES.

“ARTÍCULO 1°. Se reputarán también como demasías los espacios francos existentes entre las concesiones que no puedan formar la unidad, ó sea un cuadrado de cien metros de lado, aunque el total contenga más de los diez mil metros cuadrados que tiene dicha unidad.

“ART. 2°. El concesionario de arenas, placeres, mantos ú otros yacimientos superficiales, que encontrare vetas en el subsuelo del terreno que explota, está en la obligación de formalizar un pedimento por dichas vetas.

“DEBERES DE LOS MINEROS VECINOS.

“ART. 3°. Cuando un grupo más ó menos numeroso de concesiones mineras está amenazado ó sufra las consecuencias de una inundación común á todas ellas, que comprometa su existencia é imposibilite la extracción de sus minerales, la autoridad obligará á los concesionarios á ejecutar en común y á su costa, los trabajos necesarios para desaguar las minas inundadas en todo ó en parte, ó para detener los progresos de la inundación.

“SOLICITUDES.

“ART. 4°. Es obligatorio al interesado acompañar á su solicitud, un croquis que demuestre gráficamente la disposición en que serán demarcadas sus pertenencias, y la situación en que habrán de quedar éstas respecto de las de los colindantes.

“ART. 5°. Si las pertenencias mineras, materia de una solicitud de adjudicación, se hallaren situadas en el límite de dos ó más departamentos, extendiéndose sobre ellos, se presentará dicha solicitud á cualquiera de los prefectos que tengan jurisdicción, debiendo hacerse las publicaciones respectivas en los dos ó más departamentos que comprende la adjudicación.

“ART. 6°. El concesionario de substancias minerales de las superficie que desee trabajar las vetas del subsuelo que le corresponda, presentará su solicitud á la prefectura respectiva, manifestándose concesionario del suelo, los títulos que tenga, límites de la propiedad, etc., y los detalles necesarios.

“El prefecto dictará el auto de concesión, el que será comunicado al administrador del Tesoro, para los efectos del pago de patentes, debiendo adjuntarse dicho auto al expediente primitivo, y otorgarse el testimonio que solicite el interesado.

“ART. 7°. Cualquiera persona extraña puede pedir aquellas vesas, y si notificado el concesionario del suelo mineral, no formaliza su solicitud dentro de diez días, con más el término de la distancia, se considerará que renuncia ese derecho.

“ART. 8°. Toda solicitud deberá presentarse en dos hojas de papel sellado de diez bolivianos, á efecto de que sean usadas é inutilizadas con el auto de adjudicación.

“Si el pedido fuere formulado en papel que no corresponda, el prefecto ordenará el reintegro con más el cuádruplo del valor y en el perentorio término de 24 horas. No haciéndolo así el minero, se reputará por no presentada su solicitud.

“ART. 9°. Como la caducidad no se produce de pleno derecho, siendo necesario previo auto que la declare, no se podrá pedir como terreno franco aquel que ha sido solicitado con anterioridad, aunque el primer peticionario no haya perfeccionado sus derechos y se presume el abandono de éstos. En caso de que sobre el mismo terreno hubiere dos ó más peticiones, tendrá mejor derecho el que solicite previamente la caducidad, sin tomar en cuenta que los que pidieron como terreno franco tengan antelación de pedido.

“MENSURA Y ALINDERAMIENTO.

“ART. 10. Las diligencias de mensura, alinderamiento y posesión, deberán efectuarse en el término de setenta días, que correrá desde la fecha de la primera publicación.

“ART. 11. Dichas diligencias se realizarán, en caso de oposición juzgada administrativa ó judicialmente, dentro del término de cuarenta días, que empezará á correr desde la notificación al solicitante con el auto que causó la ejecutoria.

“ART. 12. El prefecto, asimismo, podrá conceder una prórroga prudencial, siempre que el concesionario tuviere algún impedimento notoriamente insalvable.

“ART. 13. Las diligencias de mensura y posesión referentes á un mismo mineral, se practicarán según el orden de antelación de las peticiones de concesión.

“Á este orden riguroso sólo podrá faltarse cuando la distancia y el aislamiento de las minas solicitados alejen todo temor de causar perjuicios.

“OPOSICIONES.

“ART. 14. Cuando la oposición se deduce á tiempo de practicarse las diligencias demarcatorias, los ingenieros ó peritos se limitarán á practicar una mensura provisional, determinando la ubicación del nuevo pedimento, y del que se reputa invadido y levantarán un plano detallado en la sección disputada que deberá acompañarse al proceso.

“ART. 15. Si la concesión que trata de localizarse es de mayor número de pertenencias que aquella con que se deduce la oposición, la posesión se dará definitiva en la parte discutida, y se procederá como en el artículo anterior, en la parte que se pretende hallarse lesionada.

“ART. 16. Además de las oposiciones por prioridad y falta de terreno franco, son procedentes aquellas que refiriéndose la petición á substancias minerales en placeres, veneros, aventaderos y rebosaderos, se alegue que se trata de ubicar las pertenencias en terreno de cultivo.

“Igualmente son procedentes las oposiciones á la concesión de desmontes y relaves de establecimientos y minas abandonados, si se alega que éstos se encuentran en actual trabajo ó tienen cercos y murallas.

“ART. 17. Para las oposiciones se tendrá como documento auténtico el Boletín Departamental, únicamente cuando la concesión que se quiera defender se encuentre en tramitación. Si está consolidada y tiene títulos, deberá acompañarse testimonio de éstos y el plano autorizado.

“ART. 18. El opositor á quien se haya declarado procedente su oposición, pedirá por escrito la remisión de obrados á los tribunales ordinarios, en el término de veinticinco días computable desde la última notificación, bajo pena de declararse abandonada la oposición.

“ART. 19. Si vencido el término señalado en el artículo anterior, el concesionario no reclama la rebeldía del opositor, dejando transcurrir los cuarenta días que determina el artículo 82, podrá ser denunciado de caducidad por quien tenga interés en el terreno.

“ART. 20. El término de seis meses que él señala para acudir á los tribunales ordinarios cuando no se ha podido defender la propiedad por el medio de la oposición, no correrá contra el minero colindante que habiendo sido mencionado en el pedimento, no fué notificado para la posesión.

“ART. 21. En los casos señalados por los artículos 43, 46 y 58 del reglamento de octubre 28 de 1882, si hubieren hechos que probar, se concederá un término perentorio de veinte días.

“APROBACIÓN Y REGISTRO.

“ART. 22. Siempre que el prefecto no hubiere concurrido á presidir las diligencias de mensura, alinderamiento y posesión, deberán ser

elevados los obrados á su conocimiento para que les preste su aprobación, previo examen de haberse aquéllas efectuado conforme á las prescripciones vigentes, y estar al día el servicio de patentes.

“Si el expediente estuviere correcto, el prefecto ordenará se expida el título de propiedad.

“ART. 23. Dicha aprobación será solicitada dentro de los treinta días siguientes al verificativo de las diligencias.

“ART. 24. El prefecto podrá declarar de oficio la nulidad de una posesión, si del examen de obrados resultaren infringidas prescripciones terminantes, tales como falta de notificación á mineros colindantes, mensura irregular que no guarde la unidad y agrupación de las hectáreas, haberse ministrado posesión sin previa mensura ú otras.

“ART. 25. El colindante ó minero perjudicado con la mensura de la nueva mina puede asimismo pedir ante la prefectura, la nulidad de las operaciones posesorias, siempre que resultare demostrado haberse infringido prescripciones legales, y en tanto que no se haya dictado el auto de aprobación de tales diligencias. Si se ha producido este auto, no tendrán otro recurso que acudir á los tribunales ordinarios.

“PATENTES.

“ART. 26. Cuando el que explota substancias minerales superficiales, obtuviere la concesión del subsuelo, pagará sólo la patente señalada á las propiedades construidas sobre vetas.

“ART. 27. Para el pago de patentes, la demasía se conceptuará como una hectárea completa, por toda fracción hasta diez mil metros cuadrados; como dos, pasando de esta cifra y llegando á veinte mil, y así sucesivamente.

“CADUCIDAD.

“ART. 28. Se reputará abandonada una solicitud, si dentro del término de setenta días señalados para la mensura y alinderamiento, no se efectuaren las diligencias mencionadas.

“ART. 29. No se incurrirá en la sanción del artículo anterior si se obtuvo prórroga en el término ó se propuso oposición al pedimento.

“ART. 30. Se incurrirá asimismo en caducidad de gestiones cuando el minero no insta las diligencias de mensura, alinderamiento y posesión, y deja vencer los setenta días acordados por el artículo 10 y los cuarenta señalados por el artículo 11, aunque no haya sido notificado con el auto de adjudicación.

“ART. 31. La caducidad se produce únicamente por auto motivado, expedido por la prefectura que otorgó la concesión.

“ART. 32. Cualquiera persona que tenga interés puede denunciar el abandono y hacer declarar la caducidad de una solicitud.

"JURISDICCIÓN.

"ART. 33. El Ministerio de Industria, conforme á la ley de organización política, conoce en apelación de los autos dictados en materia de minería por las prefecturas departamentales.

"ART. 34. Quedan derogados los supremos decretos de 18 de julio y 20 de noviembre de 1906."

BRASIL.

EL COMERCIO EXTERIOR DE 1906.

La *Brazilian Review* del 30 de abril de 1907 contiene datos completos relativos al comercio exterior del Brasil durante el año de 1906, de los cuales han sido tomados los que se publican á continuación.

Las importaciones, sin incluir las de metálico, estuvieron avaluadas en £33,204,041, suministrando los Estados Unidos el 11.46 por ciento. Las exportaciones alcanzaron la suma de £53,059,480, recibiendo los Estados Unidos el 36 por ciento.

Los países de donde procedieron las importaciones fueron los siguientes, dándose también las cifras correspondientes á 1905, por vía de comparación:

IMPORTACIONES.

Países.	1905.	1906.	Tanto por ciento en 1906.
Alemania.....	£3,977,321	£4,873,140	14.676
República Argentina.....	3,511,141	3,508,922	10.567
Austria-Hungria.....	519,209	512,583	1.544
Bélgica.....	1,086,772	1,286,116	3.874
Chile.....	41,709	44,181	.133
China.....	31,989	29,124	.088
Cuba.....	4,703	8,610	.025
Dinamarca.....	67,455	65,277	.196
Estados Unidos.....	3,082,570	3,805,128	11.460
Francia.....	2,686,868	3,057,305	9.208
Gran Bretaña.....	7,931,245	9,294,707	27.993
Grecia.....	653	790	.002
España.....	214,518	267,596	.805
Holanda.....	130,367	160,770	.484
Italia.....	993,994	1,094,826	3.297
Japón.....	10,016	14,281	.043
Paraguay.....	23,546	21,067	.063
Perú.....	12,061	2,681	.008
Portugal.....	2,183,794	2,174,690	6.552
Canadá.....	156,205	170,530	.514
India.....	539,236	426,943	1.286
Nueva Zelandia.....	1,809	802	.602
Terranova.....	435,357	421,397	1.269
Otras colonias británicas.....	20,344	23,363	.070
Rusia.....	27,884	39,801	.126
Suecia.....	380,114	143,414	.432
Noruega.....		287,950	.867
Suiza.....	231,892	299,287	.902
Turquía en Asia.....	4,325	5,682	.017
Turquía en Europa.....	5,369	7,245	.022
Uruguay.....	1,471,428	1,114,374	3.356
Otros países.....	46,097	41,459	.125
Total.....	29,830,051	33,204,041	-----

Las exportaciones fueron destinadas á las siguientes naciones:

EXPORTACIONES.

Países.	1905.	1906.	Tanto por ciento en 1906.
Alemania.....	£6,750,116	£9,341,357	17.605
República Argentina.....	1,364,644	1,923,758	3.625
Austria-Hungría.....	1,532,399	1,821,959	3.434
Bélgica.....	903,808	1,105,841	2.084
Bolivia.....	545	485	.001
Bulgaria.....	.....	5,128	.010
Canal (por órdenes).....	351,294	159,163	.500
Chile.....	72,670	91,914	.173
China.....	3,246	1,852	.003
Creta.....	268	.....	.....
Cuba.....	719	.....	.....
Dinamarca.....	110,025	113,151	.213
Egipto.....	52,349	108,056	.204
Estados Unidos.....	18,360,449	18,627,520	35.107
Francia.....	3,265,708	6,507,470	12.265
Gran Bretaña.....	8,208,833	8,544,904	16.104
Grecia.....	12,914	16,246	.031
España.....	145,362	196,538	.371
Islas Canarias.....	7,655	7,832	.015
Holanda.....	1,324,517	1,842,982	3.473
Italia.....	414,270	510,118	.961
Marruecos.....	1,600	1,178	.002
Paraguay.....	5,452	2,853	.005
Perú.....	21,311	15,618	.029
Portugal.....	261,539	312,755	.589
Isla Madera.....	14	.....	.....
Barbados.....	12	130	.....
Canadá.....	.....	672	.001
Cabo de Buena Esperanza.....	229,298	266,356	.362
Gibraltar.....	5,753	26,602	.050
Hong-kong.....	1,713	.....	.....
India.....	1	.....	.....
Malta.....	2,601	12,066	.023
Terranova.....	.....	518	.001
Algeria.....	90,509	95,307	.180
Dahomey.....	386	303	.....
Bahía de Delagoa.....	2,208	4,796	.010
Cabo Verde.....	158	33	.....
Tunez.....	1,281	4,841	.010
Rumania.....	17,603	17,199	.032
Rusia.....	114,545	139,024	.262
Suecia.....	68,902	.....	.....
Noruega.....	33,069	31,876	.060
Tripoli.....	250	956	.002
Asia Menor.....	91,867	130,686	.246
Turquía.....	152,763	164,286	.310
Uruguay.....	729,789	835,949	1.576
Total.....	44,643,113	53,059,480	100.060

El tonelaje total de los vapores y buques de vela que entraron en puertos brasileños durante 1906 fué de 14,464,937 toneladas llevadas en 17,764 buques, en comparación con 12,927,295 toneladas y 17,072 buques en 1905. Salieron 17,770 buques con 14,451,157 toneladas, en comparación con 17,064 buques con 12,926,298 toneladas en el año, anterior. La mayor parte de los buques fueron brasileños y británicos.

Los seis productos principales de exportación fueron: Cafe, £27,615,884; goma, £14,055,911; hierba mate, £1,856,574; algodón, £1,656,730, y cacao, £1,386.44.

Los Estados Unidos, Alemania y Francia fueron los compradores principales de café de cuyas exportaciones tomaron 317,441, 176,863, y 128,362 toneladas, respectivamente.

De las exportaciones de goma mangabeira, los Estados Unidos tomaron 154,135 kilogramos; Alemania, 256,208 kilogramos; y la Gran Bretaña, 132,210 kilogramos. De las de goma maniçoba, 1,530 toneladas se enviaron á la Gran Bretaña; 433, á los Estados Unidos; y 375 á Alemania, en tanto que las consignaciones de goma seringa fueron como sigue: Estados Unidos, 16,162 toneladas; Gran Bretaña, 10,760; Francia, 2,770, y Alemania, 1,651.

De cueros curtidos se enviaron á la Gran Bretaña, Francia, y Alemania las siguientes cantidades: 11,335, 4,625, y 4,221 toneladas, respectivamente; Francia y Alemania tomaron la mayor parte de las exportaciones de cueros secos, 5,129 y 1,010 toneladas, respectivamente.

El cacao fué exportado á los Estados Unidos por la cantidad de 8,891 toneladas, á Alemania por la de 7,190 toneladas, á Francia por la de 5,284; á la Gran Bretaña por la de 2,020, y á Holanda por la de 423. Otros países tomaron las 1,324 toneladas restantes de un total de 25,135 toneladas.

De tabaco picado se exportó la cantidad de 679,727 kilogramos, destinándose á Alemania 520,243, y á la Gran Bretaña 85,084 kilogramos; de tabaco en rama se exportaron 22,947 toneladas, tomando Alemania casi todo el total.

Las exportaciones de azúcar hicieron un total de 849,963 kilogramos de azúcar blanco y 84,099 toneladas de azúcar de otras clases, tomando la Argentina la mayor parte del azúcar blanco, y dividiendo con los Estados Unidos y la Gran Bretaña el moreno y de otras clases.

En la lista de las importaciones, ocupan el primer lugar los productos manufacturados, los cuales se hallan acreditados con £16,426,019, ó 49.5 por ciento del total de las importaciones; maquinaria de todas clases y productos de algodón son los artículos principales entre los productos manufacturados. La Gran Bretaña y los Estados Unidos son los principales competidores en las importaciones de maquinaria, ocupando aquélla el primer puesto, si bien en la importación de locomotoras hubo un marcado aumento á favor de los Estados Unidos y una disminución igual en contra de la Gran Bretaña. En los géneros de algodón, Gran Bretaña ocupa el primer puesto en el mercado, siguiéndola Francia, Alemania y los Estados Unidos.

Las importaciones de comestibles y forraje están acreditadas en la lista con la suma de £10,250,687, y siguen en valor á los productos manufacturados. Bajo este epígrafe, el artículo principal es la harina, cuyas importaciones ascendieron á 122,282 toneladas de la República Argentina; importáronse también vinos de Italia, bacalao de Terranova, arroz de la India, y harina de trigo de los Estados Unidos.

Las materias primas, ó preparadas en parte, para uso en las artes é

industrias constituyen el 19.23 por ciento del total de las importaciones, y figuran con la cantidad de £6,325,800. Las importaciones de algodón ocupan el primer lugar bajo esta clasificación.

MOVIMIENTO COMERCIAL DE SANTOS, PRIMER TRIMESTRE DE 1907.

El total de las importaciones hechas por el puerto de Santos durante el primer trimestre de 1907 fué de 33,358,389 milreis, ó £2,113,071, en comparación con 17,646,786 milreis, ó £1,216,813, en igual trimestre del año anterior. Las exportaciones figuran con un valor de 76,011,952, ó £4,821,956, contra 42,180,150, ó £2,852,444, en los tres primeros meses de 1906. Estas cifras demuestran que el tráfico de este puerto ha aumentado virtualmente durante el año.

La Gran Bretaña, Alemania, la Argentina, y los Estados Unidos suministraron el grueso de las importaciones, por el orden mencionado, si bien la Gran Bretaña está muy á la cabeza de sus competidores. Por otra parte, entre los países de destino de las exportaciones, los Estados Unidos ocupan el primer puesto, seguidos de Alemania, Francia, Gran Bretaña, y Holanda.

Los cuatro artículos principales de exportación fueron café, cueros, goma, y afrecho, siendo la cantidad exportada de café 2,415,374 sacos, en comparación con 1,405,027 sacos exportados durante el primer trimestre de 1906.

EXPORTACIONES DE GOMA, PRIMER TRIMESTRE DE 1907.

Las exportaciones de goma del Amazonas y de Pará durante el primer trimestre de 1907 estuvieron avaluadas en £5,148,282 en comparación con £5,290,489 en el período correspondiente á 1906.

COLOMBIA.

MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE REYES.

El General RAFAEL REYES, Presidente de la República, el día 1º de abril de 1907, envió á la Asamblea Nacional su mensaje anual, acompañado de breves informes de los varios miembros del Gabinete. Después de felicitar al país por el estado de paz y prosperidad que disfruta hace varios años, el General REYES dijo lo siguiente:

“Nuestras relaciones internacionales se han cultivado y se mantienen en el pie de cordialidad y de corrección, á lo cual ayudan eficazmente el honorable cuerpo diplomático en esta capital y nuestros representantes en el exterior, en donde se considera que Colombia ha salido definitivamente de la era de guerras civiles por la cual han pasado todos los países del orbe, y entrado ya en la de la paz y del progreso. * * *

La aguda crisis económica que ha pesado sobre la nación desde que terminó la última guerra civil, como consecuencia obligada de ésta y del exceso de emisión de papel moneda, está aún en período agudo, y el Gobierno ha destinado para conjurarla la mayor parte de las rentas públicas, á fin de recuperar sólidamente el crédito del país en el exterior y atraer por este medio los capitales éxtranjeros para la construcción de vías férreas y para otras industrias; y en el interior, ha atendido á mejorar las vías de comunicación, convirtiendo en carreteras las de herradura, componiendo éstas y abriendo otras nuevas. De esta manera las contribuciones públicas tienen un empleo reproductivo y fecundo que ha dominado en parte la mala situación económica y que al fin acabará por dominarla completamente.

“Se ha conservado la nivelación de nuestros presupuestos, y cada día mejora la organización de nuestras finanzas y la regular administración de las rentas públicas, hasta el punto de que hoy podemos decir que ésta se hace correctamente.

“Las cosechas han sido abundantes en el año pasado y prometen serlo lo mismo en el presente, lo que evitará que la masa de la población sufra por causa de escasez de víveres.

“Desde vuestras últimas sesiones la Asamblea Nacional ha aumentado su personal en veintiún diputados, correspondientes á los seis nuevos Departamentos que se han formado y al Distrito Capital. En esta Asamblea están justa y equitativamente representados por hombres de lo más distinguido todas las agrupaciones políticas del país.

“He hablado incidentalmente de la composición política de la Asamblea Nacional, sólo para dejar constancia de sus elementos representativos; pero vuestra labor no será política, toda vez que ningún problema de esa clase tiene pendiente la nación; y aceptadas por todos los partidos las actuales instituciones, la labor política de tales partidos quedará en lo futuro, como ya lo está, en el fecundo campo de la Administración, en el que todos pueden laborar en bien de la patria; y éste será el desideratum de las agrupaciones políticas que, ó han de convertirse en fuerzas concurrentes para la obra del bien, ó han de desaparecer porque la nación no podría soportar por más tiempo dentro de su vigoroso organismo, y á título de entidades políticas, fuerzas disolventes y opuestas ó su progreso y á su bienestar. Pláceme reconocer en todos vosotros el espíritu patriótico y amplio, necesario para aceptar con lealtad y franqueza el postulado sobre la misión de los partidos políticos, que es hoy dominante en todos los colombianos de buena voluntad.”

INFORME DEL MINISTRO DE GOBERNACIÓN.

El Señor Don EUCLIDES DE ANGULO, Ministro de Gobernación, en su informe dirigido á la Asamblea Nacional, agregado al mensaje del Presidente REYES, dice lo siguiente:

“Era notorio el vacío que se observaba constantemente por las autoridades acerca de la personería de algunas compañías extranjeras domiciliadas en el exterior cuyas negociaciones en parte se cumplían dentro del territorio de la República, para comparecer ante los magistrados ó simples funcionarios de ésta como demandantes ó como demandados, según nuestra legislación. Con efecto, dichas compañías tenían por lo regular constituidos apoderados que las representaban, y cuando llegaba el caso de exigir el cumplimiento de alguna obligación por parte de personas naturales ó jurídicas del país, hacían uso del poder y llevaban á efecto las gestiones pertinentes, hasta obtener un resultado definitivo; pero si se trataba del cumplimiento de obligaciones por su parte, entonces rehusaban la aceptación del mandato que se les había conferido, sustrayendo de este modo de la jurisdicción nacional la persona jurídica que representaban, para obligar á sus contrarios ó á abandonar la reclamación de sus derechos, ó á comparecer ante tribunales extranjeros, si era el caso de hacerlos valer ante ellos. Resultaba pues que de un lado el derecho de los nacionales quedaba incierto é ineficaz, y del otro los extranjeros disfrutaban de todas las ventajas para lograr la efectividad de los suyos. Esta dificultad ha desaparecido siguiendo las prácticas modernas de las naciones con la expedición de los decretos legislativos Nos. 2 y 37 de 1906.

“El Gobierno ha mantenido en su vigor estas disposiciones, que existen en la legislación de todos los países cultos, porque ha creído prestar con ello un servicio tutelar á los derechos de los nacionales y fijar reglas claras para el ejercicio de los mismos derechos de los extranjeros que negocian en Colombia.

“No pocas solicitudes para que se derogaran los decretos Nos. 2 y 37 han tenido que negarse, siendo de advertir que muchas de tales solicitudes, patrocinadas por juristas nacionales, han sido encaminadas á eliminar disposiciones sabias destinadas á establecer con toda claridad la condición jurídica de las compañías extranjeras y á evitar el desconocimiento siempre deplorable de los derechos de nuestros nacionales.

“En desarrollo de los decretos legislativos Nos. 2 y 37 de 1906 el Gobierno ha dictado varias resoluciones interpretativas á solicitud de parte, la última de las cuales es la de fecha 22 de febrero, que recayó en la solicitud elevada por el súbdito alemán Señor CARLOS ARNTZ, que corre publicada en el No. 12901 del “Diario Oficial.” Allí se sustenta una doctrina sana y jurídicamente arreglada á nuestro derecho positivo y en ese camino no debe retroceder el Gobierno, porque es el camino de la ley, y hay que cerrar el paso á las viejas propensiones de especular con el estado de desorden interno en materias tan delicadas como las de que acabo de hablar brevemente.

* * * * *

“Las sociedades anónimas constituidas conforme á lo dispuesto en los Códigos de Comercio y Civil son personas jurídicas por ministerio

de la ley, sin que necesiten la autorización del poder ejecutivo para su existencia, como lo disponía el artículo 553 del Código primeramente nombrado, toda vez que este artículo fué derogado por la ley 27 de 1888; interpretación que ha servido para negar en distintas ocasiones las solicitudes elevadas al Ministerio con el fin indicado.

* * * * *

“El informe sobre Correos y Telégrafos corresponde al tiempo transcurrido de abril de 1904, época en que se rindió el informe anterior, hasta el presente. El ramo de correos ha funcionado con regularidad después de la reorganización hecha en 1905, conforme á los decretos ejecutivos Nos. 317 y 562 de dicho año. De acuerdo con dicha reorganización el ramo tiene quince secciones en la capital de la República.

* * * * *

“Las líneas existentes cuando se presentó el informe anterior han sido aumentadas con la creación de cuatro nuevas, que son las siguientes: Una de Manizales que va al Cármen de Atrato; otra que parte del municipio de Anserma hasta Istmina; otra de Bogotá á Agua de Dios, especial y directa, que presta el servicio quincenalmente, y, finalmente, otra línea para el Atlántico que parte de Bogotá vía Girardot hasta Barranquilla.

* * * * *

“El establecimiento de una agencia confidencial en Panamá, con el fin de recibir y despachar los correos para los Departamentos del Cauca y Nariño en la parte sur de la República, y de los que van al extranjero desde dichos puntos ha dado resultados satisfactorios.

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“En 1905 se portearon 659,416 cartas que representaban sellos por valor de \$182,772.21, y 369,879 comunicaciones oficiales; en 1906 las piezas de correspondencia porteadas ascendieron á 386,280, que representaban sellos por valor de \$101,460.57, en tanto que la correspondencia oficial despachada ascendió á 207,677 piezas.”

INFORME DEL MINISTRO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES.

El Señor A. VASQUEZ COBO, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, en su informe dirigido á la Asamblea Nacional, agregado al mensaje del Presidente REYES, dice lo siguiente:

“Con motivo de haber comunicado nuestro Plenipotenciario en Río de Janeiro, el deseo del Ministro de Estado, Señor Roor, de llegar al puerto de Cartagena á hacer una visita á Colombia como término de su viaje por Sur América, el Gobierno se preparó á recibir á aquel esclarecido hombre de Estado de una manera digna de él y de las tradiciones de hospitalidad y cortesía que han honrado á la República. El infrascrito recibió del Exceclentísimo Señor Presidente el honroso encargo de trasladarse á Cartaénag, como lo hizo, á esperar al ilustre

huésped. El Señor Root llegó á esa ciudad el 24 de septiembre del año pasado, y fué objeto de las atenciones de estilo. Al saludar al Señor Root en nombre de la República y del Excelentísimo Señor Presidente, le dije, entre otras cosas: ‘Os recibimos como heraldo de paz, de justicia y de concordia.’ El Señor Root, en contestación á mi discurso, manifestó el ‘sincero deseo de que todas las cuestiones pendientes entre la República de Colombia y los Estados Unidos de América puedan arreglarse pacíficamente, conforme á un espíritu de amistad, de mutua estima, y de acuerdo con el honor de los dos países.’

“Esta declaración franca y amistosa, así como las demás manifestaciones hechas por el distinguido Secretario de Estado en honor de Colombia y de su ilustre Jefe, inclinaron más al Gobierno á la continuación de las negociaciones iniciadas en Wáshington por el Ministro Señor MENDOZA PÉREZ. Para procurar llevarlas á feliz término, se designó en reemplazo del Dr. MENDOZA PÉREZ al Señor Dr. ENRIQUE CORTÉS, ciudadano que por su ilustración, su tino y su larga permanencia en los centros europeos pareció ser el más adecuada para continuar esta misión.

“El Señor CORTÉS se trasladó á Wáshington é inició sus labores de acuerdo con las instrucciones que esta cancillería le tiene impartidas. A fin de consultar mejor el acierto en tan delicada gestión, el Gobierno decidió nombrar como Consejeros de la Legación á los ilustrados Señores JOSÉ MARÍA PASOS, GABRIEL O’BYRNE y ANTONIO R. BLANCO.

“Las negociaciones se han proseguido de una manera satisfactoria y el Gobierno abriga la esperanza de que pronto podrá anunciar á la República la celebración de un acuerdo conforme al honor y á los intereses de ella. Motivo de especial satisfacción sería para mí el que ese acuerdo se terminase antes del fin de vuestras tareas, para que pudieséis considerarlo.

“Debo hacer presente que al buen estado de las relaciones entre Colombia y los Estados Unidos contribuyó en gran parte, con inteligencia y tino, el distinguido diplomático honorable Sr. JOHN BARRETT, quien, leal amigo de Colombia, se impuso un viaje por nuestros departamentos, de fecundos resultados para el país.”

MEJORAMIENTO DEL SISTEMA FERROVIARIO.

En su memoria presentada el 1 de abril de 1907, á la Asamblea Nacional de la República de Colombia, el Ministro de Obras Públicas y Fomento hace una descripción detallada del plan adoptado por el Gobierno para el mejoramiento del sistema de ferrocarriles de la nación.

Este plan, además de aprovechar muchas líneas en construcción ó contratadas, sirve para unir en estrecho abrazo los Departamentos del Cauca, Caldas, Antioquia, Tolima, Cundinamarca, Quesada, Boyacá,

Tundama, Galán y Santander, y el Distrito de la Capital; y prolongada la comunicación por el Magdalena hasta el Océano Atlántico, enlazará también los de Atlántico, Bolívar y Magdalena. El proyecto consiste en enlazar varias de las líneas en construcción de modo que formen una sola, así: de Buenaventura, en el Pacífico, á Cali; de aquí hacia el norte por las principales ciudades del Cauca y siguiendo el curso del río de este nombre, á través de Caldas y Antioquia, hasta Medellín, en donde se enlazará con el ferrocarril que se construye desde Puerto Berrio, sobre el Magdalena; de este puerto hacia el sur, por la orilla izquierda del río, á empalmar en la María con el Ferrocarril de La Dorada, que se está prolongando hasta Ambalema; un ramal unirá á esta ciudad con la estación de Tocaima del Ferrocarril de Girardot, que subirá á La Sabana á empalmar en Facatativa con el que de esta ciudad se dirige á Bogotá; de aquí, por el Ferrocarril del Norte y su prolongación á Chiquinquirá, en construcción, y la línea contratada para salir por Bucaramanga á un punto cercano á Puerto Wilches, se llegará á la parte baja del Río Magdalena, desde donde en todo tiempo es navegable este río. Además, una línea férrea á través del Quindío pondrá en comunicación á Cartago con Girardot, y otra línea se extenderá de Medellín al Golfo de Urabá.

De enero de 1906 á abril de 1907 se han hecho las siguientes extensiones en el sistema ferroviario de la República: Ferrocarril de Sur, 2 kilómetros, 510 metros, 40 centímetros; Ferrocarril de Antioquia, 19 kilómetros, 339 metros, 15 centímetros; Ferrocarril de Santa María, 8 kilómetros; Ferrocarril del Tolima, 5 kilómetros; Ferrocarril de Girardot, 4 kilómetros, y hay cerca de 40 que pronto serán abiertos al tráfico; Ferrocarril del Norte (Zipaquirá á Nemocón), 15 kilómetros, y Ferrocarril de La Dorada, 23 kilómetros.

CONSTRUCCIÓN DEL FERROCARRIL DE TUNDAMA.

El "Diario Oficial" de Colombia, del 15 de marzo de 1907, contiene el texto del contrato de fecha 1º de febrero de 1907, aprobado por el Presidente REYES el 4 del mismo, y celebrado entre el Gobierno y el Señor Don TOMAS GERMÁN RIBÓN, por el cual se otorga á éste privilegio exclusivo para la construcción y explotación del Ferrocarril de Tundama.

La línea partirá de Nemocón, ó de un punto en las inmediaciones de esa población, en el Departamento de Quesada, y terminará en Santa Rosa de Viterbo, Departamento de Tundama, pasando por las ciudades de Chocontá, Tunja, Paipa y Duitama; tendrá un ramal que partirá de un punto entre estas dos últimas poblaciones para ir á terminar en Sogamoso.

El Gobierno pagará al concesionario una subvención de \$9,990, oro, por cada kilómetro de vía férrea que construya y ponga en servicio con las condiciones que se estipulan en el contrato; el pago de

la subvención se hará en bonos del Gobierno que ganarán el 6 por ciento de interés anual. Se otorga además al concesionario, á título gratuito, el derecho de propiedad á 300 hectáreas de terrenos baldíos por cada kilómetro que construya.

CONTRATO SOBRE NAVEGACIÓN DEL ALTO MAGDALENA.

El "Diario Oficial" de Colombia, del 9 de marzo de 1907, contiene el texto de un contrato, fechado el 20 de febrero y aprobado por el Presidente REYES el 25 del mismo mes, entre el Gobierno y los Señores CARRIZOSA y VÉLEZ por el cual éstos se obligan á mantener el servicio de navegación por vapor entre los puertos fluviales de Girardot y Arrancaplumas en el Alto Magdalena. El servicio consistirá en 48 viajes redondos al año entre los dos mencionados puertos, con escala en Upito, Guataque, Iguanime, Ambalema y Cambao.

PATENTES DE INVENCION Y MARCAS DE FÁBRICA EN 1906.

Según la publicación oficial del Ministerio de Obras Públicas y Fomento de Colombia, durante el año ordinario de 1906 se concedieron 39 patentes de invención y mejora, y se registraron 61 marcas de fábrica.

COSTA RICA.

MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE CLETO GONZÁLEZ VÍQUEZ.

El Señor Don CLETO GONZÁLEZ VÍQUEZ, Presidente de la República de Costa Rica, el día 1° de mayo de 1907, envió al Congreso Constitucional un mensaje del cual se copian los siguientes párrafos:

"En marzo de 1905 fueron firmados en Panamá por el plenipotenciario de Costa Rica, Licenciado Don LEONIDAS PACHECO y por el General Don SANTIAGO DE LA GUARDIA, á la sazón Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de aquella República, una declaración referente al fallo arbitral sobre límites, un tratado que modifica la frontera entre ambos países, y una convención sobre amojonamiento.

"La Asamblea de Panamá ha aprobado ya estos tres pactos, excepto el de límites, al cual hizo algunos cambios de sustancia.

"Falta ahora únicamente que el Congreso de Costa Rica los considere y decida si son aceptables de nuestra parte con las variantes introducidas.

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"Preferente atención han tenido y seguirán teniendo en mi Gobierno las vías de comunicación. Sin ese factor principalísimo, la agricultura estaría llamada á desfallecer, pues el subido costo de los transportes arrebata al labrador lo que constituiría, habiéndolas, su legítima ganancia; y en la expectativa de una pérdida tiene forzo-

samente que detener sus entusiasmos y energías. El no haber buenos caminos se traduce también, necesariamente, en carestía de víveres, y refluye, de modo muy sustancial, en el bienestar de las clases pobres, cuyos gastos de vida llegan á desequilibrarse con el precio de los jornales.

“Por otra parte, los terrenos de la meseta central comienza á sentir el natural cansancio, y se hace por lo mismo indispensable abrir y establecer caminos que den fácil acceso á las fértiles y cuasi vírgenes regiones del norte y del sur de la República. Los vecinos de dichos terrenos irán á poblar y cultivar los terrenos nuevos, si se les da la seguridad de transportar sus productos á los centros de mercado, á una tarifa que deje un margen de provecho.

“Siguiendo estas ideas, ha comenzado á estudiarse seriamente el camino al General, y espera el Gobierno que dentro de poco podrán emprenderse trabajos definitivos. Esta mejora, á la que se proyecta agregar la de una línea telegráfica, empujará hacia esa privilegiada zona aquellas gentes del sur de San José y de algunos distritos de Cartago, que hoy con razón se quejan del escaso rendimiento de sus terrenos.

“Comunicar de igual manera la altiplanicie en que vivimos con las llanuras de San Carlos, Sarapiquí y Santa Clara, traería sin duda alguna ventajas incalculables. El proyecto de un Ferrocarril por lo menos á Sarapiquí, se hace más fácil cada día, por el avance que toma en esa dirección al Ferrocarril de Costa Rica. El Gobierno, para las negociaciones que tiene pendientes con las compañías Northern Railway y United Fruit, ha puesto como condición de arreglo el que esa sección de ferrocarril se construya.

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“Los trabajos de continuación de ferrocarril á Puntarenas han proseguido con actividad, no obstante que se agotó la suma producida por el empréstito negociado. * * *

“La suma que requiere la terminación completa de esta obra—que seguirá siendo un gravamen para el Estado mientras no se concluya—asciende á mas de 13,000,000 colones. * * *

“La idea de empréstito interior, para conseguir fondos, debe á mi juicio abandonarse, porque es absolutamente imposible levantar aquí ese capital con plazos cómodos y sin hacer positivo perjuicio al comercio y á la agricultura.

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“La renta de aduanas estimada en 4,200,000 colones, montó á 4,346,977.49 colones, resultado que es superior al del año antecedente en 332,543.71 colones.

“La renta de licores, cuyo rendimiento se fijó en la suma de 1,450,000 colones, ha subido á 1,747,793.54 colones, ó sean 421,571.92 colones más que durante el año fiscal de 1905-6.

“La renta de tabacos calculada en 190,000 colones, descendió á 158,115.15 colones.

“La renta de correos y telégrafos produjo 237,635.64 colones, ó sean 12,635.64 colones más que lo presupuesto, y 25,677.56 más que el año anterior.

“En suma, las rentas, figuradas en 6,623,500 colones, ascendieron á 6,951,209.92 colones.

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“No entrando en cuenta los gastos de continuación del ferrocarril, los egresos del Tesoro que se calculaban, al emitirse el presupuesto, en 6,627,731.20, montaron á la cantidad de 7,323,775.34 colones.

“El Ferrocarril al Pacífico, que tenía en presupuesto 703,664.28 colones, consumió, junto con el material rodante y de planta, la suma de 1,188,900.97 colones, ó sean 485,236.29 colones de más.

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“La Deuda Interior que en 31 de marzo de 1906 alcanzaba, junto con la partida emprastada á los bancos para ferrocarril, á 8,308,178.73 colones, subió en igual fecha de 1907 á 8,592,086.77 colones, ó sea un aumento de 283,908.04 colones.”

AFORO DE LA MANTERINA, VEGETOLE, BOMBERA Y OTRAS SUSTANCIAS SEMEJANTES.

El 25 de abril de 1907 la Cartera de Hacienda expidió la siguiente circular á los administradores de aduana:

“CIRCULAR NO. 1.

“El decreto número 15 de junio 6 de 1902, establece que el aforo de la manteca ó sebo incluye no sólo la genuina, sino también las sustancias que se venden el mercado con esos nombres, hechas con sustancias en todo ó en parte distintas de las imitadas ó con manteca de cerdo ó sebo, que perdió su primitiva bondad.

“Entre tales sustancias deben clasificarse la manterina, vegetole, bombera, etc., algunas de las cuales tienen la apariencia del sebo, y otras la de la manteca de cerdo, de manera que pueden ser vendidas con dichos nombres y disminuir así la necesidad de emplear los productos nacionales, que el citado decreto ha tratado de proteger. Por consiguiente, á fin de que la ley sea aplicada debidamente, deben darse las órdenes correspondientes á los alcaldes para que á la manterina y demás grasas que tengan la apariencia del sebo ó de la manteca de cerdo, se aplique el aforo del artículo genuino con el cual tengan más similitud tanto por el color como por cualquiera otra circunstancia.”

DERECHO DE IMPORTACIÓN SOBRE EL ACEITE CRUDO DE ALGODÓN.

Por ley del Congreso Constitucional de Costa Rica, de fecha 21 de mayo de 1907, aprobada por el Presidente GONZÁLEZ VÍQUEZ el 22 del mismo, el aceite crudo de algodón destinado exclusivamente á usos industriales pagará por derechos de introducción dos céntimos por kilogramo.

CAMBIO DE GIROS POSTALES CON LA GRAN BRETAÑA.

“La Gaceta” de Costa Rica, del 4 de mayo de 1907, publica el texto de la convención para el cambio de giros postales entre el Gobierno de la República y el de la Gran Bretaña, firmado por los representantes de ambas naciones en la ciudad de San José el 26 de abril de 1907, y aprobado por el Presidente VÍQUEZ el 29 del mismo.

La oficina de cambio en la Gran Bretaña estará en Londres, y la de Costa Rica en San José.

CUBA.

*** RATIFICACIÓN DE LA CONVENCIÓN SANITARIA DE 1905.**

La “Gaceta Oficial” de Cuba, del 10 de mayo de 1907, anuncia que el Gobernador Provisional de la República ha ratificado la Convención Sanitaria firmada *ad referendum* en la ciudad de Wáshington el 14 de octubre de 1905.

LEVANTAMIENTO DE UN CENSO EN 1907.

Un decreto del Gobernador Provisional de Cuba, de fecha 8 de mayo de 1907 y publicado en la “Gaceta Oficial” del mismo día, dispone el levantamiento en 1907 de un censo de la población de cada una de las provincias, municipios, barrios y otras divisiones civiles de la República, haciendo constar los nombres, sexos, estados conyugales, razas, naturaleza, ciudadanía, ocupación é instrucción, y asistencia escolar de los menores de 18 años. El mismo decreto establece una Oficina del Censo que tendrá á su cargo la ejecución de lo dispuesto en él.

CHILE.

RENTAS ADUANERAS DEL PRIMER TRIMESTRE DE 1907.

Durante el primer trimestre de 1907, las aduanas de la República Chilena recaudaron una renta total de 26,895,781.19 pesos; de los que corresponden 12,679,442.09 pesos á derechos de importación,

13,607,742.82 pesos á derechos de exportación, y 608,597.28 pesos á varios ingresos.

En el mismo período del año 1906 los derechos de importación recaudados hicieron la suma de 9,883,850.44 pesos, los de exportación la de 13,874,104.26 pesos, y los de varios ingresos la de 507,316.76 pesos. Comparando los ingresos del primer trimestre de 1907 con el de 1906, resulta en los derechos de importación un aumento de 2,795,591.65 pesos, una disminución de 266,361.44 pesos en los derechos de exportación, y un aumento de 101,280.52 pesos en varios ingresos. El aumento total á favor del primer trimestre de 1907 es, por lo tanto, de 2,630,509.73 pesos.

LA PRODUCCIÓN Y EL CONSUMO DE AZÚCAR EN 1906.

De datos suministrados por los gerentes de las fábricas de azúcar de Viña del Mar, Penco y Membrillo, la Oficina de Estadística de Chile formó cuadros relativos á la producción y consumo de azúcar en la República; dichos cuadros fueron publicados por "El Mercurio" de Valparaíso en su número del 14 de abril de 1907, del cual han sido tomadas las cifras que se citan á continuación.

La fábrica de Viña del Mar produjo en el año 1906 19,922,268 kilogramos de azúcar, en comparación con 22,607,055 kilogramos del año anterior. El consumo de esta fábrica es igual al total de la producción, salvo una existencia de unos 800,000 kilogramos que se mantiene siempre en la fábrica para detallar.

La producción azucarera de la fábrica de Penco durante el año de que se trata fué de 18,652,208 kilogramos, contra 12,404,812 kilogramos producidos en 1905; el consumo de esta fábrica en 1906 fué de 17,368,515 kilogramos, en comparación con 13,575,307 kilogramos en 1905.

El consumo de 1906 entre estas dos fábricas ascendió á 36,890,783 kilogramos; añadiendo á esta suma la de 934,470 kilogramos de azúcar refinado importado durante 1905, resulta un consumo total en 1906 de 37,825,253 kilogramos, lo que da para la población calculada en 4,000,000 un consumo de $9\frac{1}{2}$ kilogramos, ó sea $20\frac{1}{2}$ libras por cada habitante. Por vía de comparación, se dan los promedios de consumo por habitante en varios países, tomados del Diccionario Estadístico de Mulhall: Inglaterra, 69 libras; Francia, 23 libras; Alemania, 15 libras; Austria, 13 libras; Rusia, 8 libras; Suecia, 18 libras; Noruega, 11 libras; Holanda, 29 libras; Bélgica, 16 libras; Dinamarca, 30 libras; Suiza, 23 libras; Italia, 7 libras; España, 6 libras.

En cuanto á la fábrica de Membrillo, el gerente de la misma ha hecho los siguientes sobre la producción probable de los años que se expresan: 1908, 45,050 toneladas; 1909, 39,300 toneladas; 1910, 71,950 toneladas.

LA INDUSTRIA SALITRERA.

Las cifras que se publican á continuación tomadas de la última memoria presentada por el Gerente de la Asociación Salitrera de Propaganda, demuestran que el estado de la industria del salitre en Chile no sólo es muy satisfactorio sino que también goza de una prosperidad rápidamente creciente, la cual es debida al constante aumento del consumo mundial de este precioso agente de fertilización.

La principal fuente de renta para la República es el derecho de exportación sobre el salitre, que viene á ser de \$1.22 oro por quintal. Este impuesto ha dado al Gobierno, desde 1880, época en que se implantó, hasta el 31 de diciembre de 1905, la suma de \$273,000,000 oro, próximamente. Dícese que un gran sindicato de capitalistas piensa comprar una parte de los terrenos salitrales del Gobierno por la cantidad de \$73,050,000 oro.

El año comercial para el salitre empieza el 1° de marzo de cada año y termina el 30 de abril del siguiente. Durante los años salitreños de 1904-5 y 1901-6 la producción, la exportación y el consumo fueron como se indica en el siguiente cuadro:

	1904-5.	1905-6.
	<i>Quintales.</i>	<i>Quintales.</i>
Producción.....	36,661,125	37,810,552
Exportación.....	34,200,521	36,223,721
Consumo.....	33,798,013	36,393,078

Comparando las cifras que anteceden, se verá que los aumentos á favor de 1905-6 son como sigue: De 1,149,427 quintales en la producción, de 2,033,200 quintales en las exportaciones, y de 2,595,065 quintales en el consumo.

En el primer semestre de 1906, la producción fué de 18,252,411 quintales; la exportación, de 15,656,259 quintales; y el consumo, de 25,510,285 quintales. En igual semestre de 1905, estos factores están representados por 18,324,399, 15,242,870, y 24,048,106 quintales, respectivamente. Hay, pues, un aumento en los primeros seis meses de 1906 de 71,988 quintales en la producción, de 413,389 quintales en la exportación, y de 1,462,179 quintales en el consumo.

En 25 de agosto de 1906 existían 113 oficinas con una cuota de 58,019,000 quintales de salitre. En 1900 su número era de 74 oficinas con una cuota de 30,393,000 quintales.

ESTUDIOS DEL FERROCARRIL LONGITUDINAL.

Por decreto presidencial de fecha 16 de abril de 1907, ha sido aceptado por el Gobierno Chileno la propuesta presentada por la *Société d'Études de Construction et d'Exploitation de Chemins de Fer au Chili* para llevar á cabo por la suma alzada de \$400,000, oro de 18

chelines, los estudios del Ferrocarril Longitudinal entre Ligua y Copiapó y la transformación de las secciones del ferrocarril en actual explotación comprendidas entre los mismos puntos, así como la unión del ferrocarril de San Márcos á Paloma con el de Ovalle á la Serena, y los estudios del ramal de Ligua á Papudo. El Gobierno abonará el valor de estos estudios sólo en el caso de no aceptarse la propuesta que posteriormente haga la sociedad para la construcción y explotación del expresado ferrocarril.

REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA.

EMPRÉSTITO PARA MEJORAS PÚBLICAS EN SANTO DOMINGO.

En su número correspondiente al 20 de abril de 1907, la "Gaceta Oficial" de la República Dominicana publicó el texto de una resolución del Congreso Nacional, de fecha 15 del mismo y aprobado el 19 por el Presidente CÁCERES, por el cual se autoriza al Ayuntamiento de la ciudad de Santo Domingo para que contrate un empréstito por la suma de \$600,000, oro, al tipo de 6 por ciento de interés anual, con un fondo de amortización de 1 por ciento anual, con el fin de realizar las obras siguientes: Instalación de un acueducto para el servicio público y privado de la ciudad; modernización de la planta eléctrica; construcción de un mercado público, y de un teatro.

El Ayuntamiento solicita la correspondencia de los interesados en el particular.

LEY SOBRE ESPECÍFICOS EXTRANJEROS.

El Cónsul General Dominicano en los Estados Unidos se ha servido facilitar á la Oficina copia de los artículos referentes á la introducción y venta de específicos extranjeros, de una ley que entró en vigor el 1º de enero del presente año. Dichos artículos son como sigue:

"ART. 65. Las especialidades farmacéuticas (específicos) de procedencia extranjera, patentadas ó no, que se vendan en la República, quedan sujetas á las prescripciones establecidas en este capítulo.

"ART. 66. Para obtener permiso para la venta de un específico no patentado, el fabricante procederá personalmente ó por medio de un apoderado, sometiendo al Consejo Superior, por órgano del Ministro de lo Interior:

"1. Dos frascos, cajas ó estuches del específico cuya venta se desea obtener, y

"2. La solicitud correspondiente, en la cual conste:

"(a) El nombre de la medicina.

"(b) La base de la composición.

"(c) La dosis y modo de administrarla.

"(d) El uso que deba hacerse de él.

“Para los específicos patentados y aprobados por institutos ó facultades extranjeras, bastará que el interesado, envíe, junto con la solicitud, un ejemplar del periódico oficial en el que esté publicada la resolución que conceda la patente, haciendo, además, depósito, en la Secretaría del Consejo Superior, del nombre del medicamento y de la marca registrada con que se haya distinguido.

“ART. 67. Se exceptúan de las disposiciones de esta ley los productos naturales simples que, cuando más, hayan recibido un procedimiento de destilación ó de rectificación, pero que en nada se hallen mezclados con otras sustancias y se importen envasados bajo la forma de un específico.

“ART. 68. El Consejo Superior enviará copia de la certificación que expida el Ministerio de Hacienda, quien en vista de ella, autorizará ó prohibirá la introducción del específico, notificándolo á los Interventores de Aduana para que, en caso de ser importados los que no hayan merecido aprobación, los consideren bajo las penas establecidas en la vigente ley de aduanas y puertos para todos los artículos cuya introducción está prohibida.

“ART. 69. Para que los fabricantes de específicos cuya venta se efectúa en la República puedan dar cumplimiento á los preceptos consignados en este capítulo, se conceden plazos, de tres meses para los de procedencia americana y de seis para los de otras procedencias, durante estos plazos, que se comenzarán á contar desde el día de la ejecución de la presente ley, las Oficinas de Aduanas seguirán estimando y verificando estas medicinas como lo hacen hoy. Después de estos plazos procederán de conformidad al artículo anterior, previo aviso del Ministerio del Ramo.

“ART. 70. Las solicitudes que se dirijan al Consejo Superior, serán escritas en papel sellado del tipo sexto, y este Consejo cobrará, por derechos de certificación y registro, la suma de veinte pesos por cada aprobación en favor de una especialidad no patentada, y de diez pesos para los que hayan obtenido patente de invención. Estos derechos serán atribuidos por mitad al Consejo Superior y al Fisco, debiendo ser pagados por el fabricante ó por su apoderado al notificársele la aprobación.

“ART. 71. El Consejo Superior abrirán un registro en el que asentarán, por orden numérico, el nombre de cada específico cuya venta haya sido autorizada, la fecha de la aprobación y el nombre del solicitante.

ECUADOR.

**RECEPCIÓN DEL HONORABLE WILLIAMS C. FOX, MINISTRO DE
LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS EN QUITO.**

El 18 de abril de 1907 fué recibido oficialmente por el Presidente del Ecuador, General ELOY ALFARO, el Honorable WILLIAMS C. FOX, Director que fué de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, como Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos ante el Gobierno de la República.

Al presentar sus credenciales, el Ministro Fox, se expresó en los términos siguientes:

“Excelencia: En nombre del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América, tengo la honra de presentar á V. E. la carta de retiro de mi antecesor, el Señor JOSEPH W. J. LEE, y la que me acredita como Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de mi país ante el Gobierno de la República del Ecuador:

“La distinguida preferencia de mi Gobierno al conferirme tal cargo, no sólo la considero grata para mí, sino que la estimo como una fortuna personal, ya que me proporciona la oportunidad de cumplir amistosos deberes relacionados con la posición oficial que vengo á ocupar.

“Conforme á las instrucciones del Presidente de los Estados Unidos, haré todo lo que esté en mis facultades para conservar y extender las relaciones cordiales que felizmente han existido siempre entre el Ecuador y mi patria.

“Vamos de común acuerdo, Excelentísimo Señor, por la senda del progreso. Unidos, reconocemos también que, aunque la civilización vino de Europa y es una misma la aspiración de la humanidad, tenemos que confesar que en el Hemisferio Occidental hay especiales intereses con menos complicaciones internacionales para asegurar la felicidad de los pueblos. Juntos igualmente, no ambicionamos otras victorias que las que se obtienen por el influjo de la paz, no deseamos otro territorio que el nuestro, ni otra soberanía excepto la que ejercemos sobre nosotros mismo. Es nuestro anhelo mantener el respeto mutuo y la debida consideración por los derechos del uno para con el otro, en la actividad del mundo por la paz, la prosperidad y el progreso.

“Dígnese Vuestra Excelencia aceptar el cordial saludo del Presidente ROOSEVELT y los sinceros votos del pueblo de los Estados Unidos, á los que me permito agregar el alto aprecio que hago de la honra que se me ha dispensado al haberseme elegido representante oficial de mi Gobierno cerca del de Vuestra Excelencia.”

El Presidente ALFARO contestó como sigue:

“SEÑOR MINISTRO: Junto con la carta de retiro de vuestro predecesor, el Excelentísimo Señor JOSEPH W. J. LEE, habéis puesto en mis manos la credencial que os inviste del alto cargo de Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos de América ante el Gobierno del Ecuador.

“Las no interrumpidas y cada día más cordiales y sólidas relaciones entre nuestros respectivos países, os harán comprender, Señor Ministro, que la misión confiada á vuestras prendas personales encontrará la más favorable acogida en el Gobierno y el pueblo ecuatorianos.

“Como Director de la Oficina de la Unión Internacional de las Repúblicas de este hemisferio, habéis podido apreciar nuestros grandes ideales; así es que abrigo la confianza de que buena parte de vuestra labor diplomática se contraerá á robustecer los vínculos que unen á los Estados Americanos, á fin de que puedan trabajar juntos por el triunfo definitivo de la justicia y la libertad.

“Mucho me ha complacido, Señor Ministro, el oírlos interpretar, con tanto acierto, las ideas de vuestros eminentes estadistas en lo que se refiere á los comunes intereses de la América. De acuerdo con esos principios fundamentales de la ley de las naciones, aquí encontraréis un pueblo que no aspira á otras victorias que las de la paz, porque jamás ha procurado la guerra; aquí encontraréis un pueblo que no quiere otro territorio que el suyo, porque jamás ha pretendido el ajeno; aquí, por último, encontraréis un pueblo que no ambiciona otra soberanía que la soberanía sobre sí mismo, porque desea tener el derecho de que se le respete y apoye en su honrada independencia y en su constante anhelo por la prosperidad nacional y por la de sus hermanos del continente.

“Os ruego que hagáis presente al Ilustre Presidente ROOSEVELT mis sinceros votos por su felicidad personal y la ventura de la nación que gobierna. En cuanto á vos, sed bien venido, Señor Ministro, y que vuestra grata permanencia entre nosotros os haga recordar que hemos sabido apreciar vuestros méritos.”

REORGANIZACIÓN DEL SERVICIO DE ADUANAS DE GUAYAQUIL.

El “Registro Oficial” del Ecuador, de fecha 21 de marzo de 1907, publica el texto de un decreto del Presidente ALFARO, fechado el día anterior, por el cual se reorganiza el servicio de aduanas de Guayaquil, y se prescriben los deberes de los funcionarios relacionados con él.

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 1397 aparece la última relación del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América latina, tomada de la compilación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo de los Estados Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionado. La estadística corresponde al mes de abril de 1907, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los diez meses que terminaron en abril de 1907, comparados con igual período de 1906. Debe explicarse que las estadísticas de las importaciones y exportaciones de las diversas aduanas referentes á un mes cualquiera no se reciben en el Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo hasta el 20 del mes siguiente, necesitándose algún tiempo para su compilación é impresión. De suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de abril, por ejemplo, no se publican hasta junio.

EL COMERCIO EXTERIOR EN ABRIL 1907.

Las cifras publicadas recientemente por la Oficina de Estadística de los Estados Unidos, correspondientes al mes de abril de 1907 y á los diez primeros meses del año económico de 1906-7, indican un aumento excepcional en el comercio exterior del país, particularmente en el valor de las importaciones. Las del mes de que se trata alcanzan la cifra de \$129,554,075, que comparada con la del mes de abril del año anterior indica un aumento de \$22,235,986, en cuyo mes las importaciones tuvieron un valor de \$107,318,081. El valor de las mercancías importadas durante los diez meses que se examinan fué de \$1,195,399,276, que en comparación con \$913,555,097 del período correspondiente al ejercicio anterior demuestra un aumento de \$174,526,098, que no tiene precedente en la historia del comercio extranjero de los Estados Unidos.

El incremento de las exportaciones fué también grande; el valor de las del mes en cuestión fué de \$157,444,281, comparado con el de \$144,380,040 del mismo mes de 1906, un aumento de un poco más de \$13,064,261. Los productos exportados durante los diez meses del año económico 1906-7 tuvieron un valor de \$1,608,344,680, contra \$1,488,282,130, un aumento de \$220,062,550.

Los detalles de las importaciones hechas durante los períodos que se comparan fué como sigue:

	Abril—		Diez primeros meses del año fiscal—	
	1906.	1907.	1905-6.	1906-7.
Productos alimenticios sin preparar, y animales.....	\$8,544,432	\$14,475,798	\$114,372,951	\$126,449,411
Productos alimenticios parcial ó totalmente preparados.....	14,048,555	15,688,378	115,933,520	126,318,644
Materias primas para fábricas.....	41,157,156	46,208,637	345,013,144	401,310,942
Materias preparadas para fábricas.....	18,810,834	23,476,930	178,052,977	227,945,840
Artículos manufacturados.....	24,205,423	28,966,429	259,118,881	303,678,807
Artículos varios.....	551,681	737,903	8,381,705	9,695,572
Total.....	107,318,081	129,554,075	1,020,873,178	1,195,399,276

La clasificación de las exportaciones hechas durante los períodos de que se trata fué como sigue:

	Abril—		Diez primeros meses del año fiscal—	
	1906.	1907.	1905-6.	1906-7.
Productos nacionales:				
Productos alimenticios sin preparar, y animales.....	\$13,770,221	\$13,659,742	\$158,574,113	\$140,493,914
Productos alimenticios parcial ó totalmente preparados.....	28,199,706	28,031,915	294,546,844	287,610,553
Materias primas para fábricas.....	38,691,927	44,615,629	446,012,207	542,520,911
Materias preparadas para fábricas.....	19,443,958	22,681,453	184,482,087	214,322,749
Artículos manufacturados.....	40,589,137	45,201,876	377,974,240	397,127,671
Artículos varios.....	1,251,434	1,104,127	5,235,619	5,842,879
Total, productos nacionales.....	141,946,383	155,294,742	1,466,825,110	1,587,918,677
Productos extranjeros:				
Libres de derechos.....	1,247,107	1,115,277	10,654,329	10,721,047
Sujetos á derechos.....	1,186,550	1,034,262	10,802,691	9,704,956
Total, productos extranjeros.....	2,433,657	2,149,539	21,457,020	20,426,003
Total de exportaciones.....	144,380,040	157,444,281	1,488,282,130	1,608,344,680

La exportación é importación de oro y plata durante los períodos comparados fué como sigue:

	Abril—		Diez primeros meses del año fiscal—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Oro:				
Importaciones.....	\$14,941,583	\$4,943,673	\$58,941,622	\$109,631,890
Exportaciones.....	2,485,552	2,219,844	29,595,051	23,021,592
Plata:				
Importaciones.....	2,833,859	3,937,055	36,276,569	35,873,594
Exportaciones.....	4,213,687	4,802,998	55,811,131	47,052,258

La procedencia de las importaciones y el destino de las exportaciones fueron como sigue:

Países.	Abril.			
	Importaciones.		Exportaciones.	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Europa.....	\$53,683,089	\$61,353,259	\$98,965,059	\$103,132,801
América del Norte.....	23,740,170	28,537,136	27,739,448	32,877,450
América del Sur.....	8,640,275	14,937,516	5,464,119	7,047,176
Asia.....	17,010,873	18,831,026	7,530,418	9,983,366
Oceania.....	3,161,224	3,499,733	2,984,740	3,380,207
África.....	1,082,450	2,395,405	1,696,256	1,023,281
América Central:				
Costa Rica.....	565,356	799,361	212,369	227,636
Guatemala.....	326,420	1,195,364	291,173	259,506
Honduras.....	156,486	169,304	160,236	111,414
Nicaragua.....	157,397	44,296	146,946	161,253
Panamá.....	77,915	138,951	1,333,914	1,923,262
Salvador.....	43,824	406,018	109,069	119,809
México.....	4,564,427	5,243,982	5,264,743	6,088,226
Antillas:				
Cuba.....	11,488,852	12,372,399	3,848,049	4,343,584
Haití.....	100,342	78,545	337,611	182,879
Santo Domingo.....	247,649	503,424	193,278	223,965
América del Sur:				
Argentina.....	1,713,924	1,933,950	1,380,413	2,357,926
Bolivia.....			21,971	133,700
Brasil.....	4,655,887	8,834,049	1,580,308	2,012,997
Chile.....	583,347	1,639,680	851,204	928,219
Colombia.....	618,547	390,443	241,251	259,860
Ecuador.....	178,102	169,679	175,829	144,651
Paraguay.....		1,163	4,279	22,235
Perú.....	110,636	751,626	448,327	478,318
Uruguay.....	43,907	444,784	173,474	373,213
Venezuela.....	663,528	686,938	337,877	183,962

Países.	Diez primeros meses de—			
	Importaciones.		Exportaciones.	
	1905-6.	1906-7.	1905-6.	1906-7.
Europa.....	\$526,601,810	\$626,952,924	\$1,038,294,833	\$1,129,161,441
América del Norte.....	187,843,758	207,093,897	251,994,103	283,819,230
América del Sur.....	119,641,330	136,563,640	61,422,326	69,626,317
Asia.....	153,775,605	182,921,685	91,191,191	76,982,333
Oceania.....	21,951,094	23,729,578	28,748,040	34,765,690
África.....	11,059,581	18,137,552	10,631,637	13,989,669
América Central:				
Costa Rica.....	3,919,591	4,022,510	1,854,313	2,023,053
Guatemala.....	2,548,912	2,865,893	2,407,439	2,451,558
Honduras.....	1,280,546	1,747,192	1,325,877	1,501,707
Nicaragua.....	1,182,183	838,251	1,552,258	1,681,171
Panamá.....	846,326	1,398,088	9,866,660	12,933,407
Salvador.....	737,356	962,484	1,208,286	1,184,829
México.....	41,952,052	46,773,302	47,926,765	54,085,663
Antillas:				
Cuba.....	66,024,615	73,259,855	40,432,395	40,826,489
Haití.....	1,011,266	908,117	2,901,045	2,458,043
Santo Domingo.....	2,156,914	2,270,762	1,666,399	2,172,814
América del Sur:				
Argentina.....	14,740,490	13,421,819	26,617,860	28,040,713
Bolivia.....			119,545	724,300
Brasil.....	71,402,677	85,902,325	11,808,311	15,361,665
Chile.....	13,056,961	14,878,545	6,921,564	8,565,873
Colombia.....	5,740,180	5,356,523	2,975,340	2,566,444
Ecuador.....	1,999,562	2,444,520	1,597,404	1,393,864
Paraguay.....	750	2,337	38,805	145,045
Perú.....	2,047,352	3,805,017	4,219,400	5,172,877
Uruguay.....	2,199,842	2,609,100	2,345,750	2,898,402
Venezuela.....	6,843,573	6,438,100	2,634,581	2,516,863

IMPORTACIONES DE LANA DE LA AMÉRICA LATINA EN 1906.

Los datos relativos á las importaciones recibidas por los Estados Unidos en 1906, de lana, de oveja, alpaca, cabra y otros animales semejantes, dan las siguientes cifras con respecto á las procedencias de México y la América del Sur:

Lana para ropa: De México se recibieron 1,364 libras, avaluadas en \$183; de la Argentina, 30,145,400 libras, valoradas en \$6,645,684; del Brasil, 38,523 libras, por valor de \$6,694; de Chile, 383,534 libras, cuyo valor fué de \$60,536; del Perú, 23,198 libras, por valor de \$5,711, y del Uruguay, 3,829,868 libras, por valor de \$847,985.

Lana para alfombras: De México, 3,403 libras, valoradas en \$234; de la Argentina, 5,747,772 libras, avaluadas en \$781,396; del Brasil, 76,075 libras, por valor de \$4,528; de Chile, 247,012 libras, valoradas en \$25,300; del Uruguay, 3,995 libras, por valor de \$458; de Venezuela, 6,569 libras, avaluadas en \$367, y de otros países de la América del Sur, 1,884 libras, valoradas en \$124, haciendo un total para la América del Sur de 6,083,307 libras, por valor de \$812,173.

GUATEMALA.

RATIFICACIÓN DE CONVENCIONES.

El 18 de abril de 1907, el Presidente ESTRADA CABRERA, de Guatemala, promulgó los siguientes decretos de la Asamblea Nacional, aprobados por la misma en 16 de abril de 1907:

Decreto aprobando el Tratado General de Paz, Amistad y Comercio, celebrado por los representantes de Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, y Costa Rica el 25 de septiembre de 1906.

Decreto aprobando la convención relativa al establecimiento en San José de Costa Rica de un instituto pedagógico centroamericano, celebrado el 24 de septiembre de 1906 por los Gobiernos de Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica y Honduras.

Decreto aprobando la convención celebrada entre los representantes de los Gobiernos de Guatemala, Honduras El Salvador y Costa Rica, para el establecimiento en Guatemala de una Oficina internacional centroamericana.

Decreto aprobando la convención celebrada el 10 de noviembre de 1906 por los plenipotenciarios de Guatemala y los Estados Unidos, referente á la protección recíproca de patentes de invención.

En 19 de abril de 1907 el Presidente promulgó los decretos de la Asamblea Nacional Legislativa de fecha 17 y 18 de abril de 1907, por los cuales se aprueban las siguientes convenciones adoptadas en la Conferencia Internacional de Estados Americanos celebrada en Río Janeiro; la relativa á patentes de invención, dibujos, modelos

industriales, marcas de fábrica y comercio, y propiedad artística y literaria, de fecha 22 de agosto de 1906; la relativa á derecho internacional, de 23 de agosto de 1906; la que se refiere á ciudadanos naturalizados que renuevan su residencia en el país de su origen, de 13 de agosto de 1906, y la referente á reclamaciones pecuniarias, de esta última fecha también.

La Asamblea, en decreto de fecha 19 de abril de 1907, promulgado por el Presidente ESTRADA CABRERA en 22 de abril de 1907, aprobó la Convención para mejorar la condición de los heridos ó enfermos en campaña, celebrada en Ginebra el 6 de julio de 1906.

DESCUBRIMIENTO DE UNA PLANTA OLEAGINOSA.

Según la prensa inglesa, el Doctor SARDA ha descubierto en Guatemala una planta de propiedades valiosas. Llámase *myristica sebifera*, y de sus semillas se extrae un aceite vegetal que, según se dice, tiene el olor y el sabor de la manteca de cacao, se derrite á los 37° centígrados, es soluble en el alcohol, el éter, el cloroformo y el aguarrás; se presta á la confección de jabones, bujías, perfumes, confituras y productos farmacéuticos; es sustancia alimenticia, y no llega á ranciarse jamás.

Con semejantes propiedades, esta nueva grasa, que su descubridor ha denominado *myristina*, debe valer en cualquiera parte, por lo menos, \$150 oro por tonelada, y es fácil que valga mucho más, pues se agrega que es transparente sin dificultad, forma un jabón que espumea aún en aguas salobres, saponifica el álcali, é ilumina con mayor potencia que varios aceites similares.

IMPORTACIONES DE NUEVA YORK, EN 1906.

Según el informe anual del Cónsul General de Guatemala en Nueva York, Sr. Don R. BENGOCHEA, correspondiente al año de 1906, el total de las exportaciones enviadas del puerto mencionado á los de la República durante dicho período tuvo un valor de \$1,241,436.96. El tráfico de exportación de Nueva York con Guatemala ha aumentado considerablemente en el espacio de cuatro años, como se puede ver en el siguiente cuadro:

1903.....	\$345, 472. 06
1904.....	816, 745. 16
1905.....	1, 013, 272. 18
1906.....	1, 241, 436. 96

Los principales artículos exportados durante el último año fueron: Maquinaria, tejidos de algodón, lana y seda, alambre galvanizado, ferretería en general, instrumentos de agricultura, aparatos é instrumentos eléctricos, medicinas, drogas, material para ferrocarril, muebles, cueros, petróleo, pinturas, aceites, cañerías de hierro, papel, libros, pianos, fonógrafos, automóviles, licores varios, provisiones, etc.

MÉXICO.

COMERCIO EXTERIOR EN EL MES DE FEBRERO DE 1907.

La Secretaría de Hacienda de México acaba de publicar los datos relativos al comercio exterior de la República en el mes de febrero de 1907 y en los ocho primeros meses de 1906-7, comparados con los correspondientes á los de igual período de 1905-6.

Mercancías extranjeras, con un valor de \$149,464,925.18 moneda mexicana, fueron importadas, las cuales comparadas con \$133,320,-121.79 importadas durante el igual período del año fiscal precedente muestran un aumento de \$16,144,803.39 en favor del corriente año fiscal.

Las exportaciones durante los ocho meses del año fiscal de 1906-7 fueron \$162,137,606.64 plata, una diferencia en contra del corriente año fiscal de \$18,314,977.78 plata.

El siguiente cuadro muestra el comercio de importaciones en detalle:

IMPORTACIÓN.

[Valor de factura en moneda mexicana.]

Clasificación según la tarifa de importación.	Febrero—		8 primeros meses de—	
	1907.	1906.	1906-7.	1905-6.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Materias animales.....	1,528,635.69	1,257,166.89	13,168,152.13	10,540,716.72
Materias vegetales.....	2,853,555.65	2,934,800.96	19,264,235.09	20,694,877.01
Materias minerales.....	8,483,139.64	9,863,117.94	54,158,693.64	51,934,797.42
Tejidos y sus manufacturas.....	1,843,333.07	1,767,179.36	17,184,311.07	14,329,838.07
Productos químicos y farmacéuticos..	737,550.90	598,235.93	5,639,271.65	4,855,811.07
Bebidas espirituosas, fermentadas y naturales.....	500,351.20	466,584.78	4,427,155.73	4,669,854.62
Papel y sus aplicaciones.....	604,968.89	388,002.97	4,056,595.93	3,575,355.03
Máquinas y aparatos.....	1,877,758.21	1,504,267.45	17,396,056.73	12,397,075.97
Vehículos.....	827,528.97	370,182.00	5,614,616.78	2,635,759.25
Armas y explosivos.....	191,241.98	367,794.81	2,529,582.95	2,699,701.81
Diversos.....	675,227.03	545,363.59	6,026,253.48	4,986,335.32
Total.....	20,123,281.23	20,063,196.68	149,464,925.18	133,320,121.79

EXPORTACIÓN.

[Valor de factura en moneda mexicana.]

	Febrero—		Ocho primeros meses del año fiscal—	
	1907.	1906.	1906-7.	1905-6.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Metales preciosos.....	12,380,969.70	14,359,160.70	85,012,409.64	107,246,049.46
Demás artículos.....	9,571,753.74	9,120,504.68	77,125,197.00	73,206,534.96
Total.....	21,952,723.44	23,479,665.38	162,137,606.64	180,452,584.42

Las exportaciones en detalle fueron como sigue:

[Valor declarado en moneda mexicana.]

Clasificación según la nomenclatura de exportación.	Enero—		Siete primeros meses del año fiscal—	
	1907.	1906.	1906-7.	1905-6.
Productos minerales:	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Oro acuñado mexicano.....			29,990.00	
Oro acuñado extranjero.....			7,531.00	4,835.98
Oro en pasta.....	1,600,980.00	2,417,656.51	13,006,356.83	20,392,971.11
Oro en otras especies.....	390,196.35	410,614.28	3,645,113.72	1,810,633.38
Total.....	1,991,176.35	2,828,270.79	16,688,991.55	22,208,440.47
Plata acuñada mexicana.....	3,947,217.00	4,193,298.00	18,338,877.00	33,891,126.00
Plata acuñada extranjera.....	13,591.00	3,701.00	96,400.00	79,870.62
Plata en pasta.....	5,321,634.15	6,692,837.04	41,941,636.87	45,136,350.25
Plata en otras especies.....	1,107,351.20	641,053.87	7,946,504.22	5,930,262.12
Total plata.....	10,389,793.35	11,530,889.91	68,323,418.09	85,037,608.99
Total oro y plata.....	12,380,969.70	14,359,160.70	85,012,409.64	107,246,049.46
Antimonio.....	134,178.00	93,103.00	942,045.00	688,652.96
Cobre.....	1,495,334.00	3,284,069.50	16,725,047.00	20,258,902.23
Mármol en bruto.....	22,918.00		43,998.00	73,098.00
Plombagina.....	9,600.00	14,200.00	66,220.00	65,621.51
Plomo.....	304,717.00	570,643.23	2,452,538.56	3,646,295.77
Zinc.....	9,073.00	5,884.00	900,066.12	148,211.99
Demás productos minerales.....	12,975.74	45,194.50	1,086,756.42	268,754.54
	14,369,765.44	18,371,754.93	107,229,080.74	132,393,586.26
Productos vegetales:				
Café.....	874,156.00	1,352,653.60	3,376,778.34	4,741,026.10
Cascallote, y cortezas y raíces para curtir.....	394.00	600.00	8,218.00	20,747.00
Caucho.....	665,899.00	176,051.72	3,427,772.00	870,858.74
Chile.....	314,985.00	183,080.03	1,235,980.00	851,387.49
Frijol.....	57,449.00	57,372.90	516,393.00	520,653.72
Frutas frescas.....	16,133.00	13,182.00	206,455.43	223,870.90
Garbanzo.....	61,701.00	82,684.00	2,755,585.00	1,866,884.75
Guayule.....	8,600.00	9,798.00	32,399.00	41,139.00
Haba.....			2,550.00	110,540.00
Henequén en rama.....	1,612,669.00	835,008.00	22,602,680.77	19,037,456.00
Ixtle en rama.....	337,213.00	279,356.00	2,715,718.00	2,455,519.88
Maderas.....	403,972.00	78,614.88	1,558,631.50	1,317,608.74
Maíz.....	934.00	24,310.20	4,037.80	58,296.20
Palo de moral.....	4,718.00	18,007.87	51,550.00	54,987.87
Palo de tinte.....	56,606.00	56,801.50	303,116.12	286,885.20
Raíz de zacatón.....	142,418.00	106,921.00	1,125,906.00	1,241,364.00
Tabaco en rama.....	57,637.00	106,820.32	1,029,823.35	650,411.06
Vainilla.....	144,476.00	123,501.00	1,091,876.00	2,629,321.99
Demás productos vegetales.....	1,476,278.00	146,440.05	2,695,825.20	992,228.53
	6,236,238.00	3,651,203.07	44,741,295.51	37,971,187.17
Productos animales:				
Ganados.....	35,268.00	185,064.00	873,922.00	2,173,012.50
Pieles sin curtir.....	849,126.00	805,570.60	6,235,053.03	5,203,676.85
Demás productos animales.....	57,591.00	47,455.50	416,182.99	340,316.43
	941,985.00	1,038,090.10	7,525,158.02	7,717,005.78
Productos manufacturados:				
Azúcar.....	116,037.00	99,246.00	483,205.00	359,873.00
Henequén en jarcia.....			697.00	
Harina y pasta de semilla de algodón, y harinolina.....	65,319.00	75,959.00	472,437.00	352,321.00
Pieles curtidas.....	651.00	30,782.00	32,255.00	157,487.00
Sombreros de palma.....	55,938.00	76,077.00	451,601.80	374,136.29
Tabaco labrado.....	27,758.00	28,063.64	322,057.60	226,893.19
Demás productos manufacturados.....	64,948.00	47,751.20	373,936.32	396,589.59
	330,651.00	357,878.84	2,136,189.72	1,867,305.07
Diversos.....	74,084.00	60,738.44	505,882.65	501,500.14

Los países de procedencia fueron como sigue:

Países.	Febrero—		Ocho primeros meses de—	
	1907.	1906.	1906-7.	1905-6.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Europa.....	6,587,371.76	5,413,491.18	53,431,408.75	46,456,781.43
Asia.....	188,609.79	93,411.96	1,595,364.59	932,192.95
África.....	24,070.00	246.18	171,852.59	15,969.56
América del Norte.....	13,293,074.79	14,513,198.09	93,935,112.01	85,501,190.38
América Central.....	1,326.42	3,386.49	19,100.56	22,360.71
América del Sur.....	15,963.74	16,701.36	133,081.24	181,327.05
Antillas.....	12,864.73	17,817.42	120,405.64	158,050.09
Oceanía.....		4,944.00	58,599.80	52,249.62
Total.....	20,123,281.23	20,063,196.68	149,464,925.18	133,320,121.79

Los países á donde fueron destinadas las exportaciones son los siguientes:

Países.	Febrero—		Ocho primeros meses de—	
	1907.	1906.	1906-7.	1905-6.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Europa.....	6,423,719.84	8,087,674.52	44,964,292.12	54,566,551.37
Asia.....			796.00	
América del Norte.....	15,368,539.60	15,040,200.08	114,943,596.21	122,253,027.02
América Central.....	36,534.00	82,851.46	579,982.31	806,958.71
América del Sur.....		8,310.32	78,779.00	51,027.32
Antillas.....	123,930.00	260,629.00	1,570,161.00	2,775,020.00
Total.....	21,952,723.44	23,479,665.38	162,137,606.64	180,452,584.42

MODIFICACIÓN DE DERECHOS DE EXPORTACIÓN.

De acuerdo con la ley que prescribe cuáles serán los ingresos del Tesoro Federal para el año económico de 1907-8, los derechos de exportación sobre ciertos artículos quedan modificados en los términos siguientes:

Palo de tinte ó campeche, \$0.50 por tonelada de 1,000 kilogramos; palo moral, \$0.25 por tonelada de 1,000 kilogramos; raíz de zacatón, á razón de \$0.60 los 100 kilogramos, peso bruto; chicle, á razón de \$0.02 el kilogramo de peso neto; guayule en yerba, en estado natural ó triturado, \$15 por tonelada de 1,000 kilogramos, peso bruto; henequén en rama, \$0.50 por cada 100 kilogramos, peso neto; ixtle en rama, \$0.50 por cada 100 kilogramos, peso neto; cueros de venado y chivo, \$2.25 por cada 100 kilogramos, peso bruto; cueros de res ú otros, \$0.75 por cada 100 kilogramos, peso bruto.

RENTAS DE ADUANAS, PRIMEROS NUEVE MESES DE 1906-7.

Las rentas de las aduanas mexicanas durante los primeros nueve meses de 1906-7 ascendieron á \$39,587,950.58, en comparación con \$34,922,201.65 que se recaudaron en mismo período del año económico anterior. De la cantidad primera corresponden á derechos de importación \$37,986,921.80, á derechos de exportación, \$813,514.89, y á derechos de puerto \$787,513.89.

RENTAS ADUANERAS, DIEZ PRIMEROS MESES DE 1906-7.

Durante los diez primeros meses de 1906-7 las aduanas de México recaudaron una renta total de \$44,399,698.33, en comparación con \$38,088,862.52 percibidos durante igual período del ejercicio anterior. La cantidad correspondiente á derechos de importación es de \$42,594,676.91, comparada con la de \$36,554,590.06 en 1905-6; las recaudaciones de derechos de exportación aparecen acreditadas con \$896,644.70 y \$751,770.24, respectivamente.

Durante el mes de abril de 1907 las aduanas de la República de México recaudaron la cantidad de \$4,960,884.92, de los cuales \$83,129.81 correspondieron á derechos de exportación y \$4,607,755.11 á derechos de importación.

EL COMERCIO CON GALVESTON EN 1906.

Según el informe anual del Cónsul Mexicano en Galveston, Texas, correspondiente al año de 1906, el movimiento comercial entre aquél y varios puertos mexicanos del Golfo durante el período de que trata la memoria, fué mucho mayor á los de los años anteriores. El valor de las mercancías exportadas de Galveston á México durante 1906 fué de \$2,413,934, siendo los principales artículos maíz, maderas, aceites, manteca, maquinaria y ferretería, algodón, ganado porcino, trigo y ganado vacuno. Los productos mexicanos importados en Galveston estuvieron avaluados en \$3,356,487, correspondiendo la mayor á henequen, que se importó por valor de \$2,247,771; las demás importaciones consistieron en café, sombreros de palma, maderas preciosas, etc.

Se despacharon 123 vapores con destino á Veracruz, Tampico, Progreso, Coatzacoalcos, Campeche, Frontera y Laguna del Carmen.

BASE DE LOS IMPUESTOS DE TIMBRE Y ADUANAS, JUNIO DE 1907.

La circular mensual publicada por el Departamento del Tesoro del Gobierno Mexicano anuncia que el precio legal por kilogramo de plata pura durante el mes de junio de 1907 será \$42.73, con arreglo á los cálculos prescritos en el decreto de 25 de marzo de 1906. Este precio servirá de base para el pago del impuesto de timbre y los derechos de aduanas en toda la República cuando se use la moneda de plata mexicana.

EL HENEQUEN EN AUSTRIA-HUNGRÍA.

La Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores de México ha sido informada por el Cónsul General de la República en Budapest, Hungría, que el Gobierno Húngaro, con el fin de facilitar la introducción de las cuerdas fabricadas de manila y sisal, dió orden para que sean reducidos los derechos de importación sobre dichos artículos.

Las cuerdas que antes pagaban de 12, 43, y 83 coronas, según el grueso, por 100 kilogramos, desde el 1° de abril, sin miramiento del grueso, no pagan más que 12 coronas por quintal métrico, ó sea, por los 100 kilogramos.

FERROCARRIL ENTRE LOS ESTADOS DE QUERÉTARO Y GUANAJUATO.

Por contrato celebrado entre el Gobierno Mexicano y el Señor Don MANUEL RUBIO ARRIAGA el 12 de enero de 1907 y publicado en el "Periódico Oficial" del Estado Tabasco del 13 de abril de 1907, se autoriza al concesionario para que construya y explote un ferrocarril entre los Estados de Querétaro y Guanajuato, que partiendo de la capital del primero termine en la villa de Acámbaro, perteneciente al segundo. Toda la línea deberá quedar terminada dentro del plazo de siete años. Para garantizar el cumplimiento de las condiciones impuestas por el contrato, el concesionario ha constituido un depósito de 10,800 pesos en bonos de la Dueda Pública Consolidada.

EXPLORACIÓN DE MINERALES DE HIERRO EN EL ESTADO DE OAXACA.

El 21 de mayo de 1907 el Presidente de la República Mexicana promulgó una ley del Congreso que aprueba el contratato celebrado el 1° de febrero de 1907 entre el Gobierno y la Compañía A. B. Adams, Incorporated, para la exploración de minerales de hierro en los Distritos de Jamiltepec, Tlaxiaco, Teposcolula, Nochixtlán, Huajuapam, Justlahuaca y Juquila, del Estado de Oaxaca.

El "Diario Oficial" del 30 de mayo de 1907 contiene el texto integro del contrato.

INFORMES CONSULARES.

El Cónsul Mexicano en Nogales, Arizona, participa que durante el mes de abril de 1907, se ha importado del Estado de Sonora, México, las siguientes mercancías:

Oro americano.		Oro americano.	
Azúcar de caña.....	\$229	Plumas de ave naturales.....	\$277
Azúcar refinada.....	69	Pescado fresco.....	25
Bandas de cuero.....	64	Piedra mineral de plomo.....	835
Cemento Portland.....	24	Papas.....	2
Cueros de res al pelo.....	12, 477	Queso.....	9
Carne fresca.....	22	Ropa hecha de tela de algodón..	8
Especies no especificadas.....	167	Sal común.....	22
Frijoles.....	11	Tabaco en rama.....	683
Frutas encurtidas.....	6, 026	Trigo.....	2
Ganado vacuno.....	14, 740	Plata en pasta.....	129, 528
Legumbres en conserva.....	215	Oro en pasta y en polvo.....	144, 959
Maíz.....	13		
Naranjas.....	3, 763	Total.....	314, 170

El valor de las mercancías importadas por la aduana de Nogales, México, al Estado de Sonora, en abril de 1907, ascendió á \$396,647.91, y fueron las siguientes:

Materias animales.....	\$65,460.17	Máquinas y aparatos.....	\$69,939.96
Materias vegetales.....	40,104.63	Vehículos.....	10,204.77
Materias minerales.....	82,149.42	Armas y explosivos violentos.	14,465.47
Tejidos y sus manufacturas..	58,169.61	Artículos diversos.....	20,029.65
Productos químicos.....	24,043.62		
Bebidas espirituosas.....	5,953.12	Total.....	396,647.91
Papel y sus aplicaciones.....	6,127.49		

Dichas mercancías procedieron de los siguientes países:

Estados Unidos.....	\$353,054.12	Austria.....	\$537.88
Francia.....	3,039.22	Canadá.....	253.26
Alemania.....	12,538.48	Japón.....	2,681.34
Inglaterra.....	11,742.42		
España.....	12,801.19	Total.....	396,647.91

El Cónsul mexicano en Filadelfia anuncia que los embarques de mercancías de dicho puerto con destino á los puertos mexicanos de Tampico y Veracruz durante el mes de abril de 1907 se valuaron en \$102,460 y consistieron de carbón y pólvora facturados en \$74,285 y \$28,175, respectivamente.

El Cónsul mexicano en Filadelfia participa que el valor de los embarques de mercancías de Filadelfia á los puertos mexicanos de Tampico y Veracruz durante el mes de mayo de 1907, ascendió á \$95,555.74, y dichas mercancías consistieron de petróleo y carbón de piedra, cuyas facturas importaron \$66,836.49 y \$28,719.25, respectivamente.

El Cónsul-General de México en Nueva York, anuncia que durante el mes de marzo de 1907, trece buques procedentes de puertos mexicanos entraron en el puerto de la ciudad de Nueva York, conduciendo á bordo 111,844 bultos de mercancías. Durante el mismo mes, los buques que salieron del puerto de Nueva York ascendieron á catorce, que conducían 175,064 bultos de mercancías consignadas á puertos mexicanos. Las importaciones detalladas de México á Nueva York en el mes de marzo de 1907 fueron las siguientes:

Artículos.	Cantidad.	Artículos.	Cantidad.
Henequen.....tercios..	16,376	Barras de plomo.....número..	44,492
Café.....sacos.....	8,970	Zarzaparilla.....tercios.....	565
Cueros.....tercios.....	8,609	Vanilla.....cajas.....	111
Id.....sultos.....	3,428	Pieles de cocodrilo.....número..	40
Ixtle.....pacas.....	6,927	Miel de abeja.....barriles..	316
Pieles de cabra.....tercios..	2,454	Cedro.....trozos.....	129
Pieles de venado.....id.....	179	Caoba.....id.....	697
Hule.....id.....	7,166	Purga de Jalapa.....sacos.....	106
Tabaco en rama.....id.....	443	Cobre.....barras.....	2,725
Puros.....cajas.....	16	Plata acuñada.....cajas.....	216
Zacatón.....tercios.....	516	Moneda acuñada.....id.....	205
Chicle.....id.....	4,504	Asfalto.....barriles.....	2,400
Pelo.....pacas.....	221	Pesos mexicanos.....cajas.....	33

El Cónsul General de México en Nueva York anuncia que durante el mes de abril de 1907, 12 buques procedentes de puertos mexicanos entraron en el puerto de la ciudad de Nueva York, conduciendo á bordo 86,828 bultos de mercancías. Durante el mismo mes, los buques que salieron del puerto de Nueva York ascendieron á 16, que conducían 206,507 bultos de mercancías consignadas á puertos mexicanos. Las importaciones detalladas de México á Nueva York en el mes de abril de 1907 fueron las siguientes:

Artículos.	Cantidad.	Artículos.	Cantidad.
Henequén.....tercios..	6,385	Ajo.....sacos..	1,397
Café.....sacos..	14,918	Naranjas.....caja..	1
Cueros.....tercios..	7,373	Pesos mexicanos.....cajas..	84
Cueros.....sultos..	4,436	Tecali.....trozos..	49
Ixtle.....pacas..	4,998	Pelo.....pacas..	50
Pieles de cabra.....tercios..	2,477	Barras de plomo.....número..	20,853
Pieles de venado.....id..	244	Zarzaparilla.....tercios..	739
Hule.....id..	5,348	Vainilla.....cajas..	99
Tabaco en rama.....id..	1,321	Pieles de cocodrilo.....número..	60
Puros.....cajas..	50	Huesos.....bultos..	31
Zacatón.....tercios..	617	Miel de abeja.....barriles..	229
Chicle.....id..	3,197	Cedro.....trozos..	184
Fustete.....trozos..	3,374	Caoba.....id..	34
Moneda acuñada.....cajas..	297	Purga de Jalapa.....sacos..	100
Plata acuñada.....barras..	483	Cobre.....barras..	4,061

PANAMÁ.

ORGANIZACIÓN DE UNA OFICINA DE ESTADÍSTICA.

El 10 de mayo de 1907 se organizó en la República de Panamá una oficina de estadística, bajo el nombre de "Dirección General de Estadística," y teniendo al frente como Director al Señor Don LEÓN FERNÁNDEZ GUARDIA. La nueva oficina tendrá á su cargo la colección y publicación de estadísticas demográficas, comerciales y agrícolas de la República.

LA CRÍA DE ABEJAS EN LA REPÚBLICA.

La "Gaceta Oficial" de Panamá, del 6 de marzo de 1907, publica el contrato celebrado el 5º del mismo entre el Gobierno y el Señor VÍCTOR VARGAS GAMALLO para que éste organice en la República un apiario modelo, é importe de los Estados Unidos abejas fecundadas, de pura raza italiana.

DELEGADO Á LA JUNTA PAN-AMERICANA DE JURISCONSULTOS.

La "Gaceta Oficial" de la República de Panamá, de fecha 5 de abril de 1907, publica el texto de un decreto del Presidente AMADOR, fechado el 1º del mismo mes, por el cual se nombra al Señor Doctor BELISARIO PORRAS delegado del Gobierno á la Junta de Jurisconsultos que debe reunirse en este año en la ciudad de Río Janeiro, para pre-

parar proyectos de Códigos de Derecho Internacional Público y Privado, según lo estipulado por la Convención de 23 de agosto de 1906, de la Tercera Conferencia Internacional Americana.

PERÚ.

LEYES AGRARIA Y DE IRRIGACIÓN.

Los terrenos de bosques del Perú están situados en un lugar conocido por "Montaña," que es el territorio más extenso del país. Dicho territorio ofrece un amplio campo á los inmigrantes, por virtud de la fertilidad de sus diferentes distritos, la variedad de sus productos y las franquicias especiales que las leyes les confieren. Los inmigrantes gozan de los mismos derechos civiles que los nativos, y con arreglo á los preceptos de la ley de diciembre 21 de 1898, pueden fácilmente comprar terrenos en la Montaña, por cuanto dicha ley establece como métodos de adquisición (1) por compra al precio de 5 soles (\$2.50 oro americano) por hectárea, siendo un hectárea equivalente á 2.47 acres; (2) por contrato de colonización; (3) mediante el pago de una renta anual de un sol, ó 50 centavos oro americano, por hectárea, y (4) por concesión gratuita, con tal que los lotes no excedan de dos hectáreas. Pero deberá tenerse en cuenta que puesto que la ley se propone fomentar el cultivo de los terrenos de la Montaña, nada hay que impida á cualquiera persona que haya obtenido y cultivado un lote, que adquiera otros sucesivamente con sujeción á la misma obligación respecto del cultivo. El espíritu de la ley es tal, que al ponerla en práctica, el Gobierno procura proporcionar á los colonos todos los medios y ventajas posibles.

En la falda occidental de los Andes y en la región de la costa, donde la irrigación se hace más ó menos necesaria, la concesión de terrenos baldíos se rige por la ley de irrigación de octubre 9 de 1893, la cual prescribe lo siguiente:

"ARTÍCULO 1º. Autorízase al Poder Ejecutivo para hacer concesiones ó contratos de irrigación con sujeción estricta á las prescripciones de esta ley.

"ART. 2º. Sólo se otorgarán concesiones para el aprovechamiento de las aguas, cuando éstas sean del dominio público; se destinen á la irrigación de terrenos cultivables, y no afecten directa ni indirectamente derechos adquiridos por terceras personas.

"Para los efectos de esta ley, se reputan del dominio público:

"1º. Los ríos.

"2º. Los torrentes, manantiales y arroyos constantes ó periódicos, siempre que no hayan sido objeto de apropiación anterior.

“ART. 3°. Las aguas á que se refiere el artículo anterior podrán concederse á los ocupantes de terrenos eriazos pertenecientes al Estado.

“En uno ú otro caso el derecho á las aguas será perpetuo. Cuando se conceda la propiedad de las aguas á sociedades ó particulares, para regar tierras de propiedad privada, los propietarios de las aguas y del terreno celebrarán entre sí los convenios que para la irrigación creyeran necesarios. Si en el contrato se estipulase el pago de un canon anual por el uso de las aguas, ese gravamen no podrá exceder de noventa años.

“Vencido este plazo, las tierras quedarán exentas de la obligación de pagar el canon y el dominio del agua, acequias, represas y demás obras exclusivamente destinados al regadío, pasará libre de todo gravamen á la empresa irrigadora.

“ART. 4°. Las peticiones que se presenten al Gobierno para adquirir los derechos que esta ley acuerda, contendrán:

“(a) La designación de las aguas y el sistema de aprovechamiento que se va á emplear.

“(b) Indicación precisa de los terrenos que han de irrigarse.

“(c) El plazo en que se ejecutará la obra.

“(d) La fianza que asegure su ejecución.

“(e) Los documentos que comprueben el derecho de propiedad que sobre el terreno tenga el peticionario, en caso de que la concesión se solicite para regar.

“(f) Las tarifas con arreglo á las cuales los dueños de los terrenos deben pagar el canon respectivo, en caso de que la concesión se solicite para regar terrenos ajenos.

“(g) El plano, memoria descriptiva, condiciones y presupuestos de la obra.

“ART. 5°. Las empresas de irrigación gozarán de las siguientes ventajas:

“1ª. Exención de derechos de importación sobre las máquinas, herramientas y demás materiales que la empresa introduzca para la construcción de las obras hidráulicas, y exención del pago de alcabala de los terrenos de particulares que compre para la misma.

“2ª. La propiedad de los terrenos eriazos del Estado ó municipales que lleguen á ser irrigados suficientemente.

“3ª. Exoneración de todo impuesto directo, durante los tres primeros años, en favor de los pobladores que trabajen los terrenos irrigados, y

“4ª. Facultad de cambiar el curso de las aguas que no estén poseídas por alguien, de acrecentar su aprovechamiento por medio de estanques, y de ejecutar las obras necesarias para aplicar las aguas públicas al regadío.

“ART. 6º. Los empresarios tendrán derecho á usar gratuitamente los terrenos de dominio público que fuesen necesarios para la construcción de estanques, cauces de acueductos y demás obras indispensables á la irrigación. Si los terrenos que se necesiten para estas obras fuesen de particulares, el Gobierno, en virtud de la presente ley, declarará la obra de utilidad pública, y se efectuará la expropiación conforme á las leyes.

“ART. 7º. En caso de inejecución de la obra, se hara efectiva en favor del Estado, la fianza que se hubiere otorgado.

“ART. 8º. Ninguna concesión podrá ser transferida sin consentimiento previo del Gobierno.

“ART. 9º. El empresario queda sujeto á las leyes de la República, y no podrá entablar reclamaciones sino ante los tribunales en ella constituidos.

“ART. 10. Quedan nulas y sin valor todas las concesiones sobre irrigación otorgadas antes de los últimos veinte años y de las cuales no se hubiese hecho uso hasta la fecha.

SALVADOR.

IMPORTACIONES DURANTE EL TERCER TRIMESTRE DE 1906.

Durante el tercer trimestre de 1906, la importación de mercancías por los puertos del Salvador fué como sigue:

Por el Puerto de Acajutla se introdujeron 160,158 bultos, cuyos valores ascendieron á \$1,930,723.98; por el de la Libertad, 31,570 bultos, avaluados en \$494,490.19, y por el de la Unión, 65,498 bultos, valorados en \$700,501.56. El total de bultos importados por los tres puertos mencionados durante el trimestre mencionado fué de 257,226, con un valor de \$3,126,165.73.

La Gran Bretaña envió mercaderías á el Salvador en el referido trimestre por valor de \$1,063,679.92; los Estados Unidos, \$979,746.08; Francia, \$267,387.57; Alemania, \$334,177.35; Bélgica, \$120,634.94. Entre los artículos importados, está en primera línea el algodón en tejidos, con un valor de \$1,041,661.47.

LA DEUDA INTERNA DE LA REPÚBLICA.

En la memoria presentada por el Ministro de Hacienda del Salvador á la Asamblea Nacional, el 26 de abril de 1907, la deuda interna del país está demostrada del modo siguiente: Pagadero en oro, \$3,550,232; pagadero en plata, \$1,590,533.84; bonos salvadoreños, \$3,397,775.81, plata.

PAGO EN ORO DE DERECHOS DE IMPORTACIÓN.

El "Diario Oficial" del Salvador, de fecha 26 de marzo de 1907, contiene el siguiente decreto firmado por el Presidente FIGUEROA el 22 del mismo mes.

"El Poder Ejecutivo de la República de el Salvador, considerando:

"Que en virtud de los arreglos hechos con varios acreedores del Estado, se ha convenido en reducir á oro americano las deudas á su favor, y siendo indispensable, por lo tanto, arbitrar los medios necesarios para que los pagos se hagan en dicha clase de moneda, decreta:

"ARTÍCULO ÚNICO. Desde el 1º de abril próximo entrante, los impuestos con que están gravadas las mercaderías de importación, ó sean, los ocho pesos, plata, por cada cien kilogramos á que se refiere el artículo 573 de la Tarifa actual, se reducirán á \$3.70, oro americano, y se percibirán en moneda efectiva ó en giros bancarios sobre los Estados Unidos, á la vista.

"Dado en el Palacio Ejecutivo, en San Salvador, á 22 de marzo de 1907."

DERECHOS DE IMPORTACIÓN SOBRE AGUARDIENTE.

Por decreto publicado en el "Diario Oficial" de marzo 27 de 1907, desde el 1º de abril 1907 se aumentan veinticinco centavos plata en el impuesto sobre cada botella de aguardiente que se expenda en los depósitos fiscales, tanto en las cuotas de obligación como en las compras extras.

URUGUAY.**COMERCIO EXTERIOR DEL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1906.**

Las cifras publicadas por la Oficina de Estadística de la República Oriental del Uruguay demuestran que las importaciones recibidas durante el primer trimestre de 1906 estuvieron avaluadas en \$17,052,581, un aumento sobre el mismo período del año anterior de \$2,356,098. Las exportaciones estuvieron avaluadas en \$20,178,400, con un aumento de \$1,874,786 sobre el mismo semestre de 1905, pero con una disminución de \$5,000 y \$3,000,000 en comparación con los primeros seis meses de 1903 y 1904, respectivamente.

La Gran Bretaña suministró el grueso de las importaciones, por más que la proporción de 30 por ciento que tenía en anteriores años ha bajado á 27 por ciento. Alemania ocupa el segundo lugar con una proporción de 16 por ciento; Francia el tercero, con 12.3 por ciento; los Estados Unidos el cuarto; la Argentina el quinto; é Italia el sexto.

De las exportaciones, Francia recibió la mayor parte, tomando unos \$5,000,000 del total; Bélgica y Alemania tomaron cada una unos \$3,000,000; la Argentina y el Brasil, \$2,800,000 y \$1,800,000, respectivamente, en tanto que los Estados Unidos están acreditados con \$750,000 solamente.

APROBACIÓN DE LA PROYECTADA JUNTA DE JURISCONSULTOS.

El Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos ha informado á la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas que el Presidente de la República Oriental del Uruguay aprobó el 20 de marzo de 1907 la convención firmada en 23 de agosto de 1906, en la ciudad de Rio Janeiro, relativa á la reunión de una junta internacional de jurisconsultos; esta aprobación está sujeta á la decisión final de la Asamblea General.

Esta junta estará compuesta de un representante de cada uno de los Estados signatarios, nombrado por el respectivo Gobierno, y se reunirá con el fin de preparar un proyecto de código de Derecho Internacional Privado y otro de Derecho Internacional Público.

Una de las disposiciones de la convención es la de que los nombramientos de los representantes sean notificados al Gobierno Brasileño antes del 1° de abril de 1907; el Presidente WILLIMAN ha designado al Dr. GONZALO RAMÍREZ para representar al Uruguay en la Junta.

El Dr. RAMÍREZ fué el organizador del Congreso Legal de Montevideo, es un publicista de fama y catedrático de Derecho Internacional Privado en la Universidad del Uruguay.

VENEZUELA.

TRÁFICO DE CIUDAD BOLÍVAR, PRIMER TRIMESTRE DE 1907.

El valor total de las importaciones recibidas por el Puerto de Ciudad Bolívar durante el primer trimestre de 1907 fué de 1,767,572.90 bolívares, y el de las exportaciones de 1,149,350 bolívares. Los derechos de aduanas recaudados durante el mismo período ascendieron á la suma de 1,159,887.15 bolívares.

El principal producto exportado fué la goma de balata, de la cual se enviaron al extranjero 150,987 kilos valorados en 643,412 bolívares. Otras exportaciones consistieron en oro, 174,904 bolívares; cueros, 146,744 bolívares, y 700 terneras avaluadas en 70,000 bolívares.

COMERCIO EXTERIOR DE CARÚPANO EN EL PRIMER TRIMESTRE DE 1907.

Según el "Boletín de la Cámara de Comercio de Carúpano," correspondiente al primer trimestre de 1907, el comercio exterior del puerto del mismo nombre durante el mencionado período ascendió á 1,920,912 bolívares, en comparación con 1,467,438 bolívares que

sunió el total del tráfico de igual período de 1906. Los 361,953 kilogramos importados durante el primer trimestre de 1907 tuvieron un valor de 258,123 bolívares, contra el de 295,354 bolívares en que estuvieron avaluados los 408,995 kilogramos de mercancía importada durante el período correspondiente á 1906. El valor de los 1,172,084 kilogramos de productos exportados durante el trimestre de que se trata fué de 1,662,789 bolívares, contra 1,165,055 bolívares, valor de 1,129,354 kilogramos de mercancía exportada en igual período de 1906. Los rendimientos fiscales de la aduana durante el primer trimestre de 1907 hicieron un total de 368,695.74 bolívares, siendo el ramo principal de ingreso los derechos de importación que se hallan acreditados con la suma de 189,662.26 bolívares.

LIBRE ENTRADA DE CIERTOS ARTÍCULOS.

El 18 de abril de 1907, el Presidente CASTRO, con el fin de proteger la industria de destilación del alcohol, tuvo á bien disponer la libre entrada por las aduanas de la República, por dos años, á contar de la citada fecha, de los siguientes artículos:

Aparatos de calefacción que funcionan con el alcohol, y sus motores.

Lámparas construídas especialmente para alcohol y que no funcionan con otro agente, así como los accesorios correspondientes que no sean adaptables á otras lámparas.

Mecheros ó quemadores de alcohol para producir luz y sus accesorios, tales como Manchons ó camisas incandescentes.

Tubos de talco y de vidrio que se usan exclusivamente para estas lámparas.

Mechas de algodón especiales para dichas lámparas y las Arcusas pequeñas para encenderlas.

IMPORTACIÓN DE BULTOS POSTALES.

Con fecha 23 de abril de 1907, el Presidente CASTRO expidió el siguiente decreto:

“ARTÍCULO 1°. Para regularizar el servicio interior de bultos postales, se limita como máximo á cuatro bultos de cinco kilogramos de un mismo artículo en un mismo buque, para un mismo importador; sin alteración de los derechos arancelarios y los demás impuestos vigentes.

“ART. 2°. Cuando el importador introduzca mayor número de kilos en bultos postales de una misma mercancía, por un mismo buque, pagará además de los derechos é impuestos actuales, veinte por ciento sobre los derechos arancelarios sobre el peso total de la misma mercancía.

“ART. 3°. Se concede á los importadores de bultos postales el plazo ultramarino que acuerda el Código de Hacienda, á partir de la fecha de este decreto.”



SEÑOR DON ALBERTO YOACHAM, CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES OF CHILE TO THE UNITED STATES.

BOLETIM MENSAL

DA

SECRETARIA INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS,

União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

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São tantos os pedidos de informação que se teem recebido de todas as partes do mundo relativa ao trabalho, escopo e fins da Secretaria Internacional, que se julgou conveniente incluir nesta edição do BOLETIM um esboço geral della, o qual contem dados sufficientes para responder á maior parte desses pedidos. Mesmo os que estão mais ou menos ao corrente não só do que a Secretaria tem feito, mas do que se propõe fazer, talvez encontrem neste resumo alguns dados sobre a importancia, opportunidades e responsabilidades da Secretaria, que até agora não têm comprehendido.

O NOVO MEMBRO DO CONSELHO DIRECTOR.

A Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas tem muito prazer em receber, como membro do seu Conselho Director, o Senhor JOSÉ AUGUSTIN ARANGO, novo Ministro de Panamá nos Estados Unidos, que foi recebido oficialmente pelo Presidente ROOSEVELT em 13 de Maio ultimo. O Director conhece bem o Senhor ARANGO, tendo-se aproveitado dos seus bons conselhos quando occupava o posto de Ministro dos Estados Unidos em Panamá. O novo Ministro é um dos homens mais proeminentes da jovem Republica e ha de ser um digno representante do seu paiz em Washington. O Director aproveita esta opportunidade para exprimir o pezar que sente por motivo da partida do Senhor Ministro OBALDIA, que sempre tomou grande interesse nos trabalhos e bem-estar da Secretaria. O Senhor OBALDIA deixa o seu posto para assumir maiores responsabilidades, pois foi nomeado para occupar o posto de Chefe Executivo de Panamá durante a proxima ausencia do Presidente AMADOR.

A AMERICA LATINA NA CONFERENCIA DE LAGO MOHONK.

Talvez a feição mais notavel da Conferencia sobre Arbitramento Internacional que se realizou em Lago Mohonk nos dias 22 a 24 de Maio, foi a importancia que nella se ligava á America Latina. Em nenhuma das doze reuniões anteriores se manifestou semelhante interesse no que os paizes da America Central e do Sul tem feito para promover o arbitramento internacional. Os discursos do Senhor CREEL, Embaixador do Mexico, e do Senhor CALDERÓN, Ministro da Bolivia, figuram entre os mais notaveis, importantes e significativos que se pronunciaram na Conferencia. Esses discursos attrahiram a attenção em toda a parte dos Estados Unidos, e foram commentados favoravelmente pelos principaes jornaes. Breves discursos foram tambem pronunciados pelo Ex^{mo} Sr. FRANCIS B. LOOMIS, ex-Ministro dos Estados Unidos em Venezuela e antigo Subsecretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos, e pelo Director da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas, os quaes occuparam-se dos esforços que se tem feito na America Latina em prol da paz e do progresso. Neste numero do BOLETIM se publicam extractos de alguns dos discursos proferidos nesta Conferencia.

HONRA EXCEPCIONAL CONFERIDA AO EMBAIXADOR CREEL.

É de esperar-se que a honra excepcional que o povo do Estado de Chihuahua acaba de conferir ao Senhór ENRIQUE C. CREEL, Embaixador do Mexico, elegendo-o Governador desse Estado, não occasionese que se retire de Washington. O Embaixador CREEL não só tem manifestado grande interesse nos trabalhos e ampliada esphera de acção da Secretaria, tendo cooperado para que os esforços desta resultem beneficios tanto ao Mexico, como aos Estados Unidos, mas no curto periodo de sua permanencia aqui tem feito muito para fazer o Mexico melhor conhecido e respeitado em toda a parte dos Estados Unidos. Com effeito, é uma rara honra para um homem occupar o duplo cargo de Embaixador de seu paiz e Governador de um' dos seus principaes Estados. Não poderia haver melhor prova do quanto o estimam em seu paiz, não só o Governo em geral, mas o povo de uma região especial situada a grande distancia da capital.

PROGRESSO E PROSPERIDADE DO BRAZIL.

A mensagem apresentada ao Congresso Nacional na occasião de sua abertura, aos 3 de Maio, pelo Presidente da Republica, Dr. AFFONSO PENNA, deve ser lida attentamente por todos os que se interessam pelo desenvolvimento deste paiz, o maior da America Latina. Os

extractos della que se publicam neste numero do BOLETIM mostram que o paiz vae desenvolvendo-se rapidamente e que é muito auspicioso o seu futuro. O Presidente do Brazil diz que um exame minucioso dos negocios publicos confirma a opinião que externou em seu manifesto inaugural de que o paiz caminha com passo firme e seguro para seus grandes destinos, e que essa opinião é partilhada por eminentes estrangeiros que têm visitado o paiz e outros que o estudam desde longos annos. O extraordinario progresso realizado na capital da Republica causa surpresa a todos que a visitam. Os algarismos da estatistica commercial mostram que a producção tem augmentado, ao passo que a situação do Thesouro que reflecte o estado economico é satisfactoria. Faz referencia especial á Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas, á visita do Secretario Root á America do Sul, á participação do Brazil na Conferencia da Haya, á negociação de um tratado de limites com a Colombia, e ao progresso que se tem feito nas negociações para a solução das questões pendentes com o Equador, Peru, Uruguay e Bolivia. Chama a attenção para a necessidade de desenvolver a viação-ferrea e recommenda ao Governo que preste seu auxilio e cooperação para levar a effeito varias empresas. Segundo dados estatisticos, o valor do commercio exterior do Brazil no anno de 1906, foi de \$430,000,000. O valor da exportação foi approximadamente de \$265,000,000, e o da importação foi de \$165,000,000, o que mostra um augmento de \$60,000,000 e \$70,000,000, respectivamente, sobre a exportação e importação de 1905.

EXPOSIÇÃO DE BUENOS AIRES CELEBRANDO O CENTENARIO DA INDEPENDENCIA EM 1910.

Nesta época em que as exposições se tornaram uma feição proeminente da vida nacional americana, é muito interessante notar que o Governo da Republica Argentina está se preparando para celebrar em Buenos Aires, em 1910, o centenario da Independencia Argentina, uma grande exposição de artes, industrias, agricultura e gado. O Congresso Argentino acaba de votar uma lei que prescreve a nomeação de uma Commissão Nacional que será incumbida de preparar os planos da exposição e de despertar um interesse nella, não só na Argentina mas no mundo inteiro. Como esta exposição acaba de annunciar-se, nem os Estados Unidos nem a Europa têm tido tempo para consagrar-lhe muita attenção, mas é de esperar que, si as nações estrangeiras são convidadas para tomar parte nella, os Estados Unidos não deixarão de votar uma somma liberal para sua representação. A Republica Argentina cresce com tanta rapidez e está-se tornando um factor tão importante no commercio do mundo, que os fabricantes e exportadores dos Estados Unidos não devem deixar de

- aproveitar esta oportunidade para dar a conhecer seus productos. Si os americanos recordassem que a cidade de Buenos Aires tem na actualidade mais de 1,000,000 de habitantes e que o valor do commercio estrangeiro da Republica, o anno passado, ascendeu a \$563,000,000, ou sejam \$100 por habitante, se convenceriam de que não deve perder-se a oportunidade que os Estados Unidos teem para fortalecer seu commercio com este paiz. É excusado dizer que a exposição ha de ter um grande exito. A Republica Argentina é tão progressista e o povo de Buenos Aires tão energico, que não ha duvida de que a exposição ha de ser uma das melhores de sua classe que até agora se teem levado a cabo no mundo. Pode accrescentar-se que o anno de 1910 seria muito propicio para que os Americanos que desejam ver a America do Sul fizessem uma visita a esta parte do mundo. Com relação a isto, ha de ser interessante ler os extractos que se publicam da mensagem do Presidente da Republica Argentina, lida por occasião da abertura do Congresso Nacional, em 8 de Maio de 1907. O Presidente chama a attenção para muitos pontos que merecem ser tomados em consideração pelos que estão interessados nos assumptos latino-americanos.

REGULAMENTO DE MINAS DA BOLIVIA.

A Secretaria recebe constantemente pedidos de informação relativa ás leis e regulamentos de minas nos differentes paizes latino-americanos. Neste numero do BOLETIM se publica o texto de um novo decreto que o Governo Boliviano expediu o 20 de Abril relativo ás concessões, petições, medições de terrenos mineiros, opposições, approvações, titulos registrados e jurisdicção. É a intenção da Secretaria publicar no BOLETIM, de tempo em tempo, todos os novos regulamentos de minas ou as modificações de antigas leis que fôrem decretados nas differentes Republicas Americanas afim de que o crescente numero dos que se dedicam á industria mineria estejam ao corrente das condições mineiras de cada paiz.

ESTADO FINANCEIRO DO CHILE.

Neste numero do BOLETIM se publicam extractos tomados de uma publicação financeira de Santiago, que contem uma relação fornecida pela Repartição de Estatistica, a qual mostra que o estado financeiro desta progressiva Republica é muito satisfactorio. Por exemplo, o valor total da propriedade sujeita a tributos em 1904 foi de \$1,512,591,127, o que, comparado com o valor que a dita propriedade tinha em 1897, mostra um augmento de \$112,507,766. Segundo os

ultimos informes, os depositos dos bancos foram na importancia de \$314,240,433, o que mostra um augmento de \$193,078,147, ou seja 159 por cento, comparados com os depositos em 31 de Dezembro de 1901. O capital social das companhias que se incorporaram em 1905 foi de \$25,000,000, o que mostra um augmento de 800 por cento em confronto com 1901. O numero dos estabelecimentos industriaes existentes em 1905, foi de 10,152, contra 7,315 em 1901, ao passo que em 1905 havia 35,018 estabelecimentos commerciaes, contra 32,944 em 1901.

MENSAGEM DO PRESIDENTE REYES DA COLOMBIA.

Columbia caminha tão rapidamente para a frente que não ha duvida de que os extractos da mensagem que o Presidente REYES apresentou ao Congresso Nacional por occasião de sua abertura, em 1 de Abril, serão lidos com muito interesse. A proximidade da Colombia aos Estados Unidos, sua favoravel situação tanto no Atlantico como no Pacifico, a admiravel variedade de seus recursos naturaes, e a boa fortuna de ter um Executivo que reune qualidades de estadista tão notaveis como o Presidente REYES, estão demonstrando ao mundo que Colombia é um campo em que ha de ser realizado grande desenvolvimento material.

OUTROS ARTIGOS DE INTERESSE ESPECIAL.

Não ha espaço nesta secção para fazer commentarios sobre todos os assumptos de interesse em cada um dos paizes, mas chama-se a attenção para a mensagem do Presidente de Costa Rica, lida por occasião da abertura do Congresso Nacional em 1 de Maio de 1907; para o relatorio sobre minas da Provincia de Santiago de Cuba; os regulamentos relativos á colonização e irrigação da Republica Dominicana; a recepção official do Ministro dos Estados Unidos, o Senhor Fox, pelo Presidente ALFARO do Equador; o commercio de Guatemala com Nova York em 1906; as condições commerciaes, mineiras e geraes do Mexico; a organização da Repartição de Estatistica de Panamá; as obras de melhoramento dos portos do Paraguay; as novas leis agrarias e de irrigação do Peru; o commercio geral dos Estados Unidos com a America Latina; o commercio estrangeiro de Venezuela, e a proporção do valor do commercio entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes latino-americanos.

ESBOÇO DA SECRETARIA INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS.

A Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas está estabelecida em Washington, Districto da Columbia, e é mantida pelas quotas que contribuem todas as Republicas do hemispherio occidental com o fim de não só promover o commercio e aperfeiçoar o conhecimento reciproco, mas de estabelecer relações mais intimas de ordem material, intellectual e social.

Esta organização é a unica no seu genero. Não é uma dependencia de nenhum Departamento do Governo dos Estados Unidos, como muita gente suppõe, mas uma repartição independente tanto dos Governos da America Central e do Sul, como do dos Estados Unidos. E' gerida por um Conselho Director, constituído pelos Representantes Diplomaticos de todos os Governos das Republicas Americanas acreditados junto ao Governo dos Estados Unidos, o qual é presidido pelo Secretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos. Este Conselho Director, por sua vez, nomeia o chefe administrativo que é responsavel ao Conselho da direcção da Secretaria. O Director é o funcionario de vinte-uma Republicas, mas como a Secretaria tem sua sede em Washington, é designado, por cortesia e costume, pelo Secretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos, dependendo a nomeção da approvação dos Embaixadores e Ministros dos demais paizes. O Director actual é o Senhor JOHN BARRETT, ex-Ministro dos Estados Unidos na Argentina, Panamá e Colombia.

As despesas de custeio da Secretaria são pagas com as quotas que contribuem as Republicas Americanas, as quaes são fixadas em proporção com a população de cada paiz, de forma que a nação que tenha a menor area tem tanto interesse na Secretaria como os paizes maiores, como os Estados Unidos, por exemplo. As vinte-uma Republicas representadas pelo Conselho Director, dadas na ordem de sua população, são as seguintes: Os Estados Unidos, o Brazil; Mexico, a Argentina, o Chile, o Peru, a Colombia, Venezuela, Bolivia, Cuba, Haiti, Guatemala, Equador, Salvador, Uruguay, Paraguay, São Domingos, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica e Panamá.

ESTABELECIMENTO DA SECRETARIA EM 1890.

A Secretaria foi estabelecida em 1890, em virtude de uma resolução da Primeira Conferencia Internacional Americana que se realizou em Washington, em 1889-90, e foi presidida pelo Senhor JAMES G. BLAINE. O que motivou o seu estabelecimento era o desejo manifestado pelos delegados de dissipar a ignorancia que existia nos Estados Unidos acerca das Republicas irmãs, e, por sua

vez, entre estas ultimas a respeito dos Estados Unidos. Primeiramente se lhe denominou "Bureau de Informação," e teve por fim especial subministrar aos fabricantes, exportadores, importadores, commerciantes e todos os que se interessassem no desenvolvimento do commercio, dados e informações fidedignos, o que daria em resultado uma nova era nas relações materiaes das Republicas Americanas.

O primeiro Director da Secretaria foi o distincto jornalista, Senhor WILLIAM E. CURTIS. Em pouco tempo o Senhor Curtis fez com que a Secretaria adquirisse uma importancia tal, que desde logo foi reconhecida em todos os paizes como uma instituição util e pratica. Succederam-lhe neste posto os Senhores. CLINTON FURBISH, JOSEPH P. SMITH, FREDERIC EMORY, e W. W. ROCKHILL, que na actualidade é Ministro dos Estados Unidos na China. Na Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana, reunida em Mexico em 1901, o plano e a esphera de acção da Secretaria foram ampliados de modo que pudesse levar a effeito as resoluções desta reunião internacional.

Em 1905, quando o Senhor ROCKHILL foi á China, succedeu-lhe o Senhor WILLIAMS C. FOX, que é actualmente Ministro dos Estados Unidos junto ao Governo do Equador. Sob as administrações destes differentes directores, a Secretaria cresceu gradualmente em influencia e utilidade, mas lhe faltavam o interesse directo e franco apoio de todos os Governos nella interessados de que necessitava para que se convertesse em uma instituição poderosa e util. Foi precisa uma nova força para dar-lhe maior influencia e valor pratico.

A VISITA DO SECRETARIO ROOT Á AMERICA DO SUL.

Quando o Senhor ELIHU ROOT assumiu o posto de Secretario de Estado, reconheceu logo que era preciso fazer algo sobre uma base nova e mais ampla, para estabelecer relações diplomaticas, commerciaes e sociaes mais intimas entre os Estados Unidos e suas Republicas irmãs. Por conseguinte, ficou resolvido pelo Executivo que o Senhor Root fizesse uma viagem á America do Sul, e que na Terceira Conferencia Pan-Americana, reunida no Rio de Janeiro no verão de 1906, se tomassem as medidas precisas para reorganizar a Secretaria Internacional e ampliar sua esphera de acção e utilidade. Nas discussões que tiveram lugar nas sessões do Conselho Director, antes da Conferencia do Rio de Janeiro, os representantes latino-americanos apoiaram cordialmente o interesse que o Secretario de Estado tomava pela America Latina e nos planos da Secretaria, com o resultado de que, quando a Conferencia se reuniu, adoptou por unanimidade de votos resoluções que farão com que a Secretaria se converta em uma instituição poderosa e pratica para fomentar o commercio americano internacional, para facilitar meios de contacto nas questões politicas e intellectuaes, para estabelecer relações mais intimas e aperfeiçoar o conhecimento mutuo.

RESOLUÇÕES ESPECIAES RELATIVAS Á SECRETARIA.

As seguintes resoluções approvadas na Terceira Conferencia Internacional dão uma idea do alcance de seus trabalhos:

“A Terceira Conferencia Internacional Americana resolve:

“ARTIGO 1º. A Terceira Conferencia Internacional Americana resolve continuar a União Internacional das Republicas Americanas creada pela Primeira Conferencia e confirmada pela Segunda.

Os fins da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas, que representará a referida União, são os seguintes:

“1º. Compilar e distribuir dados commerciaes e proporcionar informações a respeito.

“2º. Compilar e classificar tudo quanto se refira aos Tratados e Convenções entre as Republicas Americanas, e entre estas e outros Estados não Americanos.

“3º. Informar sobre assumptos de educação.

“4º. Informar sobre as questões designadas em accordo com as Conferencias Internacionais Americanas.

“5º. Contribuir para obter a ratificação das resoluções e convenções adoptadas pelas diferentes Conferencias.

“6º. Dar cumprimento a todas as Resoluções que lhe tenham imposto ou lhe imponham as Conferencias Internacionais Americanas.

“7º. Funcionar como Commissão Permanente das Conferencias Internacionais Americanas, propondo projectos que possam ser incluídos entre os themas da proxima Conferencia, devendo os mesmos ser levados ao conhecimento dos diferentes Governos que formam a União, seis mezes, antes da data em que se deve reunir a proxima Conferencia.

“8º. Apresentar, com a mesma antecedencia, aos diferentes Governos, uma memoria sobre os trabalhos da Secretaria no periodo comprehendido entre a ultima Conferencia e a seguinte, e informações especiaes sobre cada um dos assumptos de cujo estudo tenha sido encarregada.”

RESOLUÇÕES ADDICIONAES QUE COMPREHEDEM NOVOS TRABALHOS.

Outras resoluções em virtude das quaes a Secretaria assume novas responsabilidades e despesas addicionaes, estabelecem que se deem os passos precisos para que a Secretaria esteja installada “de modo a poder desempenhar as importantes funções de que esta Conferencia a encarregou;” que cada um dos Governos nomeie uma commissão afim de que auxilie a Secretaria no preparo dos seus trabalhos; que se estabeleça, subordinada á Secretaria, uma secção especial de estatística commercial; que a Secretaria elabore um projecto para o estabelecimento de linhas de navegação entre os principaes portos dos

paizes americanos, com o fim de facilitar o commercio e a communição geral; que estude o projecto da Estrada de Ferro Pan-Americana e faça com que os diversos Governos determinem quanto antes as concessões de terras, subvenções, garantia de juros sobre o capital empregado, isenção de direitos aduaneiros para o material de construção e exploração e quaesquer outros auxilios que julguem conveniente conceder; que estude os systemas monetarios dos Governos Americanos com o fim de preparar para a proxima Conferencia um relatorio sobre o systema vigente em cada uma das Republicas Americanas, sua historia, as fluctuações do typo de cambio, e o preparo de tabellas que demonstrem a influencia das referidas fluctuações sobre o commercio e o desenvolvimento industrial; que estude as leis que regem as concessões publicas nos diversos paizes da America com o fim de conseguir informações que lhe possam ser uteis; e que, finalmente, formule o programma para a Quarta Conferencia Internacional que deve reunir-se dentro dos proximos cinco annos.

A BIBLIOTHECA DE COLOMBO.

Uma feição importante da Secretaria Internacional, que ainda não tem sido bem apreciada, é a Bibliotheca de Colombo. Esta contém na actualidade cerca de 13,000 volumes, que abrangem uma grande variedade de informação commercial, historica e geral acerca das differentes Republicas Americanas. Tenciona-se ampliar esta bibliotheca de maneira que chegue a ser a collecção mais completa de obras sobre America no mundo. Uma resolução da Segunda Conferencia Pan-Americana que foi approvada pela Terceira, recommenda que cada Governo envie a esta bibliotheca exemplares de todas as suas publicações officiaes. Bastaria esta collecção para que fosse de inestimavel valor como bibliotheca de consulta. Na actualidade, è frequentada por estadistas, escriptores, estudantes, viajantes, homens de negocio, e outras pessoas que desejam obter informações fidedignos acerca dos paizes americanos.

DONATIVO FEITO PELO SENHOR CARNEGIE PARA A CONSTRUÇÃO DE UM NOVO EDIFICIO.

No dia 1º de Janeiro de 1907, o EXMO. SR. ELIHU ROOT, Secretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos e Presidente *ex-officio* do Conselho Director da Secretaria, annunciou a generosa offerta de \$750,000 que fez o Senhor ANDREW CARNEGIE para a construção de um novo edificio para a Secretaria Internacional.

Os differentes Governos que contribuem para a manutenção da Secretaria, já haviam votado a somma de \$250.000 para a compra de um local formoso na esquina das ruas Dezesete e B, na cidade de Washington. Este terreno comprehende cinco geiras, e faz frente, pelo lado de leste ao Parque da Casa Branca, e ao Parque do Poto-

mac, pelo lado do sul. Na actualidade está aberto um concurso para a escolha de um architecto, e é provavel que os trabalhos de excavação do terreno para este "Templo Americano de Paz," como o denomina o Senhor CARNEGIE, sejam iniciados a principios do outono de 1907.

A ELEIÇÃO DO DIRECTOR SR. JOHN BARRETT.

Em Dezembro de 1906, o Senhor JOHN BARRETT, que então era Ministro dos Estados Unidos na Colombia, como o havia sido antes daquella data em Sião, Argentina e Panamá, respectivamente, foi unanimemente eleito Director da Secretaria pelo Conselho Director, para succeder ao Senhor WILLIAMS C. FOX, que havia sido nomeado Ministro dos Estados Unidos no Equador. Ao Senhor BARRETT se confiou a execução do novo programma que a Conferencia do Rio adoptou para a reorganização da Secretaria. O Senhor BARRETT foi tambem delegado dos Estados Unidos á Segunda Conferencia Pan-Americana na cidade de Mexico em 1901, na qual foi membro da subcommissão encarregada das resoluções relativas á Secretaria que foram approvadas na dita Conferencia.

TRABALHOS PRATICOS DA SECRETARIA.

Como prova dos trabalhos praticos que a Secretaria está levando avante sob a actual administração, podem citar-se os seguintes factos:

1º. Durante os cinco primeiros mezes de 1907, a Secretaria recebeu cerca de 6,000 cartas de todas as partes do mundo, solicitando informações especiaes e importantes sobre varios assumptos pertencentes á America Latina. No mesmo periodo foram enviadas cerca de 6,000 cartas subministrando dados especiaes, cuja collecção exigia muito trabalho.

2º. Além destas cartas, foram recebidas mais de 2,000 cartas pedindo a remessa de impressos, e foram distribuidos mais de 60,000 BOLETINS, manuaes, folhetos e circulares.

3º. Cada mez a Secretaria envia 10,000 BOLETINS, de 300 paginas, pelo menos, cada um, que conteem os ultimos informes descriptivos e estatisticos acerca do commercio e o desenvolvimento industrial das vinte-uma Republicas Americanas.

4º. Já se teem publicado ou estão em via de preparação varios manuaes sobre os principaes paizes americanos, de 200 a 400 paginas cada um, os quaes se distribuem gratuitamente ou a um preço que apenas cobre o custo de impressão e do papel.

5º. Publicam-se folhetos e circulares que conteem informações relativas ás leis de minas, immigração, tarifas aduaneiras, de terras, relatorios dos agentes consulares, artigos e discursos de diplomatas ou de especialistas sobre os varios paizes e suas feições caracteristicas, os quaes se distribuem onde quer que possam ser uteis.

6°. Aos fabricantes, exportadores e commerciantes que desejam explorar os mercados de outros paizes, se proporcionam informações acerca das condições que existem no campo em que se propõem entrar, assim como do melhor meio de chegar a conhecê-lo, emquanto que ás pessoas que desejam viajar com fins commerciaes ou por recreio, se lhes indicam os melhores itinerarios que devem seguir.

7°. Em quanto ao campo intellectual e docente, se estão estudando os systemas das universidades e collegios da America do Norte e do Sul, e se estão fazendo esforços no sentido de effectuar um intercambio de homens eruditos e publicistas de representação.

8°. Nas differentes escolas da America do Norte se está recommendando com insistencia o estudo do hespanhol e o portuguez, e o mesmo se faz nas escolas e instituições analogas da America do Sul quanto ao inglez, ao passo que tanto ás bibliothecas dos collegios como ás publicas se estão proporcionando listas de livros que conteem informações sobre o desenvolvimento historico, politico, intellectual e material de cada paiz.

9°. Já se tem dado os passos precisos para levar avante por completo o programma organizado na Conferencia do Rio de Janeiro, e descripto neste esboço sob o titulo de “Resoluções Especiaes Relativas á Secretaria,” e “Resoluções Adicionaes que Compreendem novos Trabalhos.” Ainda que é um pouco difficil pôr em pratica este amplo programma com a rapidez que seria de desejar, por causa do facto de que ainda não se tem augmentado nem a renda nem o pessoal da Secretaria, todavia, o que já se tem feito basta para dar uma idea dos grandes beneficios que hão de receber todas as Republicas Americanas da ampliada esphera de acção da Secretaria, que ha de levar avante seu amplo programma á medida que as differentes Republicas augmentem suas quotas, que o pessoal seja augmentado e que o novo edificio esteja concluido e prompto para ser occupado.

VALOR DO COMMERCIO DOS PAIZES LATINO-AMERICANOS COM OS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

Segundo os ultimos dados estatisticos de que se pode dispor, o valor do commercio entre os diversos paizes da America Latina e os Estados Unidos foi o seguinte:

O valor total das mercadorias importadas pela Republica Argentina em 1906 foi de \$269,970,521, dos quaes \$39,474,894, ou seja 14.62 por cento do total, representam o valor dos productos provenientes dos Estados Unidos, ao passo que da exportação total que foi pelo valor de \$292,253,829, sómente \$13,332,112, ou 4.56 por cento, foram com destino áquelle paiz. A importação da Republica Argentina em 1905 foi pelo valor de \$197,974,000, dos quaes \$27,902,000, ou 14.62 por

cento, representam o valor das mercadorias provenientes dos Estados Unidos, recebendo este paiz \$15,167,000, ou 4.87 por cento da exportação total, que foi pelo valor de \$311,544,000.

A importação da Bolivia em 1905 foi pelo valor de \$13,377,000, sendo \$756,000, ou 5.6 por cento, provenientes dos Estados Unidos, ao passo que este paiz recebeu neste anno productos bolivianos pelo valor de \$27,000, ou seja 0.13 por cento do total, que foi pelo valor de \$20,062,049. Segundo os dados estatisticos dos Estados Unidos, este paiz exportou em 1906, com destino á Bolivia, productos pelo valor de \$242,616, mas segundo a estatistica boliviana esta exportação foi consideravelmente maior.

O Brazil importou em 1906 productos norte-americanos pelo valor de \$19,000,000, ou seja 11.46 por cento da importação total, que foi pelo valor de \$165,000,000, e exportou para este paiz productos pelo valor de \$93,000,000, ou seja 36 por cento de sua exportação total, que foi pelo valor de \$265,000,000. Os dados estatisticos correspondentes ao anno de 1905 mostram que foram importados productos norte-americanos pelo valor de \$14,961,000, ou 10.33 por cento do total, ao passo que o Brazil exportou com destino aos Estados Unidos productos pelo valor de \$89,108,000, ou seja 41.13 pelo cento do total, que era de \$216,000,000.

A Republica de Costa Rica importou em 1905 productos pelo valor de \$5,239,000, dos quaes \$2,706,000, ou 51.65 por cento, eram de origem dos Estados Unidos, e exportou mercadorias pelo valor de \$8,138,000, recebendo os Estados Unidos \$3,836,000, ou 47.14 por cento do total. Segundo os dados estatisticos correspondentes ao anno de 1906, os Estados Unidos exportaram para Costa Rica productos pelo valor de \$2,473,281, e importaram deste paiz productos pelo valor de \$4,715,510.

A importação de Guatemala em 1905 foi pelo valor de \$6,844,000, dos quaes \$2,707,000, ou 39.55 por cento, representam o valor dos productos importados dos Estados Unidos. A exportação deste paiz em 1905 foi pelo valor de \$8,238,000, dos quaes \$2,875,000, ou 34.90 por cento, foram com destino aos Estados Unidos. Em 1906 os Estados Unidos exportaram para Guatemala productos pelo valor de \$2,980,072, ao passo que importaram productos provenientes deste paiz pelo valor de \$2,822,020.

A importação de Honduras em 1905 foi pelo valor de \$2,293,000, contribuindo os Estados Unidos com productos pelo valor de \$1,690,000, ou seja 73.70 por cento do total; sua exportação neste anno foi pelo valor de \$5,564,000, recebendo os Estados Unidos mercadorias pelo valor de \$4,623,000, ou seja 83.09 por cento do total. Em 1906 os Estados Unidos exportaram para Honduras productos pelo valor de \$1,896,204, e importaram productos provenientes de Honduras pelo valor de \$2,204,692.

Em 1904, que é o anno mais recente de que se pode obter estatística, a importação de Nicaragua foi pelo valor de \$3,202,000, contribuindo os Estados Unidos com \$1,668,000, ou 52.09 por cento do total; a exportação foi pelo valor de \$3,926,000, sendo enviados para os Estados Unidos productos pelo valor de \$2,089,000, ou seja 53.21 por cento. Em 1905 e 1906 os Estados Unidos exportaram para Nicaragua productos pelo valor de \$1,833,595 e \$2,041,231, respectivamente, ao passo que importaram nos dous referidos annos productos pelo valor de \$1,433,815 e \$1,331,172.

Em 1906 os Estados Unidos exportaram para Panamá productos pelo valor de \$14,239,471, contra \$7,831,564 em 1905, ao passo que importaram daquelle paiz productos pelo valor de \$1,448,686 em 1906, contra \$879,145 no anno anterior.

Os productos importados por Salvador em 1905 foram pelo valor de \$4,346,000, dos quaes \$1,355,000, ou 31.18 por cento, eram provenientes dos Estados Unidos, e foram exportados productos pelo valor de \$5,640,000, dos quaes \$1,225,000, ou 23.49 por cento, representam o valor dos enviados para os Estados Unidos. Em 1906 os Estados Unidos exportaram para Salvador productos pelo valor de \$1,321,765, e importaram daquelle paiz productos pelo valor de \$1,216,262.

Cuba importou em 1906 productos pelo valor de \$98,530,622, dos quaes \$47,717,618, ou mais de 48 por cento, foram de origem dos Estados Unidos, ao passo que da exportação total, que foi avaliada em \$106,258,613, aquelle paiz recebeu \$88,175,451, ou mais de 82 por cento.

Os productos importados por Haiti no periodo comprehendido de Outubro de 1904 até Setembro de 1905, inclusive, foram pelo valor de \$3,871,069, contribuindo os Estados Unidos para esta somma com \$2,746,851, ou mais de 71 por cento. Em 1906 os Estados Unidos exportaram com destino a Haiti productos pelo valor de \$3,266,425, e importaram deste paiz productos pelo valor de \$1,036,330, contra \$2,916,379 e \$1,171,303, respectivamente, em 1905.

A Republica Dominicana importou em 1906 productos pelo valor de \$4,065,437, sendo no valor de \$2,271,292, ou mais de 48 por cento do total os provenientes dos Estados Unidos, e exportou mercadorias pelo valor de \$6,536,379, recebendo os Estados Unidos \$3,464,425, ou 53 por cento. Em 1905 esta República importou mercadorias pelo valor de \$2,737,000, contribuindo os Estados Unidos com \$1,961,000, ou 71.65 por cento, e exportou productos pelo valor de \$6,881,000, sendo no valor de \$4,484,000, ou 65.16 por cento do total, os enviados para os Estados Unidos.

Chile importou em 1905 productos pelo valor de \$71,868,000, sendo no valor de \$7,129,000, ou 9.92 por cento do total os importados dos Estados Unidos, e exportou productos pelo valor de \$103,223,000, recebendo os Estados Unidos \$15,693,000, ou 15.20 por cento. Em

1906 os Estados Unidos exportaram para o Chile productos por valor de \$9,392,453, e importaram deste paiz productos pelo valor de \$18,146,232.

Os Estados Unidos exportaram para Colombia em 1906 mercadorias pelo valor de \$2,961,671, contra \$3,635,417 em 1905, e importaram deste paiz productos pelo valor de \$6,669,461 em 1906, contra \$6,268,939 no anno anterior. Em 1904 a Republica da Colombia importou productos pelo valor de \$14,453,000, sendo no valor de \$4,936,000, ou 34.15 por cento os provenientes dos Estados Unidos, ao passo que exportou productos pelo valor de \$12,658,000, cabendo aos Estados Unidos \$6,837,000, ou 54.01 por cento do total.

A importação do Equador em 1905 foi avaliada em \$7,657,000, fornecendo os Estados Unidos \$2,210,000, ou 28.86 por cento, ao passo que a exportação attingiu a \$9,468,000, recebendo os Estados Unidos \$2,468,000, ou 27.32 por cento. Em 1906 os Estados Unidos exportaram para o Equador productos pelo valor de \$1,834,756, ao passo que importaram productos equadorianos pelo valor de \$3,281,684.

Os generos importados pela Republica do Mexico no anno final de 1906 foram avaliados em \$109,884,000, dos quaes \$72,509,000, ou 65.99 por cento, foram de origem dos Estados Unidos; foram exportados neste periodo productos pelo valor de \$135,027,000, recebendo os Estados Unidos \$92,635,000, ou 68.6 por cento.

O Paraguay importou mercadorias pelo valor de \$3,566,000 em 1904, que é o anno mais recente de que ha estatistica, sendo no valor de \$125,000, ou 3.51 por cento do total os productos de origem norte-americana; a exportação neste anno foi pelo valor de \$3,179,000. Em 1906 os Estados Unidos exportaram para o Paraguay productos pelo valor de \$110,496, contra \$6,719 em 1905, e importaram productos pelo valor de \$1,200, contra \$2,205 em 1905.

O Peru importou em 1904 productos pelo valor de \$20,916,000, sendo \$3,761,000, ou 17.98 por cento, o valor dos productos de origem norte-americana, e exportou productos pelo valor de \$19,790,000, recebendo os Estados Unidos \$1,849,000, ou 9.34 por cento. Em 1906 o Peru importou productos norte-americanos pelo valor de \$5,193,455, contra \$4,287,228 em 1905, ao passo que exportou para os Estados Unidos productos pelo valor de \$2,933,508, contra \$2,608,665 em 1905.

O commercio de importação do Uruguay em 1904 foi avaliado em \$21,938,000, dos quaes \$2,121,000, ou 9.67 por cento, correspondem a productos norte-americanos, e a exportação attingiu ao valor de \$39,793,000, recebendo os Estados Unidos \$2,137,000, ou 5.37 por cento. Em 1906 o Uruguay importou dos Estados Unidos productos pelo valor de \$3,160,000, contra \$2,703,761 em 1905, e exportou para este paiz productos pelo valor de \$2,453,013, contra \$3,529,495 em 1905.

Os productos importados por Venezuela durante o exercicio de 1906 foram avaliados em \$8,676,000, dos quaes \$2,622,000, ou 30.22 por

cento, foram importados dos Estados Unidos, ao passo que foram exportados productos pelo valor de \$15,630,000, sendo \$4,862,000, ou 31.11 por cento, com destino aos Estados Unidos. No anno civil de 1906 os Estados Unidos exportaram para Venezuela productos pelo valor de \$3,310,518, contra \$3,208,864 em 1905, e importaram deste paiz nos dous periodos referidos productos no valor de \$7,789,893 e \$7,010,357, respectivamente.

REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

PRODUÇÃO DE ASSUCAR EM 1906.

Segundo os dados estatísticos publicados no Boletim da *Unión Industrial Argentina*, em sua edição de 15 de Abril de 1907, a produção dos 39 engenhos de assucar existentes na Republica Argentina no anno de 1906, foi de 1,919,593 saccos com 118,817,528 kilos, contra 1,919,593 saccos com 137,090,770 kilos em 1905, o que mostra uma differença para menos em 1906 de 224,270 saccos com 18,273,242 kilos.

RENDA PROVENIENTE DOS IMPOSTOS TERRITORIAL, PROFISSIONAL E DE SELLOS EM 1906.

Segundo o relatorio do Chefe da Administração dos Impostos Territorial, Profissional e de Sellos da Republica Argentina, a receita proveniente deste ramo do serviço publico foi de \$21,238,512.59 em 1906, contra \$19,971,443.19 em 1905, o que accusa um augmento de \$1,267,069.40.

Da somma total arrecadada, \$7,211,046.25 representam o producto do imposto territorial, contra \$6,946,085.21 em 1905; o producto do imposto de industrias e profissões foi de \$4,442,512.04, contra \$3,858,421.17 em 1905; o do imposto de sello, \$9,584,954.30, contra \$9,166,936.81 em 1905.

O novo lançamento a que se procedeu para a cobrança do imposto territorial, dará em resultado um accrescimento na renda desta fonte, calculado em 30 por cento, ao passo que a lista recentemente organizada das profissões e industrias que ficam sujeitas ao imposto profissional e de industria, parece indicar um augmento consideravel na renda desta fonte.

BRAZIL.

MENSAGEM DO PRESIDENTE AFFONSO PENNA.

Por ocasião da abertura do Congresso Nacional, no dia 3 de Maio de 1907, foi lida a mensagem apresentada pelo Sr. AFFONSO PENNA, Presidente da Republica.

O Presidente começa dizendo que a impressão que recebeu de um exame mais minucioso dos negócios publicos confirma a opinião que externou em seu manifesto inaugural de que a patria caminha com passo firme e seguro para seus grandes destinos. Essa impressão é partilhada por eminentes estrangeiros que têm visitado o paiz e outros que o estudam desde longos annos. A situação do Thesouro que reflecte o estado economico da nação é satisfactoria, e sente-se como que um sopro de vida nova agitar e impulsionar o organismo nacional.

Quanto ás relações exteriores, diz que a Republica continua a manter relações de perfeita amizade com as demais potencias e que fará tudo que possa para estreitar ainda mais essas relações. A Conferencia Internacional Americana, que se reuniu na cidade do Rio de Janeiro em Julho do anno passado, realizou uma obra fecunda de paz e de concordia em beneficio das relações entre os paizes americanos. Entre as suas mais importantes deliberações está a reorganização da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas, que será cada vez mais o centro desse sentimento de solidariedade dos povos do continente occidental. Foi assignada uma convenção fixando a condição dos cidadãos naturalizados que renovam a sua residencia no paiz de origem, e votada a prorrogação até 1912 do tratado sobre reclamações pecuniarias, assignado no Mexico em 1902. Creou-se como uma dependencia da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas, uma secção especial de estatistica commercial, e constituiu-se uma união das nações da America para a protecção da propriedade intellectual e industrial. A Conferencia occupou-se com interesse da estrada de ferro pan-americana e do systema monetario das Republicas da America e resolveu que fossem estudadas as fluctuações do cambio nos ultimos vinte annos.

Diz que por essa occasião “o Brazil teve a satisfação de receber a visita do Secretario de Estado da Republica dos Estados Unidos da America, Senhor ELIHU ROOT, o digno collaborador do grande Presidente THEODORE ROOSEVELT; elle teve assim occasião de ver em varias das nossas principaes cidades a estima em que é tido e a sincera amizade que a Republica brasileira vota a sua grande irmã do norte. Essa visita que começou pelo Brazil, em occasião tão assignalada, foi estendida a quasi todos os paizes da America do Sul e muito concorreu e concorrerá para que se fortifiquem os laços de confraternidade entre as nações desta parte do mundo.”

A 11 de Junho do anno passado reuniu-se em Genebra a conferencia Internacional incumbida de rever e aperfeiçoar a convenção communmente chamada, da Cruz Vermelha, concluida aos 22 de Agosto de 1864, naquella cidade. Nella foi firmada uma convenção internacional, para o melhoramento da sorte dos feridos e enfermos nos exercitos em campanha, que foi approvada pelo Congresso em 20 de Dezembro ultimo. Na mesma data foi autorizada a adhesão do

Brazil a duas das convenções concluidas em Haya, a 29 de Julho de 1890: uma regulando as leis e usos da guerra terrestre, outra adaptando ás guerras maritimas os principios da convenção de Genebra, de 22 de Agosto de 1864.

O Governo do Brazil aceitou o convite para a Segunda Conferencia Internacional de Paz e nomeou como seus delegados os Senhores Senador RUY BARBOSA e EDUARDO LISBOA.

O tratado de limites concluido entre o Brazil e a Colonia Neerlandeza de Surinam na cidade do Rio de Janeiro em 5 de Maio de 1906, já foi submettido ao Senado Federal. Foi assignado em Bogotá, no dia 24 de Abril ultimo, um tratado de limites e navegação fluvial entre o Brazil e a Colombia. Nelle ficaram inscriptas as linhas de fronteira commum, desde Cucuhy no Rio Negro até a confluencia do Apaporis, no Japurá. Sobre os territorios que ficam para o sul do Japurá á margem septentrional do Amazonas, ha litigios pendentes entre Colombia, Equador, e Peru. No mesmo dia 24 do mez passado, foi assignado em Bogotá, um *modus vivendi* sobre a navegação e commercio pelo Iça ou Putumayo com o Peru; está vigente o accordo de 29 de Setembro de 1876, relativo á navegação do mesmo rio, e brevemente ficará concluido um tratado de navegação e commercio com o Equador. A commissão mixta encarregada da demarcação da fronteira entre o Brazil e a Bolivia deve reunir-se em Corumbá antes de 6 de Julho do corrente anno.

Já foram approvadas pelos Governos do Brazil e da Republica Argentina as plantas apresentadas pela commissão mixta que fez a demarcação da fronteira commum ao longo dos rios Uruguay, Pipiryguaçu, Santo Antonio e Iguaçu, desde a confluencia do Guarahim até á daquelle ultimo rio, no alto Paraná. No dia 15 de Abril foram denunciados o tratado de amizade, navegação e commercio entre o Brazil e a França, concluido em 8 de Janeiro de 1826, e os accordos existentes entre o Brazil e a Allemanha, Belgica, França, Hespanha, Italia, Portugal e Suissa, sobre arrecadação e administração de heranças.

O Governo do Brazil foi representado na Conferencia Internacional de radio-telegraphia que se reuniu em Berlim a 3 de Outubro de 1906. Nella foi assignada uma convenção internacional radio-telegraphica, que será submettida ao Congresso para sua approvação.

O Governo do Brazil restabeleceu sua legação em Haya e creou uma na America Central.

Fallando da instrucção publica chama a attenção para o ensino profissional e technico tão necessario ao progresso da lavoura, commercio, industrias e artes, e propõe que seja modificado o decreto que estabeleceu a sua organização provisoria.

As linhas do telegrapho nacional attingem actualmente a 27,349 kilometros, com uma extensão em fios, superior a 50,000.

Prosegue com regularidade a execução das obras do porto do Rio de Janeiro, devendo achar-se concluídas até fins de Dezembro de 1910. As obras dos portos da Bahia e de Belém vão ser effectivamente iniciadas, já tendo sido approvados os estudos e orçamentos definitivos; as dos portos da Victoria e Rio Grande dependem ainda da approvação de estudos definitivos.

A extensão das vias ferreas attinge actualmente a 1,703,714 metros, tendo sido construídos durante o anno 77,420 metros. A renda dos transportes de mercadorias cresceu de 15,642:955\$840 em 1905 a 17,441:447\$202 em 1906, que só pode ser attribuído ao desenvolvimento das linhas, não tendo havido augmento de tarifas. A receita geral em 1906 foi de 31,156:705\$055, contra a de 28,641:492\$942 em 1905, accusando o accrescimento de 2,515:212\$123. A despesa geral ascendeu de 27,823:789\$591 em 1905 a 30,077:284\$487 em 1906.

Referindo-se á situação financeira diz a mensagem que a receita arrecadada no exercicio de 1906, e já escripturada, eleva-se a 71,640:400\$177, ouro, e 219,292:095\$464, papel, estando por escripturar as importancias approximadas de 1,601:116\$960, ouro, e 42,173:117\$200, papel, o que perfaz o total de 88,651:568\$137, ouro, e 261,465:212\$664, papel. A lei de 30 de Dezembro de 1905 orçou a receita geral da Republica para 1906 em 69,074:930\$889, ouro, e 223,825:000\$000, papel. A despesa do exercicio foi fixada em 48,311:512\$347, ouro, e 286,348:218\$321, papel. A despesa até agora escripturada, attinge a 48,882:503\$507, ouro, e a 227,542:073\$132, papel. Addicionando-se a essas importancias a despesa ainda não escripturada que é calculada em 17,181:829\$576, ouro, e 110,863:720\$775, papel, a despesa total ficará elevada a 66,064:333\$083, ouro, e 332,405:793\$907, papel. Confrontadas a receita e despesa já escripturadas, verifica-se um saldo, ouro, de 23,757:896\$670, e um *deficit*, papel, de 8,249:978\$668. Computando, porém, a parte ainda não escripturada, obtem-se o saldo, ouro, de 22,587:235\$054, e o *deficit*, papel, de 76,940:581\$243.

A renda do trimestre de Janeiro a Março do corrente anno, segundo os dados estatísticos, apresenta sobre a de igual periodo do anno anterior um excesso de 231,742:021\$510, cabendo ás alfandegas a importancia de 18,139:386\$000, e o restante as demais repartições fiscaes.

A divida externa da União é actualmente de £69,608,351 9s. 0d. por haver sido reduzida pelos resgates de 31 de Dezembro e 10 de Janeiro findos, referentes ao emprestimo de 1901. O fundo de amortização dos emprestimos internos, papel, creado pelo decreto de 8 de Abril de 1902, possuia em 31 de Março ultimo 21,456 apolices no valor de 21,441:700\$000. O valor do fundo de garantia do papel-moeda, em 31 de Dezembro de 1906, era representado por £5,015,181 1s. 11d.

O movimento do commercio com o exterior foi muito satisfactorio. O valor da exportação era de 799,670:295\$000, e o da importação

era de 499,383:319\$000, verificando-se, portanto, um saldo a favor da exportação de 300,383:319\$000. É animador o movimento de exportação realizado no 1º trimestre do corrente anno.

CHILE.

RENDAS ADUANEIRAS, PRIMEIRO TRIMESTRE, 1907.

As rendas arrecadadas pelas alfandegas da Republica do Chile durante o primeiro trimestre de 1907, mostram um augmento de 2,630,310.73 pesos sobre as do mesmo periodo do anno anterior. Essas rendas são discriminadas assim: direitos de importação, 12,679,442.9 pesos; direitos de exportação, 13,607,742.82 pesos; outras receitas, 608,597.28 pesos.

Comparando-se as rendas com as cobradas no periodo correspondente do anno anterior, verifica-se que houve um augmento nos direitos de importação de 2,795,591.65 pesos; uma diminuição nos direitos de exportação de 266,361.44 pesos, e um augmento nas taxas cobradas por outros serviços, de 101,280.52 pesos.

PRODUÇÃO E CONSUMO DO ASSUCAR EM 1906.

Com dados fornecidos pelos gerentes dos engenhos de assucar de Viña del Mar, Penco e Membrillo, a Repartição de Estatística do Chile organizou a estatística da produção e consumo do assucar na Republica em 1906.

O engenho de Viña del Mar produziu no anno de 1906, 19,922,268 kilos de assucar, contra 22,607,055 kilos em 1905. Com excepção de, mais ou menos, 800,000 kilos, que ficam depositados no engenho, toda a produção foi consumida no paiz.

A produção do engenho de Penco em 1906 foi de 18,652,208 kilos, contra 12,404,812 kilos em 1905; foram vendidos 17,368,515 kilos em 1906, contra 13,575,307 kilos em 1905.

As vendas de assucar destas duas fabricas elevaram-se a 36,890,783 kilos em 1906; addicionando-se a esta quantidade os 934,470 kilos de assucar refinado importados em 1905, vê-se que o consumo total do paiz no anno de 1906 attingiu a 37,825,253 kilos, o que dá um consumo por habitante de 9½ kilos ou 20½ libras. Segundo o *Mulhall's Statistical Dictionary*, o consumo de assucar por habitante nos diversos paizes é o seguinte: Grã Bretanha, 69 libras; França, 23 libras; Alemanha, 15 libras; Austria, 13 libras; Russia, 8 libras; Suecia, 18 libras; Noruega, 11 libras; Hollanda, 29 libras; Belgica, 16 libras; Dinamarca, 30 libras; Suissa, 23 libras; Italia, 7 libras; Hespanha, 6 libras.

Segundo estimativas feitas pelo gerente do engenho de Membrillo, a produção desta fabrica será de 45,050 toneladas em 1908, de 39,300 toneladas em 1909 e de 71,950 toneladas em 1910.

ESTADO FINANCEIRO.

O "Boletín de la Sociedad de Fomento Fabril," de Santiago, publica em sua edição de abril de 1907, dados estatísticos sobre a situação financeira da Republica, organizados pela Repartição de Estatística do Chile.

Segundo essas cifras, a contribuição paga por cada habitante durante os cinco annos de 1901 a 1905, foi a seguinte: 1901, \$11.59; 1902, \$11.56; 1903, \$11.85; 1904, \$11.93; 1905, \$11.82; a contribuição média durante este periodo foi de \$11.75. Neste calculo não foram incluídas as rendas de vias ferreas e do serviço postal e telegraphico, por serem estas utilidades publicas e não impostos; nem foram comprehendidos os impostos sobre nitrato e o iodo, pois estes affectam somente um numero limitado de individuos.

Referindo-se á capacidade do paiz em materia de tributos, diz a Repartição de Estatística que a contribuição annual, que é de \$11.75, poderia ser elevada ao dobro, isto é a \$23.50, contribuição que, comparada com as pagas por outros paizes, não é elevada. Na França, cada habitante paga \$36; na Grã Bretanha, \$29.66; na Hollanda, \$23.17; na Italia, \$23; na Austria, \$31.78; na Dinamarca, \$19.78.

O valor das propriedades sujeitas a impostos foi de \$1,512,591,127 em 1904, contra \$1,400,084,362 em 1897, o que mostra um augmento de \$112,507,766.

Os depositos dos bancos em 31 de Dezembro de 1903 foram na importancia de \$314,240,435, contra \$121,162,288 em egual data de 1901, o que mostra um augmento de \$193,078,147, ou seja 159 por cento.

Foram organizadas durante o anno de 1905 companhias com um capital de £5,741,240, contra £475,000 em 1901, o que mostra um augmento de 859 por cento.

O numero dos estabelecimentos industriaes existentes em 1905, foi de 10,152, contra 7,315 em 1901, o que accusa um augmento de 2,837 ou seja 38 por cento. O numero dos estabelecimentos commerciaes foi de 35,018 em 1905, contra 32,944 em 1901, o que mostra um augmento de 2,074 ou seja 6 por cento.

COLOMBIA.
PATENTES DE INVENÇÃO E MARCAS DE FABRICA EM 1906.

Segundo os dados officiaes publicados pelo Departamento de Obras Publicas da Colombia, foram concedidas durante o anno de 1906, 39 patentes de invenção e registradas 61 marcas de fabrica.

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMMERCIO COM OS PAISES LATINO-AMERICANOS.

RELAÇÃO MENSAL DAS IMPORTAÇÕES E EXPORTAÇÕES.

O quadro dado na pagina 1397 é extrahido da relação compilada pelo Chefe da Repartição de Estatistica do Departamento do Commercio e Trabalho, mostrando o commercio entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes latino-americanos. A relação corresponde ao mez de Abril de 1907, com uma relação comparativa para o mez correspondente do anno anterior, assim como para os doze mezes findos em Abril de 1907, comparados com o periodo correspondente do anno anterior. Deve-se explicar que os algarismos das varias alfandegas, mostrando as importações e exportações de um só mez, são recebidos no Departamento do Thesouro até quasi o dia 20 do mez seguinte, e perde-se algum tempo necessariamente em sua compilação e impressão. Por conseguinte, as estatisticas para o mez de Abril, por exemplo, não são publicadas até os Primeiros dias de Junho.

MEXICO.

RENDAS ADUANEIRAS EM ABRIL DE 1907.

As rendas arrecadadas pelas alfandegas do Mexico durante o mez de Abril de 1907, attingem a \$4,690,884.92, moeda nacional, sendo \$83,129.81 o producto dos direitos de exportação, e \$4,607,755.11 o dos direitos de importação. O porto de Vera Cruz foi o principal porto de entrada, tendo sido importados por este porto generos no valor de \$1,616,384.85, ao passo que o porto de Progreso occupa o primeiro lugar como ponto de sahida, tendo sido exportados por este porto productos no valor de \$41,578.07.

URUGUAY.

APPROVAÇÃO DA CONVENÇÃO ESTABELECEENDO UMA COMMISSÃO INTERNACIONAL DE JURISCONSULTOS.

O Departamento de Estado dos Estados Unidos notificou á Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas, a 10 de Maio ultimo, de que foi approvada pelo Presidente da Republica do Uruguay em 27 de Março, 1907, a convenção assignada na cidade do Rio de Janeiro a 23 de Agosto de 1906, relativa á reunião de uma Commissão Internacional de Jurisconsultos, ficando dependente da approvação da Assembleia Geral.

Esta Comissão será constituída por um representante de cada um dos Estados signatarios, nomeado pelo seu respectivo Governo, e será encarregada de preparar um Código de Direito Internacional Privado e outro de Direito Internacional Publico.

Uma das clausulas da Convenção prescreve que as nomeações dos membros dessa Comissão sejam communicadas ao Governo dos Estados Unidos do Brazil antes do dia 1 de Abril de 1907, e o Presidente do Uruguay designou o Senhor Dr. GONZALO RAMIREZ, como representante deste Governo, ficando a nomeação dependente da approvação do Congresso Nacional.

O Dr. RAMIREZ foi o organizador do Congresso de Jurisconsultos de Montevideo, e é um publicista de renome, sendo lente de Direito Internacional Privado na Universidade de Uruguay.

COMMERCIO EXTERIOR NO PRIMEIRO SEMESTRE DE 1906.

Segundo os dados fornecidos pela Repartição de Estatística da Republica do Uruguay, o valor da importação no primeiro semestre de 1906 elevou-se a \$17,052,581, o que mostra um augmento de \$2,356,098 sobre o do mesmo periodo do anno anterior. O valor da exportação foi de \$20,178,400, que é \$1,874,786 mais que em igual periodo de 1905, e \$5,000 e \$3,000,000, respectivamente, menos que no primeiro semestre de 1903 e 1904.

A maior parte dos generos importados foram provenientes da Grã Bretanha, mas não obstante a percentagem correspondente a este paiz baixou de 30 por cento a 27 por cento. A Allemanha occupa o segundo lugar com 16 por cento; a França, o terceiro, com 12.3 por cento; os Estados Unidos, o quarto; a Republica Argentina, o quinto, e a Italia, o sexto.

A França foi o maior comprador dos generos exportados, recebendo mercadorias no valor de cerca de \$5,000,000 do total de \$20,000,000. Com destino á Belgica foram exportadas mercadorias no valor de \$3,000,000; Allemanha, \$3,000,000; Republica Argentina, \$2,800,000; Brazil, \$1,800,000; e os Estados Unidos, só \$750,000.



SEÑOR DON AUGUSTO F. PULIDO, CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES OF VENEZUELA TO THE UNITED STATES.

BULLETIN MENSUEL

DU

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES,

Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines.

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No. 6.

Les demandes qu'on reçoit de toutes les parties du monde pour avoir des renseignements sur le but, le travail et l'étendue du Bureau International des Républiques Américaines arrivent en si grand nombre qu'on a pensé que le mieux à faire serait d'insérer dans ce numéro des renseignements généraux sur le Bureau pouvant répondre d'une manière suffisante à la majorité de ces demandes. Ceux mêmes qui ne savent pas beaucoup ce que le Bureau International a déjà fait ou ce qu'il a encore à faire, peuvent trouver dans cet exposé certains faits montrant l'importance du Bureau, son utilité et sa responsabilité, choses qu'ils n'ont pas encore pu apprécier.

L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE À LA CONFÉRENCE DU LAC MOHONK.

L'importance que l'on a donnée à l'Amérique Latine a peut-être été le fait le plus saillant de la Conférence du Lac Mohonk qui a eu lieu du 22 au 24 mai au sujet de l'arbitrage international. Dans les douze réunions annuelles précédentes on n'a jamais montré autant d'intérêt dans ce que les pays de l'Amérique du Centre et du Sud ont fait pour encourager l'arbitrage international. Parmi les discours les plus remarquables, les plus importants et les plus significatifs prononcés à la Conférence on remarquait ceux de M. CREEL, Ambassadeur du Mexique et de M. CALDERON, Ministre de Bolivie. Ces discours ont attiré la plus grande attention dans les États-Unis et les principaux journaux en ont parlé. L'Honorable FRANCIS B. LOOMIS, ancien Ministre des États-Unis au Venezuela et sous-secrétaire d'État des États-Unis et le Directeur du Bureau International ont parlé brièvement sur les efforts incessants faits par l'Amérique Latine pour jouir de la paix et du progrès.

NOUVEAU MEMBRE DU CONSEIL DE DIRECTION.

Le BUREAU International souhaite la bienvenue à Señor Don JOSE AUGUSTIN ARANGO, nouveau ministre de Panama aux Etats-Unis, comme membre du Conseil de Direction. Le nouveau ministre a été reçu le 13 mai par le Président ROOSEVELT. M. ARANGO est très connu du Directeur du BUREAU, qui a joui de son amitié et profité de ses conseils pendant son séjour à Panama en qualité de ministre des États-Unis. Le nouveau ministre est un des hommes les plus en vue de la jeune République et il s'en montrera digne représentant pendant son séjour à Washington. Le Directeur profite de cette occasion pour exprimer ses regrets au sujet du départ de M. OBALDIA, ancien ministre de Panama qui a toujours pris le plus grand intérêt dans le travail et les progrès du Bureau. Toutefois le ministre démissionnaire retourne à Panama pour avoir de plus grandes responsabilités que celles qu'il avait à Washington. En effet, il sera Président de la République intérimaire pendant l'absence prochaine du Président AMADOR.

HONNEURS EXCEPTIONNELS RENDUS À M. CREEL, AMBASSADEUR DU MEXIQUE.

Il est à espérer que l'honneur exceptionnel qui vient d'être conféré à M. ENRIQUE CREEL, Ambassadeur du Mexique, par les habitants de la Province de Chihuahua en le nommant Gouverneur ne l'obligera pas à quitter le poste qu'il occupe à Washington. L'Ambassadeur a non seulement manifesté un intérêt pratique dans l'agrandissement de la sphère d'action et le travail du Bureau et contribué à rendre ses efforts profitables au Mexique aussi bien qu'aux États-Unis mais encore, il a fait énormément en très peu de temps pour faire mieux connaître le Mexique aux États-Unis et l'en faire respecter. C'est vraiment un honneur exceptionnel que celui d'occuper la double position d'Ambassadeur de son pays et de gouverneur de l'une de ses principales provinces. Il ne pouvait y avoir de meilleure preuve de la considération dont il jouit dans son pays non seulement de la part du gouvernement mais aussi de la part des habitants d'une province éloignée.

EXPOSITION CENTENAIRE DE BUENOS-AYRES EN 1910.

Dans cette ère d'expositions qui semblent faire partie maintenant de la vie nationale des États-Unis on apprendra avec le plus grand intérêt que le gouvernement de la République Argentine se prépare à faire en 1910, à Buenos-Ayres, pour célébrer le centenaire de son Indépendance, une grande exposition comprenant les arts, l'industrie, l'agriculture et l'élevage. Le Congrès de la République Argentine

vient de passer une loi pour nommer une commission nationale qui préparera les plans de l'exposition et fera tout son possible pour éveiller l'intérêt général du public, non seulement dans la République Argentine mais dans le monde entier. Comme cette exposition n'a été décidée que dernièrement, il n'y a pas eu encore assez de temps pour que les États-Unis et l'Europe y aient porté leur attention mais il faut espérer que si l'on invite les nations étrangères à y prendre part, les États-Unis ne manqueront pas de voter une somme suffisante pour s'y faire représenter dignement. La République Argentine se développe si rapidement et devient un facteur si important dans le commerce mondial que les fabricants et les exportateurs des États-Unis ne doivent pas manquer de profiter de cette occasion pour écouler leurs produits. Si l'Américain qui, peut-être ne s'intéresse pas à l'exposition de Buenos-Ayres, voulait bien se souvenir que cette ville a une population de plus d'un million d'habitants et que le commerce extérieur de la République s'est élevé l'année dernière à \$563,000,000, soit une moyenne de près de \$100 par tête, il serait convaincu que les États-Unis ne doivent pas négliger l'occasion d'affermir leur position matérielle. Il va sans dire que l'Exposition aura un grand succès. La République Argentine fait des progrès si rapides et les habitants de Buenos-Ayres sont si énergiques qu'ils sont sûrs de faire de cette exposition une des plus belles que le monde ait jamais vues. Soit dit en passant, l'Américain qui désire voir l'Amérique du Sud ne pourra mieux faire que d'y aller en 1910. À ce sujet, il est intéressant de lire les extraits du message que le Président de la République Argentine a prononcé le 8 mai 1907, à l'occasion de l'ouverture de la 46^e Assemblée nationale. Il fait ressortir beaucoup de choses qui méritent l'attention de tous ceux qui s'intéressent aux affaires latino-américaines ainsi que le démontrent les progrès de la République Argentine.

LOIS MINIÈRES DE LA BOLIVIE.

Le Bureau reçoit constamment des demandes de renseignements au sujet des lois minières existant dans les différents pays de l'Amérique Latine. On trouvera in-extenso dans ce BULLETIN un nouveau décret du Gouvernement bolivien en date du 20 avril 1907 au sujet des concessions minières, des demandes, de l'arpentage, de l'établissement des ouvriers, des oppositions, des approbations, de l'enregistrement des titres et de la juridiction. Le Bureau se propose de publier de temps en temps dans le BULLETIN toutes les nouvelles lois minières ou les changements opérés dans les anciennes lois promulguées dans les différentes Républiques Américaines, de manière que les intérêts miniers du monde entier, qui augmentent tous les jours, puissent être au courant des conditions existant dans chaque pays.

PROGRÈS ET PROSPÉRITÉ DU BRÉSIL.

Toutes les personnes qui s'intéressent à la marche en avant du plus grand pays de l'Amérique Latine doivent lire avec attention le message de M. ALPHONSO PENNA, Président de la République du Brésil, lu le 3 mai à l'ouverture de la session du Congrès National. Les extraits de ce message que l'on insère dans ce BULLETIN montrent que le pays marche rapidement en avant sous tous les rapports et qu'il a devant lui un avenir des plus brillants. Le Président du Brésil déclare qu'un examen sérieux des affaires publiques confirme la croyance qu'il a déjà exprimée dans un message précédent que le pays marche sans cesse vers une grande destinée et que des étrangers d'un certain renom qui ont visité le pays et examiné ses ressources et suivi les progrès qu'il a faits depuis un certain nombre d'années sont du même avis. Il dit que les progrès merveilleux faits par Rio de Janeiro ont étonné tous ceux qui ont visité cette ville. Les statistiques commerciales montrent que la production a augmenté et celles du Ministère des Finances-qui font voir les conditions économiques-sont des plus satisfaisantes. Il parle spécialement du Bureau International des Républiques Américaines, de la visite du Secrétaire Root dans l'Amérique du Sud et de la participation du Brésil à la Conférence de la Haye, de la négociation d'un traité de délimitation de frontières avec la Colombie et des progrès qui se font dans le règlement des questions pendantes avec l'Equateur, le Pérou, l'Uruguay et la Bolivie. Il appuie surtout sur l'importance de multiplier les lignes de chemins de fer du pays et il conseille au gouvernement de prêter son aide et son appui pour mener à bonne fin différentes entreprises. Les statistiques du commerce extérieur du Brésil en 1906 font ressortir que les exportations se sont élevées à \$265,000,000 environ et les importations à \$165,000,000 soit un total de \$430,000,000 ou une augmentation de \$60,000,000 à \$70,000,000 sur l'année 1905.

CONDITIONS FINANCIÈRES DU CHILI.

Le BULLETIN publie dans ce numéro des extraits d'une publication financière de Santiago qui contient un rapport envoyé au Département de l'Intérieur du Chili par son Bureau de Statistiques, faisant ressortir une condition d'affaires très favorables dans cette République, amie du progrès. Par exemple, l'évaluation totale de la propriété soumise à l'impôt en 1904 se monte à \$1,512,591.12, soit une augmentation de \$112,507,766 sur l'évaluation de 1897. Les dépôts en banque d'après les derniers rapports se sont élevés à \$314,240,433, soit une augmentation de \$193,078,147, ou 159 pour cent sur les dépôts du 31 décembre 1901. En 1905 on a organisé des compagnies anonymes

pour une valeur de \$25,000,000, soit une augmentation de 800 pour cent sur l'année 1901. En 1905 il y avait 10,152 établissements commerciaux contre 32,944 en 1901.

MESSAGE DE M. REYES, PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DE COLOMBIE.

La Colombie fait en ce moment des progrès si rapides qu'on lira avec le plus grand intérêt les extraits du message de M. REYES, Président de la République de Colombie, message lu le 1^{er} avril devant l'Assemblée nationale de ce pays. La proximité de la Colombie et des Etats-Unis, sa situation sur les deux océans, la grande variété de ses ressources et le grand avantage qu'elle a d'avoir à sa tête un homme d'Etat comme M. REYES, montrent au monde entier que ce pays offre un champ illimité à de grands progrès matériels.

AUTRES FAITS PRÉSENTANT UN INTÉRÊT PARTICULIER.

Il n'y a pas assez de place dans l'introduction du BULLETIN pour parler de tous les sujets d'intérêt particulier dans chacun des pays, mais on attire l'attention sur le sage message du Président de Costa-Rica, lu devant le Congrès le 1^{er} mai 1907; le rapport sur les mines de la Province de Santiago, Cuba; les dispositions au sujet de la colonisation et de l'irrigation dans la République dominicaine; la réception de M. Fox, Ministre des Etats-Unis, par le Président Alfaro de l'Equateur; le commerce du Guatemala avec New-York en 1906; le commerce, l'industrie minière et les conditions générales du Mexique; l'organisation d'un bureau de statistiques panaméen; l'amélioration des facilités des ports au Paraguay; les nouvelles lois sur les terres et l'irrigation au Pérou; le commerce général du Venezuela et la comparaison du commerce entre l'Amérique Latine et les Etats-Unis.

APERÇU DU BUREAU.

Le Bureau International des Républiques Américaines qui a son siège à Washington, D. C., est maintenu par l'action combinée et les subventions de toutes les Républiques de l'Hémisphère Occidental, non seulement dans le but d'encourager le commerce et l'industrie, mais aussi de développer parmi elles une meilleure entente, des relations plus suivies et des rapports plus intimes au point de vue matériel, instructif, intellectuel et social.

C'est la seule organisation de ce genre qui existe dans le monde entier. Ce Bureau ne dépend d'aucun ministère du Gouvernement.

des Etats-Unis comme le pensent beaucoup de personnes; c'est le Bureau indépendant des Gouvernements de l'Amérique du Centre et du Sud et des Etats-Unis. La direction de ce Bureau est confiée à un Conseil d'Administration composé de tous les représentants diplomatiques des Républiques Américaines à Washington et du Secrétaire d'Etat des Etats-Unis qui en est le Président. Ce Conseil à son tour, choisit le Directeur, qui est le principal fonctionnaire administratif responsable devant le Conseil d'Administration. Le Directeur est le fonctionnaire de vingt-et-une Républiques, mais comme le siège du Bureau est à Washington, il est nommé par courtoisie et par suite d'un précédent par le Secrétaire d'Etat des Etats-Unis et ensuite le choix en est approuvé par les Ambassadeurs et Ministres des autres pays. Le Directeur actuel est M. JOHN BARRETT, ancien ministre plenipotentiaire et envoyé extraordinaire des Etats-Unis.

Le Bureau se trouve maintenu par les allocations que donnent les Républiques Américaines suivant l'importance de leur population, de sorte que les plus petites nations ont autant d'intérêt dans son maintien que les plus grandes, telles que les Etats-Unis. Voici, d'après leur population, les vingt-et-une Républiques représentées dans le Conseil d'Administration: Les Etats-Unis, le Brésil, le Mexique, la République Argentine, le Chili, le Pérou, la Colombie, le Venezuela, la Bolivie, Cuba, Haïti, le Guatemala, l'Equateur, le Salvador, l'Uruguay, le Paraguay, la République Dominicaine, le Honduras, le Nicaragua, Costa-Rica et Panama.

ETABLISSEMENT DU BUREAU.

Le Bureau a été fondé en 1890 par la Première Conférence Internationale des Républiques Américaines qui s'était réunie à Washington sous la présidence de JAMES G. BLAINE. La raison qui a contribué à son établissement était le désir qu'avaient les délégués de faire disparaître l'ignorance existant dans les Etats-Unis au sujet de ses Républiques sœurs et aussi l'ignorance qui existait parmi ces dernières au sujet des Etats-Unis. On l'a d'abord désigné sous le nom de "Bureau de Renseignements," et en l'établissant, ses fondateurs comptaient que le Bureau fournirait aux manufacturiers, aux exportateurs; aux importateurs, aux commerçants et à tous ceux qui cherchaient des données exactes pour le développement du commerce, des renseignements devant amener une nouvelle ère dans les relations matérielles des Républiques Américaines.

C'est M. WILLIAM E. CURTIS, journaliste distingué, qui a été le premier Directeur. En peu de temps il sut donner au Bureau une place prééminente qui l'a fait considérer parmi toutes les nations comme étant une institution utile et pratique. Les Directeurs qui lui ont succédé jusqu'à la Seconde Conférence Pan-Américaine, tenue

à Mexico en 1901, ont été, d'après l'ordre de leur entrée en fonctions: MM. CLINTON FURBISH, JOSEPH P. SMITH, FREDERIC EMORY et W. W. ROCKHILL, actuellement Ministre en Chine. À la Conférence mexicaine, on a élargi le plan et la sphère d'action du Bureau afin d'en faire l'agent pour la mise à exécution des décisions prises à cette réunion internationale.

Lors du départ de M. ROCKHILL pour la Chine en 1905 c'est M. WILLIAMS C. FOX, en ce moment Ministre des Etats-Unis à l'Equateur, qui lui a succédé. Sous les diverses administrations de ces différents Directeurs, l'influence et l'utilité du Bureau ont constamment augmenté, mais il y manquait l'intérêt personnel et la coopération de tous les Gouvernements intéressés pour en faire une institution aussi puissante et utile qu'on le désirait pour le bien des nations qui contribuaient à son maintien. Il fallait une nouvelle énergie pour lui donner plus d'influence, de popularité et de valeur pratique.

VISITE DU SECRÉTAIRE ROOT DANS L'AMÉRIQUE DU SUD.

Lorsque M. ELIHU ROOT fut nommé Secrétaire d'Etat, il vit immédiatement qu'il fallait faire quelque chose pour rapprocher les liens diplomatiques, commerciaux et sociaux entre les États-Unis et ses Républiques sœurs. L'Administration a donc décidé que M. Root ferait le tour de l'Amérique de Sud et qu'à la Troisième Conférence Pan-Américaine, qui a eu lieu à Rio de Janeiro pendant l'été de 1906, on prendrait des mesures pour réorganiser le Bureau International et étendre sa sphère d'action et d'utilité. Dans les discussions qui ont eu lieu dans les réunions du Conseil d'Administration à Washington avant la Conférence de Rio de Janeiro, les représentants de l'Amérique Latine ont répondu avec empressement à l'intérêt que le Secrétaire d'Etat prenait dans les progrès de l'Amérique Latine et dans les projets de réorganisation du Bureau, de sorte qu'à la réunion de la conférence cette dernière a approuvé à l'unanimité les propositions qui lui étaient soumises pour faire du Bureau une institution puissante et pratique afin d'augmenter le commerce international américain, de rapprocher l'une de l'autre les différentes Républiques Américaines au point de vue politique, instructif et intellectuel et enfin d'accroître une connaissance plus générale et des rapports plus intimes.

DÉCISIONS PRISES AU SUJET DU BUREAU.

L'extrait suivant des décisions prises par la Troisième Conférence donne une idée du travail du Bureau.

“La Troisième Conférence Américaine a décidé ce qui suit:

“ARTICLE unique. La Troisième Conférence Internationale Pan-Américaine a décidé que l'on continuera l'Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines créée par la première conférence et ratifiée par la seconde.

“Voici les raisons pour lesquelles le Bureau International des Républiques Américaines a été établi :

“1. Pour compiler et distribuer des renseignements commerciaux et préparer des rapports de même nature.

“Pour compiler et classer les renseignements au sujet de traités et de conventions entre les Républiques Américaines et entre ces dernières et d'autres pays en dehors du Continent américain.

“3. Pour fournir des renseignements sur des sujets d'éducation.

“4. Pour préparer des rapports sur des questions qui lui seront assignées par les vœux des Conférences Internationales Américaines.

“5. Pour aider et obtenir la ratification des décisions et conventions adoptées à ces conférences.

“6. Pour mettre en vigueur toutes les décisions dont l'exécution peut ou pourra dans la suite lui être confiée par la Conférence Internationale Américaine.

“7. Pour instituer un comité permanent des Conférences Internationales Américaines, recommandant les sujets à comprendre dans le programme de la conférence suivante, ces projets devant être communiqués aux différents Gouvernements qui constituent l'Union six mois au moins avant la date de la réunion de la conférence suivante.

“8. Pour soumettre dans le même délai aux différents Gouvernements un rapport sur le travail du Bureau pendant la période comprise depuis la réunion de la dernière conférence, ainsi que des rapports spéciaux sur tout sujet qui pourra avoir été désigné pour en faire un rapport.

“9. Pour conserver les archives des Conférences Internationales Américaines.”

DÉCISIONS SUPPLÉMENTAIRES AYANT TRAIT AU NOUVEAU TRAVAIL DU BUREAU.

D'autres décisions imposant au Bureau de nouvelles obligations disaient que des démarches devaient être faites pour obtenir un bâtiment convenable pour l'institution “afin de lui permettre de remplir, d'une manière satisfaisante, les obligations importantes imposées par cette conférence.” Un comité devait être nommé dans chaque République pour aider le Bureau dans l'exécution de son travail. Une section spéciale de statistiques commerciales devait être établie sous sa direction. Le Bureau devait aussi préparer un projet pour établir de meilleurs moyens de communication entre les principaux ports des Républiques Américaines afin de faciliter le commerce, les voyages, l'industrie et les communications en général. Il devait étudier la question du chemin de fer intercontinental et s'entendre avec les différents Gouvernements pour prendre une décision aussi prompte que possible au sujet des concessions de terrain, subventions, garanties d'intérêts, franchises de droits sur les articles nécessaires à la construction du maté-

riel roulant et autres concessions qu'ils jugeront bon d'accorder. Il devait étudier les différents systèmes monétaires des Gouvernements de l'Amérique dans le but de soumettre à la prochaine conférence un rapport circonstancié sur les systèmes existant dans chacun de ces Gouvernements, leur histoire, leur fluctuations et le taux du change tel qu'il a existé dans les vingt dernières années. Ce rapport contiendra aussi des tableaux montrant l'influence de ces diverses fluctuations sur le développement du commerce et de l'industrie. Il étudiera les lois réglant les concessions publiques dans les différentes Républiques de l'Amérique pour obtenir des renseignements qui pourraient lui être utiles. Il préparera enfin un programme pour la conférence internationale qui aura lieu d'ici cinq ans.

LA BIBLIOTHÈQUE DE COLOMB.

Une des choses les plus importantes du Bureau International mais qu'on n'apprécie pas à sa juste valeur est la Bibliothèque de Colomb. Elle renferme maintenant environ 13,000 volumes comprenant une grande variété de renseignements commerciaux, historiques et généraux sur les différentes républiques américaines. On compte agrandir cette bibliothèque de manière qu'elle soit la collection la plus complète du monde entier sur les Républiques Américaines. Les décisions de la Seconde Conférence Américaine approuvées par la Troisième Conférence recommandent que chaque Gouvernement envoie à cette bibliothèque des exemplaires de toutes ses publications officielles. Une collection de cette importance en ferait une source inestimable pour y puiser des renseignements de toute sorte. Aujourd'hui les hommes d'État, les écrivains, les étudiants, les voyageurs, les hommes d'affaires et tous ceux qui désirent obtenir des données exactes sur certains pays de l'Amérique consultent cette Bibliothèque.

DON DE M. CARNÉGIE POUR UN NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT.

Le jour de l'an 1907, M. ELIHU ROOT, Secrétaire d'État des États-Unis, et Président ex-officio du conseil de direction du Bureau, a annoncé le don généreux de \$750,000 fait par M. ANDREW CARNÉGIE pour la construction d'un nouveau bâtiment pour le Bureau International.

Les différents Gouvernements qui maintiennent le Bureau y compris les États-Unis avaient déjà voté environ \$250,000 pour l'achat d'un bel emplacement à Washington au coin des rues 17ème et B. Cet emplacement contient cinq acres faisant face aux terrains de la Maison Blanche du côté est et au Parc du Potomac du côté sud. Le concours pour le choix d'un architecte se poursuit et il est probable que les premières excavations pour ce "Temple américain de la Paix," ainsi que l'appelle M. CARNÉGIE, seront faites au commencement de l'automne de 1907.

NOMINATION DE M. JOHN BARRETT COMME DIRECTEUR.

En décembre 1906, le Conseil l'Administration a nommé Directeur, à l'unanimité, M. JOHN BARRETT, ancien Ministre des États-Unis en Colombie et antérieurement Ministre des États-Unis près des gouvernements de Siam, de la République Argentine et de Panama, pour succéder à WILLIAMS C. FOX, qui a été nommé Ministre des États-Unis dans l'Équateur. On a chargé M. BARRETT du soin de mettre à exécution le nouveau programme de la Conférence de Rio de Janeiro pour la réorganisation et l'agrandissement du Bureau. M. BARRETT a été aussi délégué des États-Unis à la Seconde Conférence Pan-Américaine à Mexico en 1901, où il était membre du sous comité s'occupant des changements à opérer dans le Bureau, changements approuvés par cette Conférence.

TRAVAIL PRATIQUE S'Y FAISANT ACTUELLEMENT.

Comme preuve du travail pratique du Bureau sous l'administration actuelle on cite les faits suivants :

1°. Pendant les cinq premiers mois de l'année 1907, le Bureau a reçu environ six mille lettres de toutes les parties du monde demandant des renseignements détaillés et importants sur divers sujets ayant trait à l'Amérique Latine. Dans la même période on a envoyé près de six mille lettres fournissant des données directes et spéciales nécessitant un travail soigné.

2°. En plus de ces lettres, on a reçu plus de deux mille lettres demandant des imprimés et on a distribué plus de soixante mille bulletins, manuels, brochures et circulaires.

3°. Chaque mois le Bureau envoie dix mille Bulletins contenant chacun au moins trois cents pages et donnant les derniers renseignements descriptifs et statistiques sur le commerce et le développement industriel des vingt et une Républiques.

4°. On distribue soit gratuitement, soit à un prix couvrant les frais de papier et d'impression, des manuels de 200 à 400 pages contenant des renseignements sur les principaux pays américains.

5°. On publie des brochures et circulaires contenant des renseignements exacts sur l'industrie minière, l'immigration, les tarifs douaniers, les lois sur les terres publiques et aussi des rapports consulaires ainsi que des articles et des discours faits par des diplomates ou autorités compétentes sur les divers pays et les choses spéciales qui les caractérisent et on les distribue là où l'on pense qu'elles porteront le plus de fruit.

6°. Les manufacturiers, exportateurs et commerçants désirant exploiter les débouchés d'autres pays que les leurs sont renseignés sur les conditions qui y existent et sur les meilleurs moyens de se familiariser avec ces dernières. On indique aussi aux personnes

désirant voyager soit pour leurs affaires, soit pour leur plaisir, quelles sont les meilleures routes à prendre.

7°. Au point de vue de la science et de l'instruction on étudie les systèmes des Universités et Collèges de l'Amérique du Nord et du Sud et on fait tous les efforts possibles pour que les savants et les écrivains des différentes Républiques aillent d'un pays dans l'autre pour y échanger leurs vues.

8°. On engage fortement à étudier l'espagnol et le portugais dans les différentes écoles de l'Amérique du Nord et l'anglais dans les écoles et institutions de l'Amérique de Sud et en même temps on donne aux collèges et aux bibliothèques publiques des listes de livres pouvant donner des renseignements sur le développement historique, politique, intellectuel et matériel de chaque pays.

9. On a déjà pris des mesures pour exécuter à la lettre le programme esquissé dans la Conférence de Rio de Janeiro qu'on vient de décrire dans ce résumé sous le titre de "Décisions spéciales prises au sujet du Bureau" et "Décisions supplémentaires ayant trait au nouveau travail du Bureau." Bien qu'on éprouve une certaine difficulté à mettre à exécution aussi rapidement qu'on le voudrait ce programme si étendu parce que ni le personnel du Bureau ni les fonds mis à sa disposition n'ont été encore augmentés, on a déjà assez fait pour montrer quels grands avantages toutes les Républiques Américaines retireront de l'agrandissement de la sphère d'action du Bureau. On atteindra ce résultat d'une manière complète lorsque les différentes républiques auront augmenté leurs allocations ou quotes-parts; que le personnel du Bureau aura été renforcé par la nomination de plusieurs employés et que le nouveau bâtiment sera achevé de manière à pouvoir être occupé.

COMPARAISON DU COMMERCE ENTRE LES ÉTATS-UNIS ET L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

Voici, d'après les dernières statistiques, les chiffres montrant la proportion du commerce des États-Unis avec différents pays de l'Amérique latine.

En 1906, les importations totales de la République Argentine se sont élevées à \$269,970,521. Sur cette somme les États-Unis figurent pour \$39,474,894, soit 14.62 pour cent, et sur les exportations s'élevant à \$292,253,829 les États-Unis n'y figurent que pour \$13,332,112, soit 4.56 pour cent. En 1905, les importations se sont élevées à \$197,974,000. Sur cette somme les États-Unis figurent pour \$27,902,000, soit 14.62 pour cent, et sur la valeur totale des exportations, soit \$311,544,000, les États-Unis figurent pour \$15,167,000, soit 4.87 pour cent.

En 1905, les importations de la Bolivie se sont élevées à \$13,377,000. Sur ce chiffre les États-Unis figurent pour \$756,000, soit 5.6 pour cent, et sur les exportations s'élevant à \$20,062,049 les États-Unis figurent pour \$27,000, ou 0.13 pour cent. Les statistiques des États-Unis font voir que les exportations à destination de la Bolivie pour l'année 1906 se sont élevées à \$242,616, mais les statistiques boliviennes donnent des chiffres beaucoup plus élevées.

En 1906, les importations du Brésil se sont élevées à \$165,000,000. Sur cette somme les États-Unis figurent pour \$19,000,000, soit 11.46 pour cent, et sur les exportations s'élevant à \$265,000,000, les États-Unis figurent pour \$93,000,000, soit 36 pour cent.

En 1905, les importations du Brésil se sont élevées à \$144,775,000. Sur ce chiffre les États-Unis figurent pour \$14,961,000, soit 10.38 pour cent et sur les exportations s'élevant à \$216,000,000 les États-Unis figurent pour \$89,108,000 soit 41.13 pour cent.

En 1905, les importations de Costa Rica se sont élevées à \$5,239,000. Sur cette somme les États-Unis figurent pour \$2,706,000, soit 51.65 pour cent, et sur les exportations s'élevant à \$8,138,000 les États-Unis figurent pour \$3,836,000, soit 47.14 pour cent. En 1906 les importations de Costa Rica se sont élevées à \$4,715,510. Sur cette somme les États-Unis figurent pour \$2,437,381.

En 1905, les importations de Guatémala se sont élevées à \$6,844,000. Sur cette somme les États-Unis figurent pour \$2,707,000, soit 39.55 pour cent, et sur les exportations s'élevant à \$8,238,000 les États-Unis figurent pour \$2,875,000, soit 34.90 pour cent. En 1906, les exportations des États-Unis au Guatémala se sont élevées à \$2,980,172 et les importations se sont élevées à \$2,822,020.

En 1905, les importations du Honduras se sont élevées à \$2,293,000. Sur cette somme les États-Unis figurent pour \$1,690,000 ou 73.70 pour cent, et sur les exportations s'élevant à \$5,564,000, les États-Unis figurent pour \$4,623,000, soit 83.09 pour cent. En 1906, les exportations des États-Unis au Honduras se sont élevées à \$1,896,204 et les importations à \$2,204,692.

En 1904, dernière année pour laquelle on a pu avoir des statistiques du Nicaragua, les importations de ce pays se sont élevées à \$3,202,000. Sur cette somme les États-Unis figurent pour \$1,668,000, soit 52.09 pour cent, et sur les exportations s'élevant à \$3,926,000, les États-Unis figurent pour \$2,089,000, soit 53.21 pour cent. En 1905 et 1906 les exportations des États-Unis au Nicaragua se sont élevées à \$1,833,595 et \$2,041,251 respectivement et les importations du Nicaragua aux États-Unis se sont élevées à \$1,433,815 et \$1,331,172 pour les mêmes périodes.

Les exportations des États-Unis au Panama se sont élevées à \$7,731,564 en 1905, et à \$14,239,471 en 1906, et les importations de

Panama aux États-Unis se sont élevées à \$879,145 et à \$1,448,686 pour les années correspondantes.

En 1905, les importations du Salvador se sont élevées à \$4,346,000. Sur cette somme les États-Unis figurent pour \$1,355,000, soit 31.18 pour cent, et sur les exportations s'élevant à \$5,640,000 les États-Unis figurent pour \$1,225,000, soit 23.49 pour cent. En 1906 les importations des États-Unis au Salvador se sont élevées à \$1,321,765 et les importations à \$1,216,262.

En 1906 les importations de Cuba se sont élevées à \$98,530,622. Sur cette somme les États-Unis figurent pour \$47,717,618 ou plus de 48 pour cent, et sur les exportations s'élevant à \$106,258,618 les États-Unis figurent pour \$88,175,451 ou plus de 82 pour cent.

Du mois d'octobre 1904 au mois de septembre 1905, inclusivement, les importations d'Haïti se sont élevées à \$3,871,069. Sur cette somme les États-Unis figurent pour \$2,746,851 ou plus de 71 pour cent. Les exportations des États-Unis à Haïti se sont élevées à \$2,916,379 en 1905 et à \$3,966,425 en 1906, et les importations d'Haïti aux États-Unis se sont élevées à \$1,171,303, et \$1,036,330 pour les années correspondantes.

En 1906 les importations de la République Dominicaine se sont élevées à \$4,065,437. Sur cette somme les États-Unis figurent pour \$2,271,292 ou plus de 48 pour cent, et sur les exportations s'élevant à \$6,536,379 les États-Unis figurent pour \$3,464,425 ou 53 pour cent. En 1905 les importations de la République Dominicaine se sont élevées à \$2,737,000. Sur cette somme les États-Unis figurent pour \$1,961,000 ou 71.65 pour cent et sur les exportations s'élevant à \$6,881,000 les États-Unis figurent pour \$4,484,000 ou 65.16 pour cent.

En 1905, les importations du Chili se sont élevées à \$71,868,000. Sur cette somme les États-Unis figurent pour \$7,129,000, ou 9.92 pour cent, et sur les exportations s'élevant à \$103,223,000 les États-Unis figurent pour \$15,693,000, ou 15.20 pour cent. En 1906 les exportations des États-Unis au Chili se sont élevées à \$9,392,453, et les importations à \$18,146,232.

Les exportations des États-Unis en Colombie se sont élevées en 1905 à \$3,635,417 et en 1906 à \$2,961,671, et les importations de Colombie aux États-Unis se sont élevées à \$6,268,939 et \$6,669,461 pour les deux années en question. En 1904 les importations de la Colombie se sont élevées à \$14,453,000. Sur cette somme les États-Unis figurent pour \$4,936,000 ou 34.15 pour cent, et sur les exportations s'élevant à \$12,658,000 les États-Unis figurent pour \$6,837,000 ou 54.01 pour cent.

En 1905, les importations de l'Équateur se sont élevées à \$7,657,000. Sur cette somme les États-Unis figurent pour \$2,210,000

ou 28.86 pour cent et sur les exportations s'élevant à \$9,468,000 les États-Unis figurent pour \$2,468,000 ou 27.32 pour cent. En 1906, les exportations des États-Unis à l'Équateur se sont élevées à \$1,834,756 et les importations à \$3,281,684.

En 1906, les importations du Mexique se sont élevées à \$109,884,000. Sur cette somme les États-Unis figurent pour \$72,509,000, soit 65.99 pour cent, et sur les exportations s'élevant à \$135,027,000 les États-Unis figurent pour \$92,633,000 ou 68.6 pour cent.

En 1904, dernière année pour laquelle on a pu se procurer des statistiques du Paraguay, les importations de ce pays se sont élevées à \$3,566,000. Sur ce chiffre les États-Unis figurent pour \$125,000 ou 3.51 pour cent. Pour la même année les exportations se sont élevées à \$3,179,000, mais on n'a pas le chiffre pour lequel les États-Unis figurent dans ce total. Les exportations des États-Unis au Paraguay se sont élevées à \$6,719, en 1905, et à \$110,496 en 1906, et les importations se sont élevées à \$2,205 et \$1,200 pour les années en question.

En 1904, les importations du Pérou se sont élevées à \$20,916,000. Sur ce chiffre les États-Unis figurent pour \$3,761,000, soit 17.98 pour cent, et sur les exportations s'élevant à \$19,790,000 les États-Unis figurent pour \$1,849,000 ou 9.34 pour cent.

Les exportations des États-Unis au Pérou se sont élevées à \$4,287,-228 en 1905 et à \$5,193,455 en 1906, et les importations du Pérou aux États-Unis se sont élevées à \$2,608,665 et \$2,933,508 pour les années en question.

En 1904 les importations de l'Uruguay se sont élevées à \$21,938,000. Sur cette somme les États-Unis figurent pour \$2,121,000 ou 9.67 pour cent et sur les exportations s'élevant à \$39,793,000 les États-Unis figurent pour \$2,137,000 ou 5.37 pour cent. Les exportations des États-Unis dans l'Uruguay se sont élevées à \$2,703,761 en 1905 et à \$3,160,606 en 1906, et les importations de l'Uruguay aux États-Unis se sont élevées à \$3,629,495 et \$2,453,013 pour les années correspondantes.

En 1906 les importations du Venezuela se sont élevées à \$8,676,000. Sur cette somme les États-Unis figurent pour \$2,622,000 ou 30.22 pour cent, et sur les exportations s'élevant à \$15,630,000 les États-Unis figurent pour \$4,862,000 ou 31.11 pour cent. Les exportations des États-Unis au Venezuela se sont élevées à \$3,208,864 en 1905 et à \$3,310,518 en 1906, et les importations du Venezuela aux États-Unis se sont élevées à \$7,010,357 et \$7,789,890 pour les années en question.

ÉTATS-UNIS.

COMMERCE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE..

IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS.

On trouvera à la page 1397 le dernier rapport du commerce entre les États-Unis et l'Amérique latine, extrait de la compilation faite par le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère du Commerce et du Travail. Le rapport a trait au mois d'avril 1907 et donne un tableau comparatif de ce mois avec le mois correspondant de l'année 1906. Il donne aussi un tableau des dix mois finissant au mois d'avril 1907, en les comparant avec la période correspondante de l'année précédente. On sait que les chiffres des différents bureaux de douane montrant les importations et les exportations pour un mois quelconque ne sont reçus au Ministère des Finances que le 20 du mois suivant, et qu'il faut un certain temps pour les compiler et les faire imprimer, de sorte que les résultats pour le mois d'avril ne peuvent être publiés avant le mois de juin.

COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR EN AVRIL 1907.

D'après le rapport publié par le Département du Commerce et du Travail, le commerce extérieur des États-Unis pour le mois d'avril 1907 fait ressortir des bénéfices considérables sur le même mois de l'année 1906, les importations s'élevant à \$129,554,075 et les exportations à \$157,444,281, contre \$107,318,081 et \$141,946,383 pour les importations et les exportations du mois d'avril 1906.

Pour les dix mois finissant en avril 1907, les importations font ressortir une valeur de \$1,195,399,276 contre \$1,020,873,178 pour la même période de l'année précédente et les exportations se chiffrent à \$1,608,344,680 contre \$1,488,282,130 pour les dix premiers mois de l'année précédente.

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Bookman (The). New York. Monthly.

Bulletin of the American Geographical Society. New York.

Bulletin of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia. Philadelphia. Monthly.

- Buyer's Index. New York. Semimonthly. (Alternate Spanish and English editions.)
 Century Magazine. New York. Monthly.
 El Comercio. New York. Monthly.
 Current Literature. New York. Monthly.
 Dun's Review. New York. Weekly.
 Dun's Review. International edition. New York. Monthly.
 Engineering Magazine. New York. Monthly.
 Engineering and Mining Journal. New York. Weekly.
 Engineering News. New York. Weekly.
 Export Implement Age. Philadelphia. Monthly.
 Exporters and Importers Journal. New York. Monthly.
 * Forum (The). New York. Quarterly.
 Independent (The). New York. Weekly.
 India Rubber World. New York. Monthly.
 Journal of American History. New Haven, Conn. Quarterly.
 Journal of Geography. New York. Monthly.
 Library Journal. New York. Monthly.
 Literary Digest. New York. Weekly.
 Mines and Minerals. Scranton, Pa. Monthly.
 Mining World. Chicago. Weekly.
 Modern Mexico. St. Louis. Monthly.
 Monthly Consular and Trade Reports. (Department of Commerce and Labor.)
 Washington. Monthly.
 National Geographic Magazine. New York. Monthly.
 North American Review. New York. Monthly.
 Novedades (Las). New York. Weekly.
 Outlook (The). New York. Weekly.
 Pan-American Review. New York. Monthly.
 Patent and Trade Mark Review. New York. Monthly.
 Scientific American. New York. Weekly.
 Scientific American. Export Edition. New York. Monthly.
 Sister Republics. Denver, Colo. Monthly.
 Tea and Coffee Trade Journal. New York. Monthly.
 United States Tobacco Journal. New York. Weekly.
 World To-day (The). Chicago. Monthly.
 World's Work. New York. Monthly.

URUGUAY.

- Anales del Departamento de Gandería y Agricultura. Montevideo. Monthly.
 *Montevideo Times. Montevideo. Daily.
 Revista de la Asociación Rural del Uruguay. Montevideo. Monthly.
 Revista de la Unión Industrial Uruguaya. Montevideo. Semimonthly.

VENEZUELA.

- Boletín de Estadística. Caracas. Monthly.
 El Fonógrafo. Maracaibo. Daily.
 El Heraldo Industrial. Caracas. Semimonthly.
 Gaceta Oficial. Caracas. Daily.
 *Venezuelan Herald. Caracas.

ADDITIONS TO THE PERIODICAL FILES DURING MAY, 1907.

- American Political Science Review. Baltimore, Md. Quarterly.
 El Porvenir. Cartagena, Colombia. Daily.
 La Lucha. Habana, Cuba. Daily.

HONORARY CORRESPONDING MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Countries.	Names.	Residence.
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Brazil	Dezembargador Antonio Bezerra	Pará.
	Firmino da Silva	Florianopolis.
Chile.....	Señor Don Moisés Vargas	Santiago.
Colombia.....	Señor Don Rufino Gutiérrez.....	Bogotá.
Costa Rica	Señor Don Manuel Aragón	San José.
Cuba	Señor Don Antonio S. de Bustamante	Havana.
	Señor Don Lincoln de Zayas.....	Havana.
Dominican Republic.	Señor Don José Gabriel García ^b	Santo Domingo.
Ecuador.....	Señor Don Francisco Andrade Marín.....	Quito.
	Señor Don Luis Alberto Carbo	Guayaquil.
Guatemala.....	Señor Don Antonio Batres Jáuregui.....	Guatemala City.
	Señor Don Rafael Montúfar	Guatemala City.
Haiti.....	Monsieur Georges Sylvain	Port au Prince.
Honduras	Señor Don E. Constantino Fiallos'	Tegucigalpa.
Mexico.....	Señor Don Francisco L. de la Barra.....	City of Mexico.
	Señor Don Antonio García Cubas	City of Mexico.
	Señor Don Fernando Ferrari Pérez	City of Mexico.
Nicaragua	Señor Don José D. Gámez.....	Managua.
Paraguay	Señor Don José S. Decoud	Asunción.
Panama	Señor Don Samuel Lewis.....	Panama.
	Señor Don Ramón M. Valdés.....	Panama.
Peru	Señor Don Alejandro Garland	Lima.
Salvador.....	Señor Dr. Don Salvador Gallegos	San Salvador.
Uruguay.....	Señor Don José I. Schiffiano	Montevideo.
Venezuela	Señor General Don Manuel Landaeta Rosales.	Caracas.
	Señor Don Francisco de Paula Alamo.....	Caracas.

^aHonorary corresponding member of the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain.^bCorresponding member of the Academia Nacional de la Historia de Venezuela

LATIN-AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES IN THE UNITED STATES.

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	Absent.
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	Office of Legation, 1329 Eighteenth street NW., Washington, D. C.
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Ecuador	Señor Don LUIS FELIPE CARBO,
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Guatemala	Señor Dr. Don LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE,
	Office of Legation, "The Highlands," Washington, D. C.
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	Office of Legation, 1429 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D. C.
Honduras	Señor Dr. Don JOSÉ ROSA PACAS,
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Nicaragua	Señor Don LUIS F. COREA,
	Office of Legation, 2003 O street, Washington, D. C.
Panama	Señor Don J. DOMINGO DE OBALDÍA,
	Absent.
	Señor Don JOSÉ AGUSTÍN ARANGO,
	Office of Legation, "The Highlands," Washington, D. C.
Peru	Señor Don FELIPE PARDO,
	Summer address, "Overledge," Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass.
Salvador	Señor Don FEDERICO MEJÍA,
	Office of Legation, "The Arlington."
Uruguay	Señor Dr. Don LUIS MELIAN LAFINUR,
	Office of Legation, 1416 Twenty-first street, Washington, D. C.

MINISTER RESIDENT.

Dominican Republic	Señor Don EMILIO C. JOUBERT,
	"The Shoreham," Washington, D. C.

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Brazil	Mr. SYLVINO GURGEL DO AMARAL,
	Office of Embassy, 1710 H street, Washington, D. C.
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	Office of Legation, "The Rochambeau," Washington, D. C.
Cuba	Señor Don ARTURO PARDÓ Y ALMEIDA,
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Honduras	Señor Dr. SALVADOR CÓRDOVA,
	Office of Legation, care of Consulate-General of Honduras, New York City.
Venezuela	Señor Don AUGUSTO F. PULIDO,
	"The Rochambeau," Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES IN THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

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Mexico	DAVID E. THOMPSON, Mexico.

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Argentine Republic	A. M. BEAUPRÉ, Buenos Ayres.
Bolivia	WILLIAM B. SORSBY, La Paz.
Chile	JOHN HICKS, Santiago.
Colombia	THOMAS C. DAWSON, Bogotá.
Costa Rica	WILLIAM L. MERRY, San José.
Cuba	EDWIN V. MORGAN, Havana.
Ecuador	WILLIAMS C. FOX, Quito.
Guatemala	JOSEPH W. J. LEE, Guatemala City.
Haiti	HENRY W. FURNISS, Port au Prince.
Honduras	(See Guatemala.)
Nicaragua	(See Costa Rica.)
Panama	HERBERT G. SQUIERS, Panama.
Paraguay	(See Uruguay.)
Peru	LESLIE COMBS, Lima.
Salvador	(See Costa Rica.)
Uruguay	EDWARD C. O'BRIEN, Montevideo.
Venezuela	W. W. RUSSELL, Caracas.

MINISTER RESIDENT AND CONSUL-GENERAL.

Dominican Republic	FENTON R. MCCREERY, Santo Domingo.
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RATES OF POSTAGE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

The rates of postage from the United States to all foreign countries and colonies (except Canada, Mexico, and Cuba) are as follows:

	Cents.
Letters, per 15 grams ($\frac{1}{2}$ ounce).....	5
Single postal cards, each	2
Double postal cards, each	4
Newspapers and other printed matter, per 2 ounces.....	1
Commercial papers.....	5
{ Packets not in excess of 10 ounces.....	1
{ Packets in excess of 10 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.....	2
Samples of merchandise.....	1
{ Packets not in excess of 4 ounces.....	1
{ Packets in excess of 4 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.....	8
Registration fee on letters and other articles.....	1

Ordinary letters for any foreign country (except Canada, Mexico, and Cuba) must be forwarded, whether any postage is prepaid on them or not. All other mailable matter must be prepaid, at least partially.

Matter mailed in the United States addressed to Mexico is subject to the same postage rates and conditions as it would be if it were addressed for delivery in the United States, except that articles of miscellaneous merchandise (fourth-class matter) not sent as *bona fide* trade samples should be sent by "Parcels Post;" and that the following articles are *absolutely excluded* from the mails without regard to the amount of postage prepaid or the manner in which they are wrapped:

All sealed packages, other than letters in their usual and ordinary form; *all* packages (including packages of second-class matter) which weigh more than 4 pounds 6 ounces, except such as are sent by "Parcels Post;" publications which violate any copyright law of Mexico.


Single volumes of printed books in *unsealed packages* are transmissible to Mexico in the regular mails without limit as to weight.

Unsealed packages of mailable merchandise may be sent by "Parcels Post" to Bolivia, British Guiana, British Honduras, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Salvador, and Venezuela, at the rates named on page xv.

PROHIBITED ARTICLES TO ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Poisons, explosives, and inflammable articles, live or dead animals, insects (especially the Colorado beetle), reptiles, fruit or vegetable matter liable to decomposition, and substances exhaling a bad odor, excluded from transmission in domestic mails as being in themselves, either from their form or nature, liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise injure the contents of the mail bags, or the persons of those engaged in the postal service; also obscene, lewd, or lascivious books, pamphlets, etc., and letters and circulars concerning lotteries, so-called gift concerts, etc. (also excluded from domestic mails); postal cards or letters addressed to go around the world; letters or packages (except those to Mexico) containing gold or silver substances, jewelry or precious articles; any packet whatever containing articles liable to customs duties in the countries addressed (except Cuba and Mexico); articles other than letters which are not prepaid at least partly; articles other than letters or postal cards containing writing in the nature of personal correspondence, unless fully prepaid at the rate of letter postage; articles of a nature likely to soil or injure the correspondence; packets of commercial papers and prints of all kinds, the weight of which exceeds 2 kilograms (4 pounds 6 ounces), or the size 18 inches in any direction, except *rolls* of prints, which may measure 30 inches in length by 4 inches in diameter; postal cards not of United States origin, and United States postal cards of the largest ("C") size (except as letters), and except also the reply halves of double postal cards received from foreign countries.

There is, moreover, reserved to the Government of every country of the Postal Union the right to refuse to convey over its territory, or to deliver, as well, articles liable to the reduced rate in regard to which the laws, ordinances, or decrees which regulate the conditions of their publication or of their circulation in that country have not been complied with.

 Full and complete information relative to all regulations can be obtained from the United States Postal Guide.

FOREIGN MAILS.

TABLE SHOWING THE RATES OF POSTAGE CHARGED IN LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES ON ARTICLES SENT BY MAIL TO THE UNITED STATES.

Countries.	Letters, per 15 grams, equal to one-half ounce.		Single postal cards, each. ^a		Other articles, per 50 grams, equal to 2 ounces.		Charge for registration.	Charge for return receipt.
	Currency of country.	Cen- times.	Currency of country.	Cen- times.	Currency of country.	Cen- times.		
Argentina Republic.....	15 centavos.....	35	6 centavos.....	15	3 centavos.....	10	24 centavos.....	12 centavos.
Bolivia via Panama.....	22 centavos.....	55	8 centavos.....	20	6 centavos.....	15	20 centavos.....	10 centavos.
Bolivia via other routes.....	20 centavos.....	50	6 centavos.....	15	4 centavos.....	10	400 reis.....	200 reis.
Brazil.....	300 reis.....	35	100 reis.....	10	50 reis.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Chile.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Colombia.....	20 centavos.....	50	4 centavos.....	10	2 centavos.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Costa Rica.....	10 centimos.....	25	3 centimos.....	7½	2 centimos.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Cuba ^b	10 centavos.....	25	3 centavos.....	10	2 centavos.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo).....	10 centavos.....	50	2 centavos.....	10	1 penny.....	10	2 pence.....	2½ pence.
Ecuador.....	4 pence.....	40	1 penny.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Falkland Islands.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	2 centimes de gourde.....	5 centimes de gourde.
Guatemala.....	10 centimes de gourde.....	50	3 centimes de gourde.....	15	2 centimes de gourde.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Haiti.....	15 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Honduras.....	5 cents.....	25	2 cents.....	10	2 cents.....	10	10 cents.....	5 cents.
Honduras, British.....	5 centavos.....	50	5 centavos.....	15	1 centavo.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Mexico.....	15 centavos.....	50	5 centavos.....	15	5 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Nicaragua.....	60 centavos.....	50	8 centavos.....	15	8 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Paraguay.....	20 centavos.....	50	6 centavos.....	15	4 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Peru via San Francisco.....	22 centavos.....	55	8 centavos.....	20	6 centavos.....	15	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Peru via Panama.....	11 centavos.....	55	3 centavos.....	15	3 centavos.....	15	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Porto Rico ^b	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Salvador via Panama.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Salvador via other routes.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Uruguay.....	50 centimos.....	50	15 centimos.....	15	10 centimos.....	10	50 centimos.....	25 centimos.
Venezuela.....	5 cents.....	25	2 cents.....	10	1 cent.....	5	10 cents Dutch.....	10 cents Dutch.
British Guiana.....	25 cents Dutch.....	50	7½ cents Dutch.....	15	5 cents Dutch.....	10	10 cents Dutch.....	10 centimes.
Dutch Guiana.....	25 centimes.....		10 centimes.....		5 centimes.....		25 centimes.....	
French Guiana.....								

^a The rate for a reply-paid (double) card is double the rate named in this column.

^b United States domestic rates and conditions.

PARCELS-POST REGULATIONS.

TABLE SHOWING THE LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES TO WHICH PARCELS MAY BE SENT FROM THE UNITED STATES; THE DIMENSIONS, WEIGHT, AND RATES OF POSTAGE APPLICABLE TO PARCELS, AND THE EXCHANGE POST-OFFICES WHICH MAY DISPATCH AND RECEIVE PARCELS-POST MAILS.

COUNTRIES.	ALLOWABLE DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS OF PARCELS.				POSTAGE.		EXCHANGE POST-OFFICES.	
	Greatest length.	Greatest length and girth combined.	Greatest girth.	Greatest weight.	For a parcel not exceeding 1 pound.	For every additional pound or fraction of a pound.	UNITED STATES.	LATIN AMERICA.
	<i>Ft. in.</i>	<i>Ft.</i>	<i>Ft.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>		
Bolivia	3 6	6	.....	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	La Paz.
Chile	3 6	6	.....	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	Valparaíso.
Colombia	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12	} All offices authorized to exchange mails between the two countries.	
Costa Rica	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12		
Ecuador	3 6	6	.....	11	20	20		
Guatemala	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Guatemala City, Retalhuleu, and Puerto Barrios.
Guiana, British	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	
Honduras	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Tegucigalpa, Puerto Cortez, Amapala, and Trujillo.
Honduras, British	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New Orleans	Belize.
Mexico	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	
Nicaragua	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Bluefields, San Juan del Norte, and Corinto.
Salvador	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York and San Francisco.	San Salvador.
Venezuela	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	

UNITED STATES CONSULATES IN LATIN AMERICA.

Frequent application is made to the Bureau for the address of United States Consuls in the South and Central American Republics. Those desiring to correspond with any Consul can do so by addressing "The United States Consulate" at the point named. Letters thus addressed must be delivered to the proper person. It must be understood, however, that it is not the duty of Consuls to devote their time to private business, and that all such letters may properly be treated as personal, and any labor involved may be subject to charge therefor.

The following is a list of United States Consulates in the different Republics (consular agencies are given in italics):

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC— <i>Bahia Blanca.</i> Buenos Ayres. <i>Cordoba.</i> Rosario.	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—Cont'd. <i>Samana.</i> <i>Sanchez.</i> Santo Domingo.	MEXICO—Continued. Monterey. Nogales. Nuevo Laredo. <i>Oaxaca.</i> Parral. Progreso. <i>Puebla.</i> Saltillo. <i>San Luis Potosi.</i> <i>Sierra Mojada.</i> Tampico. <i>Tlaxotalpan.</i> <i>Topolobampo.</i> <i>Torreón.</i> Tuxpan, Vera Cruz. Veracruz. <i>Victoria.</i> <i>Zacatecas.</i>
BRAZIL— <i>Aracaju.</i> Bahia. <i>Ceara.</i> <i>Maceio.</i> <i>Manaos.</i> <i>Maranhão.</i> <i>Natal.</i> Para. Pernambuco. Rio de Janeiro. <i>Rio Grande do Sul.</i> Santos. <i>Victoria.</i>	ECUADOR— <i>Bahia de Caraquez.</i> <i>Esmeraldas.</i> Guayaquil. <i>Manta.</i> GUATEMALA— <i>Champerico.</i> Guatemala. <i>Livingston.</i> <i>Ocos.</i> <i>San José de Guatemala.</i>	NICARAGUA— <i>Bluefields.</i> Cape Gracias á Dios. <i>Corinto.</i> Managua. <i>Matagalpa.</i> San Juan del Norte. <i>San Juan del Sur.</i>
CHILE— <i>Antofagasta.</i> <i>Arica.</i> <i>Caldera.</i> <i>Coquimbo.</i> <i>Coronel.</i> Iquique. <i>Punta Arenas.</i> <i>Talcahuano.</i> <i>Valdivia.</i> Valparaíso.	HAITI— <i>Aux Cayes.</i> Cape Haitien, <i>Gonaïves.</i> <i>Jacmel.</i> <i>Jeremie.</i> <i>Miragoane.</i> <i>Pétit Godève.</i> Port au Prince. <i>Port de Paix.</i> <i>St. Marc.</i>	PANAMA— <i>Bocas del Toro.</i> Colon. <i>David.</i> Panama. <i>Santiago.</i>
COLOMBIA— Barranquilla. Bogotá. <i>Bucaramanga.</i> <i>Calí.</i> Cartagena. <i>Cucuta.</i> <i>Honda.</i> <i>Santa Marta.</i> <i>Quibdó.</i>	HONDURAS— <i>Amapala.</i> <i>Bonacca.</i> Ceiba. Puerto Cortes. <i>San Juancito.</i> <i>San Pedro Sula.</i> <i>Tegucigalpa.</i> <i>Tela.</i> <i>Truzillo.</i> Ruatán. Utilla.	PARAGUAY— Asunción.
COSTA RICA— Puerto Limón. <i>Punta Arenas.</i> San José.	MEXICO— Acapulco. Aguascalientes. <i>Alamos.</i> <i>Campeche.</i> <i>Cananea.</i> Chihuahua. Ciudad Juárez. Ciudad Porfirio Díaz. <i>Coatzacoalcas.</i> Durango. Ensenada. <i>Frontera.</i> <i>Guadalajara.</i> <i>Guanajuato.</i> <i>Guaymas.</i> Hermosillo. Jalapa. <i>Laguna de Terminos.</i> La Paz. Manzanillo. Matamoros. Mazatlan. Mexico.	PERU— Callao. <i>Chimbote.</i> <i>Eten.</i> Iquitos. <i>Mollendo.</i> <i>Paila.</i> <i>Salaverry.</i>
CUBA— <i>Banes.</i> <i>Baracoa.</i> <i>Caibarien.</i> <i>Cardenas.</i> Cienfuegos. Habana. <i>Manzanillo.</i> <i>Matanzas.</i> <i>Nuevitas.</i> <i>Sagua la Grande.</i> <i>Santa Clara.</i> Santiago.		SALVADOR— <i>Acajulla.</i> <i>La Libertad.</i> <i>La Unión.</i> San Salvador.
		URUGUAY— Montevideo.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC— <i>Azuá.</i> <i>Macoris.</i> <i>Monte Christi.</i> <i>Puerto Plata.</i>		VENEZUELA— <i>Barcelona.</i> Caracas. <i>Carupano.</i> <i>Ciudad Bolívar.</i> <i>Coro.</i> <i>La Guayra.</i> Maracaibo. Puerto Cabello. <i>Tovar.</i> <i>Valera.</i>

CONSULATES OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS IN THE UNITED STATES.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.		COSTA RICA.	
Alabama.....	Mobile.	Alabama.....	Mobile.
California.....	San Francisco.	California.....	San Francisco.
District of Columbia.....	Washington.	Canal Zone.....	Colon.
Florida.....	Fernandina.		Panama.
	Pensacola.		Denver.
Georgia.....	Savannah.	Colorado.....	Chicago.
Illinois.....	Chicago.	Louisiana.....	New Orleans.
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.	Maryland.....	Baltimore.
Maine.....	Portland.	Massachusetts.....	Boston.
Maryland.....	Baltimore.	Missouri.....	St. Louis.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.	New York.....	New York City.
Mississippi.....	Gulf Port and Ship Island.	Oregon.....	Portland.
	Pascagoula.	Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
Missouri.....	St. Louis.	Porto Rico.....	San Juan.
New York.....	New York City.	Texas.....	Galveston.
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.	Virginia.....	Norfolk.
Philippine Islands.....	Manila.		
Virginia.....	Norfolk.		
BOLIVIA.		CUBA.	
California.....	San Diego.	Alabama.....	Mobile.
	San Francisco.	California.....	Los Angeles.
	Chicago.	Florida.....	Fernandina.
Illinois.....	Baltimore.		Jacksonville.
Maryland.....	Kansas City.		Key West.
Missouri.....	New York City.		Pensacola.
New York.....	Philadelphia.		Tampa.
Pennsylvania.....		Georgia.....	Brunswick.
			Savannah.
BRAZIL.		Illinois.....	Chicago.
Alabama.....	Mobile.	Kentucky.....	Louisville.
California.....	San Francisco.	Louisiana.....	New Orleans.
Florida.....	Fernandina.	Maine.....	Portland.
	Pensacola.	Maryland.....	Baltimore.
Georgia.....	Brunswick.	Massachusetts.....	Boston.
	Savannah.	Michigan.....	Detroit.
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.	Mississippi.....	Gulfport.
Maine.....	Calais.	Missouri.....	St. Louis.
Maryland.....	Baltimore.	New York.....	New York City.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.	Ohio.....	Cincinnati.
Mississippi.....	Gulfport.	Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
	Pascagoula.	Porto Rico.....	Arecibo.
Missouri.....	St. Louis.		Mayagüez.
New York.....	New York City.		Ponce.
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.		San Juan.
Porto Rico.....	San Juan.	Texas.....	Galveston.
Virginia.....	Norfolk.	Virginia.....	Newport News.
	Richmond.		Norfolk.
CHILE.		DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.	
California.....	San Francisco.	Illinois.....	Chicago.
Canal Zone.....	Panama.	Maryland.....	Baltimore.
Georgia.....	Savannah.	Massachusetts.....	Boston.
Hawaii.....	Honolulu.	New York.....	New York City.
Illinois.....	Chicago.	North Carolina.....	Wilmington.
Maryland.....	Baltimore.	Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.	Porto Rico.....	Aguadilla.
New York.....	New York City.		Arecibo.
Oregon.....	Portland.		Humacao.
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.		Mayagüez.
Philippine Islands.....	Manila.		Ponce.
Porto Rico.....	San Juan.		San Juan.
Washington.....	Port Townsend.		Vieques.
	Tacoma.		
COLOMBIA.		ECUADOR.	
Alabama.....	Mobile.	California.....	Los Angeles.
California.....	San Francisco.		San Francisco.
Connecticut.....	New Haven.	Illinois.....	Chicago.
Florida.....	Tampa.	Louisiana.....	New Orleans.
Illinois.....	Chicago.	Massachusetts.....	Boston.
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.	New York.....	New York City.
Maryland.....	Baltimore.	Ohio.....	Cincinnati.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.	Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
Michigan.....	Detroit.	Philippine Islands.....	Manila.
Missouri.....	St. Louis.	South Carolina.....	Charleston.
New York.....	New York City.	Virginia.....	Norfolk.
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.		
Porto Rico.....	San Juan.		
Virginia.....	Norfolk.		
		GUATEMALA.	
		Alabama.....	Mobile.
		California.....	San Diego.
			San Francisco.
		Florida.....	Pensacola.
		Illinois.....	Chicago.

CONSULATES OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS—Continued.

GUATEMALA—Continued.

Kansas.....	Kansas City.
Kentucky.....	Louisville.
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.
Maryland.....	Baltimore.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.
Missouri.....	St. Louis.
New York.....	New York City.
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
Porto Rico.....	San Juan.
Texas.....	Galveston.
Washington.....	Seattle.

HAITI.

Alabama.....	Mobile.
Georgia.....	Savannah.
Illinois.....	Chicago.
Maine.....	Bangor.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.
New York.....	New York City.
North Carolina.....	Wilmington.
Porto Rico.....	Mayagüez.
	San Juan.

HONDURAS.

Alabama.....	Mobile.
California.....	Los Angeles.
	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
Illinois.....	Chicago.
Kansas.....	Kansas City.
Kentucky.....	Louisville.
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.
Maryland.....	Baltimore.
Michigan.....	Detroit.
Missouri.....	St. Louis.
New York.....	New York City.
Ohio.....	Cincinnati.
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
Texas.....	Galveston.
Washington.....	Seattle.

MEXICO.

Alabama.....	Mobile.
Arizona.....	Bisbee.
	Clifton.
	Douglas.
	Naco.
	Nogales.
	Phoenix.
	Solomonsville.
	Tucson.
	Yuma.
California.....	Calexico.
	Los Angeles.
	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
	Ancon.
Canal Zone.....	Denver.
Colorado.....	Pensacola.
Florida.....	Honolulu.
Hawaii.....	Chicago.
Illinois.....	Louisville.
Kentucky.....	New Orleans.
Louisiana.....	Baltimore.
Maryland.....	Boston.
Massachusetts.....	Pascagoula.
Mississippi.....	Kansas City.
Missouri.....	St. Louis.
New York.....	New York City.
Ohio.....	Cincinnati.
Oregon.....	Portland.
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
Philippine Islands.....	Manila.
Porto Rico.....	Mayagüez.
	Ponce.
	San Juan.
	Brownsville.
	Eagle Pass.
	El Paso.
	Galveston.
	Laredo.
	Port Arthur.
	Rio Grande City.
	Sabine Pass.
	San Antonio.
	Solomonsville.
Texas.....	

MEXICO—Continued.

Virginia.....	Norfolk.
Washington.....	Tocoma.

NICARAGUA.

Alabama.....	Mobile.
California.....	Los Angeles.
	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
Illinois.....	Chicago.
Kansas.....	Kansas City.
Kentucky.....	Louisville.
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.
Maryland.....	Baltimore.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.
Michigan.....	Detroit.
Missouri.....	St. Louis.
New York.....	New York City.
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
Philippine Islands.....	Manila.
Porto Rico.....	Ponce.
	San Juan.
Texas.....	Galveston.
Virginia.....	Norfolk.
Washington.....	Newport News.
	Seattle.

PANAMA.

Alabama.....	Mobile.
California.....	San Francisco.
Georgia.....	Atlanta.
Hawaii.....	Hilo.
Illinois.....	Chicago.
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.
Maryland.....	Baltimore.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.
Missouri.....	St. Louis.
New York.....	New York City.
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
Porto Rico.....	San Juan.
Tennessee.....	Chattanooga.
Texas.....	Galveston.
Washington.....	Port Arthur.
	Puget Sound.

PARAGUAY.

Alabama.....	Mobile.
Delaware.....	Wilmington.
District of Columbia.....	Washington.
Georgia.....	Savannah.
Illinois.....	Chicago.
Indiana.....	Indianapolis.
Maryland.....	Baltimore.
Michigan.....	Detroit.
Missouri.....	Kansas City.
	St. Louis.
New Jersey.....	Newark.
	Trenton.
New York.....	Buffalo.
	New York City.
Ohio.....	Rochester.
Pennsylvania.....	Cincinnati.
Porto Rico.....	Philadelphia.
Virginia.....	San Juan.
	Norfolk.
	Richmond.

PERU.

California.....	Los Angeles.
	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
Canal Zone.....	Panama.
Georgia.....	Savannah.
Hawaii.....	Honolulu.
Illinois.....	Chicago.
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.
Maryland.....	Baltimore.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.
New York.....	New York City.
Oregon.....	Portland.
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
Porto Rico.....	San Juan.
South Carolina.....	Charleston.
Washington.....	Port Townsend.

CONSULATES OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS—Continued.

SALVADOR.		URUGUAY—Continued.	
California.....	San Diego.	Mississippi.....	Pascagoula.
Louisiana.....	San Francisco.	Missouri.....	St. Louis.
Massachusetts.....	New Orleans.	New York.....	New York City.
Missouri.....	Boston.	Ohio.....	Cincinnati.
New York.....	St. Louis.	Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
	New York City.	Philippine Islands.....	Manila.
		South Carolina.....	Charleston.
		Texas.....	Galveston.
			Port Arthur and
			Sabine Pass.
		Virginia.....	Norfolk.
			Richmond.
URUGUAY.		VENEZUELA.	
Alabama.....	Mobile.	California.....	San Francisco.
California.....	San Francisco.	Illinois.....	Chicago.
Florida.....	Apalachicola.	Louisiana.....	New Orleans.
	Fernandina.	New York.....	New York City.
	Jacksonville.	Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
	Pensacola.	Philippine Islands.....	Cebu.
Georgia.....	St. Augustine.	Porto Rico.....	Arecibo.
	Brunswick.		Mayagüez.
	Savannah.		Ponce.
Illinois.....	Chicago.		San Juan.
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.		
Maine.....	Bangor.		
	Calais.		
	Portland.		
Maryland.....	Baltimore.		
Massachusetts.....	Boston.		

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The following table gives the chief weights and measures in commercial use in Mexico and the Republics of Central and South America, and their equivalents in the United States:

Denomination.	Where used.	United States equivalents.
Are	Metric	0.02471 acre.
Arobe	Paraguay	25 pounds.
Arroba (dry)	Argentine Republic	25.3171 pounds.
Do	Brazil	32.38 pounds.
Do	Cuba	25.3664 pounds.
Do	Venezuela	25.4024 pounds.
Arroba (liquid)	Cuba and Venezuela	4.263 gallons.
Barril	Argentine Republic and Mexico	20.0787 gallons.
Carga	Mexico and Salvador	300 pounds.
Centaro	Central America	4.2631 gallons.
Cuadra	Argentine Republic	4.2 acres.
Do	Paraguay	78.9 yards.
Do	Paraguay (square)	8.077 square feet.
Do	Uruguay	2 acres (nearly).
Cubic meter	Metric	35.3 cubic feet.
Fanega (dry)	Central America	1.5745 bushels.
Do	Chile	2.575 bushels.
Do	Cuba	1.599 bushels.
Do	Mexico	1.54728 bushels.
Do	Uruguay (double)	7.776 bushels.
Do	Uruguay (single)	3.888 bushels.
Do	Venezuela	1.599 bushels.
Frasco	Argentine Republic	2.5096 quarts.
Do	Mexico	2.5 quarts.
Gram	Metric	15.432 grains.
Hectare	do	2.471 acres.
Hectoliter (dry)	do	2.838 bushels.
Hectoliter (liquid)	do	26.417 gallons.
Kilogram (kilo)	do	2.2046 pounds.
Kilometer	do	0.621376 mile.
League (land)	Paraguay	4.633 acres.
Libra	Argentine Republic	1.0127 pounds.
Do	Central America	1.043 pounds.
Do	Chile	1.014 pounds.
Do	Cuba	1.0161 pounds.
Do	Mexico	1.01465 pounds.
Do	Peru	1.0143 pounds.
Do	Uruguay	1.0143 pounds.
Do	Venezuela	1.0161 pounds.
Liter	Metric	1.0567 quarts.
Livre	Guiana	1.0791 pounds.
Manzana	Costa Rica	1.73 acres.
Marc	Bolivia	0.507 pound.
Meter	Metric	39.37 inches.
Pie	Argentine Republic	0.9478 foot.
Quintal	do	101.42 pounds.
Do	Brazil	130.06 pounds.
Do	Chile, Mexico, and Peru	101.61 pounds.
Do	Paraguay	100 pounds.
Quintal (metric)	Metric	220.46 pounds.
Suerte	Uruguay	2,700 cuadras. (See Cu-
Vara	Argentine Republic	34.1208 inches.
Do	Central America	33.874 inches.
Do	Chile and Peru	33.367 inches.
Do	Cuba	33.384 inches.
Do	Mexico	33 inches.
Do	Paraguay	34 inches.
Do	Venezuela	33.384 inches.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

METRIC WEIGHTS.

Milligram ($1/1000$ gram) equals 0.0154 grain.
Centigram ($1/100$ gram) equals 0.1543 grain.
Decigram ($1/10$ gram) equals 1.5432 grains.
Gram equals 15.432 grains.
Decagram (10 grams) equals 0.3527 ounce.
Hectogram (100 grams) equals 3.5274 ounces.
Kilogram (1,000 grams) equals 2.2046 pounds.
Myriagram (10,000 grams) equals 22.046 pounds.
Quintal (100,000 grams) equals 220.46 pounds.
Millier or tonneau—ton (1,000,000 grams) equals 2,204.6 pounds.

METRIC DRY MEASURE.

Milliliter ($1/1000$ liter) equals 0.061 cubic inch.
Centiliter ($1/100$ liter) equals 0.6102 cubic inch.
Deciliter ($1/10$ liter) equals 6.1022 cubic inches.
Liter equals 0.908 quart.
Decaliter (10 liters) equals 9.08 quarts.
Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 2.838 bushels.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 1.308 cubic yards.

METRIC LIQUID MEASURE.

Milliliter ($1/1000$ liter) equals 0.27 fluid dram.
Centiliter ($1/100$ liter) equals 0.338 fluid ounce.
Deciliter ($1/10$ liter) equals 0.845 gill.
Liter equals 1.0567 quarts.
Decaliter (10 liters) equals 2.6417 gallons.
Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 26.417 gallons.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 264.17 gallons.

METRIC MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Millimeter ($1/1000$ meter) equals 0.0394 inch.
Centimeter ($1/100$ meter) equals 0.3937 inch.
Decimeter ($1/10$ meter) equals 3.937 inches.
Meter equals 39.37 inches.
Decameter (10 meters) equals 393.7 inches.
Hectometer (100 meters) equals 328 feet 1 inch.
Kilometer (1,000 meters) equals 0.62137 mile (3,280 feet 10 inches).
Myriameter (10,000 meters) equals 6.2137 miles.

METRIC SURFACE MEASURE.

Centare (1 square meter) equals 1,550 square inches.
Are (100 square meters) equals 119.6 square yards.
Hectare (10,000 square meters) equals 2.471 acres.

PRICE LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

	PRICE.
Bulletin of the Bureau, published monthly since October, 1893, in English, Spanish, Portuguese, and French. Average 225 pages, 2 volumes a year.	
Yearly subscription (in countries of the International Union of American Republics and in Canada).....	\$2.00
Yearly subscription (other countries).....	2.50
Single copies.....	.25
Orders for the Bulletin should be addressed to the Chief Clerk of the Bureau.	
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Venezuela. Geographical sketch, natural resources, laws, economic conditions, actual development, prospects of future growth. Washington, 1904. Illustrated, railway map, 608 pages, 8°	1.00

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL BULLETINS.

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MAPS.

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Land and Immigration Laws of American Republics. (To replace edition of 1893.)

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Chile.
 Dominican Republic.

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Maps are in course of preparation of the Republics of **Honduras** and **Salvador**.

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Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of State submitting the report, with accompanying papers, of the delegates of the United States to the Second International Conference of American States, held at the City of Mexico from October 22, 1901, to January 22, 1902. Washington, 1902. 243 pages. 8°. (57th Congress, 1st session, Senate Doc. No. 330.)

Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, relative to the proceedings of the International Congress for the study of the production and consumption of coffee, etc. Washington, 1903. 312 pages. 8° (paper). (57th Congress, 2d session, Senate Doc. No. 35.)

Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report by the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, relative to the proceedings of the First Customs Congress of the American Republics, held at New York in January, 1903. Washington, 1903. 195 pages. 8° (paper). (57th Congress, 2d session, Senate Doc. No. 180.)

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Chile at Pan-American Exposition. Buffalo, 1901. 252 pages (paper).

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Haiti. 1892. Revised to September 1, 1893.

Salvador. 1892. Revised to March 1, 1894.

Uruguay. 1892. Revised to September 1, 1893.

Handbook of the Bureau of the American Republics, in 6 vols., of which there are only Vols. II and IV remaining. Vol. II contains Haiti and Santo Domingo above, Argentine Republic, 1892, revised to February 1, 1894, and Paraguay, 1892, revised to October 15, 1894. Vol. IV contains Ecuador above, Peru, 1892, revised to May 1, 1895, and Bolivia, 1892, revised to July 1, 1893.

Transactions of the Second International Sanitary Convention of the American Republics. Washington, 1906.

NOTE.—Senate documents, listed above, containing reports of the various International American Congresses, may also be obtained through members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

VALUE OF LATIN-AMERICAN COINS.

The following table shows the value, in United States gold, of coins representing the monetary units of the Central and South American Republics and Mexico, estimated quarterly by the Director of the United States Mint, in pursuance of act of Congress:

ESTIMATE APRIL 1, 1907.

Countries.	Standard.	Unit.	Value in U. S. gold or silver.	Coins.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.	Gold	Peso	\$0.965	{ Gold—Argentine (\$4.824) and ½ Argentine. Silver—Peso and divisions.
BOLIVIA	Silver ...	Boliviano	.510		Silver—Boliviano and divi- sions.
BRAZIL	Gold	Milreis ..	.546	{ Gold—5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver—½, 1, and 2 milreis.
CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES—				
Costa Rica	Gold	Colon ...	.465	{ Gold—2, 5, 10, and 20 colons (\$9.307). Silver—5, 10, 25, and 50 cen- timos.
Guatemala	{ Silver ...	Peso ....	.500	
Honduras			Silver—Peso and divisions.	
Nicaragua				
Salvador				
CHILE	Gold	Peso ....	.365	{ Gold—Escudo (\$1.825), doub- loon (\$3.650), and condor (\$7.300). Silver—Peso and divisions.
COLOMBIA	Gold	Dollar ...	1.000		{ Gold—Condor ($9.647) and double condor. Silver—Peso.
ECUADOR	Gold	Sucre ....	.487	{ Gold—10 sucres (\$4.8665). Silver—Sucre and divisions.
HAITI	Gold	Gourde..	.965		{ Gold—1, 2, 5, and 10 gourdes. Silver—Gourde and divisions.
MEXICO	Gold	Peso ^a ...	.498	{ Gold—5 and 10 pesos. Silver—Dollar ^b (or peso) and divisions.
PANAMA	Gold	Balboa ..	1.000		{ Gold—1, 2½, 5, 10, and 20 balboas. Silver—Peso and divisions.
PERU	Gold	Libra ...	4.866½	{ Gold—½ and 1 libra. Silver—Sol and divisions.
URUGUAY	Gold	Peso	1.034		{ Gold—Peso. Silver—Peso and divisions.
VENEZUELA	Gold	Bolivar ..	.193	{ Gold—5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver—5 bolivars.

^a 75 centigrams fine gold.

^b Value in Mexico, 0.498.

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DEL

BOLETÍN MENSUAL

DE LA

OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS.

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